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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1392

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January 6, 1942

SHARP SET PRODUCTION CUT FOR NEXT THREE MONTHS

OPM has prepared and expects to soon issue a "limitation" order, curtailing radio production during the first quarter of 1942 to a basis of 75 percent compared with the first three months of 1941. This is estimated to provide an average of 675,000 receivers monthly during January, February and March, and is designed to maintain industry operations and facilities pending receipt of large military radio contracts, scheduled in the next few months. Further radio curtailment in the second and succeeding quarters of the new year has also been officially indicated.

Industry leaders were advised regarding the proposed 25 percent production cut in the first 1942 quarter, at meetings of the OPM receiving set and tube groups in Washington. Jesse L. Maury, government presiding officer of the OPM Radio Industry Committee, and his assistant, Myron E. Whitney, respectively, conducted the set and tube conferences, called to arrange special allocations of nickel for tubes, both replacement and initial equipment, and also wire wound resistors for the first 1942 quarter, under the proposed reduced production basis.

Arrangements also were made by the Radio Manufacturers' Association's Priorities Committee, of which Fred D. Williams, of Philadelphia, is Chairman, for procedure to secure special allocations of copper and alloys and also plastics, both for initial equipment and replacement parts, for January, February and March.

The proposed radio production "limitation" order will be the first affecting the radio industry during the present emergency. The 75 percent production rate covering January, February and March 1942, on the basis of 675,000 sets monthly, is only 10 percent less than the production requests presented by the RMA Priorities Committee, which were asked on 750,000 set production basis monthly. The manufacturers voluntarily proposed a reduction of 17 percent from the first 1941 quarter, to a basis of 750,000 sets monthly for January, February and March 1942, and the OPM now proposes to reduce this by approximately 10 percent additional, to 675,000 monthly basis, with the 75 percent over-all "ceiling" on production compared with the first 1941 quarter. During the first quarter of 1941, the basis of the proposed curtailment, receiving set production totaled approximately 2,700,000 sets, and the 75 percent production "ceiling" proposed for the first 1942 quarter would bring the production maximum limit to 2,025,000 sets. With the existing inventories, OPM and also industry officials generally believe that this will provide substantially to continue industry operations until large military radio contracts, scheduled to the extent of several hundred million dollars, will be made available before March or April.

The OPM order proposes that it should not restrict supplies of tubes and component parts for sets in the hands of the public. Manufacturers would have the option of building either small or large receivers within their 75 percent quarterly quota. Continued industry production in January, until the special nickel allocation in prospect becomes available, is regarded as assured, as tube and set manufacturers advised OPM that they have sufficient inventories on hand.

Supplementing the proposed "limitation" order, the OPM contemplates sending an accompanying letter to manufacturers, detailing operations of the proposed 25 percent curtailment during the next three months. Also, OPM proposes to require "freezing" of all present set designs to models now being produced and also to "request' reduction in the number of models. Where new models are being planned, but not tooled, manufacturers will be requested to stop the proposed new models. Changes in cabinets, but not in models, is another contemplated provision. Wide reduction in the number and types of receivers is not expected to become effective until June, except for the immediate suspension of new models.

At last week's OPM conferences, officials of the OPM Production Branch, in charge of military radio contracts, and also of the OPA and the Army Signal Corps were in attendance. Officials announced that it was the OPM policy to maintain the industry during the interim period, until the large military radio contracts are available, and also provide for adequate maintenance repair parts for sets now in the hands of the public.

Last week the RMA Priorities Committee completed arrangements with the OPM Copper and Plastics Sections for procedure to make available special allocations of copper and plastics for the first 1942 quarter, based on the proposed 75 percent production "ceiling". Special allocations will include copper and plastics, both for new set production and also for component parts manufacturers to secure copper and plastics. These arrangements follow similar allocations already made by OPM for aluminum and also nickel for permanent magnet speakers covering January, February and March. Copper allocations will be limited to copper and alloys for functional "electrical circuit" uses. Plastic allocations also will be restricted to functional uses, and there will be no plastic allocated for cabinets, escutcheons, knobs and other similar non-functional uses of plastics. The procedure arranged by the Radio Manufacturers' Association for the special copper and plastic allocations will be initiated through questionnaires sent initially to all set manufacturers.

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ROCKEFELLER ADDS THREE TO COMMUNICATIONS STAFF

Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs has appointed Russell Pierce, Associate Director of the Communications Division, in charge of administration and projects of the New York Office; John W. G. Ogilvie, Associated Director of the Communications Division with special radio responsibilities; and Merlin H. Aylesworth, as Chairman of the Radio Section, and Sylvester L. Weaver, Director.

Mr. Pierce helped organize the South American operations of the J. Walter Thompson Co. Mr. Weaver was formerly Advertising Manager of the American Tobacco Company. Mr. Ogilvie has travelled extensively in Argentina, Chile, Cuba, and Puerto Rico. He was recently Director of Radio for the International Telephone and Telegraph Company.

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CAHILL NEW RCA LAW DEPT. DIRECTOR

Following the retirement of Col. Manton Davis, General Counsel of the Radio Corporation of America, John T. Cahill has been appointed Director of the RCA Law Department. At the same time, Mr. Cahill's firm - Wright, Gordon, Zachry, Parlin and Cahill, of New York, have been appointed counsel for the Radio Corporation. The company has established a Washington office in the Union Trust Building.

Mr. Cahill, who is chief counsel in the NBC monopoly proceedings, is a native of New York City, is 39 years old, with an A.B. degree from Columbia University in 1924 and LL.B from Harvard in 1927. He has had a distinguished legal career, having been associated with the law firm of Cotton & Franklin in New York from 1927-31; was Second Assistant Attorney General of New York., 1931-33; partner law firm Cotton, Franklin, Wright & Gordon, from 1933-36; appointed Special Assistant to the District Attorney of New York County 1936-37; partner Wright, Gordon, Zachry & Parlin 1937-39, and U. S. District Attorney, New York Southern District in 1939. Mr. Cahill is a member of Psi Upsilon.

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The National Committee on Education by Radio is discontinuing publication of its quarterly bulletin Education by Radio. Readers who wish to keep up with the trends in educational radio may write for the Service Bulletin (free), Federal Radio Education Committee, United States Office of Education, Washington, D. C., and the Journal ($2 a year), Association for Education by Radio, 228 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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RADIO CENSOR FINDS HAPPY HOME IN APEX BUILDING

After meandering all over the place looking for somewhere to light, Byron Price, U. S. Censor, finally managed to secure quarters in the Apex Building, at 6th, Constitution Avenue, about half way down Pennsylvania Avenue from the Treasury to the Capitol. Here will also be found John H. Ryan, Assistant Director of Censorship in Charge of Radio. And, confidentially, the hope is expressed that these quarters may be permanent. The telephone number is National 8206, Extension 265.

The Apex Building is really the home of the Federal Trade Commission and whether any part of the FTC will be moved out to make room for the censor remains to be seen.

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U.S. NOW HAS 57,000,000 SETS

According to a compilation just finished by O. H. Caldwell, there are today in the United States a total of 57,400,000 radio sets. New York leads with 6,750,000 sets; Pennsylvania second with 4,740,000; Illinois third, 4,000,000; California fourth, 3,700,000 and Ohio fifth, 3,500,000. In Montana, the State of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, who has much to do with radio policies, there are 240,000 sets and in Maine, where resides Senator Wallace White, 439,000. In the District of Columbia there are 335,000 sets. The fewest are in Nevada, 62,000.

The estimated number of radio sets in some of the States are:

Alabama 790,000; Arkansas 534,000; Colorado, 505,000; Connecticut 875,000; Florida 640,000; Georgia 780,000; Idaho 208,000; Indiana 1,750,000; Iowa 1,240,000; Kansas 790,000; Kentucky 1,070,000; Louisiana 640,000; Maryland 762,000; Massachusetts 2,300,000; Michigan 2,440,000; Minnesota 1,200,000; Missouri 1,860,000; Nebraska 610,000; New Hampshire 261,000; New Jersey 2,200,000; North Carolina 878,000; North Dakota 252,000; Oklahoma 960,000; Oregon 601,000; Rhode Island 330,000; South Carolina 420,000; South Dakota 278,000; Tennessee 975,000; Texas 2,226,000; Utah 235,000; Vermont 188,000; Virginia 850,000; Washington 940,000; West Virginia 738,000; Wisconsin 1,320,000 and Wyoming 105,000.

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FLY BELIEVES FCC WILL NOT BE MOVED OUT OF CAPITAL

The present judgment of James L. Fly, Chairman, is that the Federal Communications Commission will not be moved to some other city. Asked about this, he said:

"My best guess is that we will not be moved out", Mr. Fly said. "No substantial attention has been given to the possibility because our defense work is becoming more extensive and intensive and we have moment-to-moment close liaison with the other war and defense agencies. While I am not forming judgment I would be very surprised if serious question was given and I have heard none raised."

Mr. Fly was then asked about a suggestion said to have been made to the House Subcommittee on Decentralization by Theodore L. Bartlett, FCC lawyer, that the Commission be moved to a temporary building across the river. Mr. Fly neither confirmed nor denied this.

Mr. Bartlett told the Congressional Sub-Committee that it was "indispensable" for FCC offices to be kept here because of the Commission's service to War agencies such as War, Navy and FBI. He said the agency couldn't operate at Chicago, New York or Baltimore unless the War and Navy departments were moved with it.

Mr. Bartlett said FCC employees worked substantial amounts of overtime and that 60 percent of the employees in the monitoring division worked irregular hours. Cots, he said, have been installed in the division for employees to catch an occasional 40 winks.

Commenting upon the growth of the monitoring system (listening posts for foreign propaganda), Mr. Fly said:

"We need to have a flock of people covering the spectrum. Our monitoring work, to say the least, is becoming more and more important, more burdensome in terms of operation and more important in terms of the significance of the work than ever before."

Asked if the seizing of short-wave sets of enemy aliens will be helpful, he replied:

"Yes, that will be helpful, presumably, but if you assume the case where you have a bad actor in terms of an individual, maybe a part of the job will be in getting him to turn it in so there is an enforcement job there on the part of the Department of Justice. But as far as the transmitters are concerned, we can take care of those ourselves."

"Will the Justice Department work take some of the burden from the aliens themselves?" the Chairman was asked. "I certainly don't think there is any notion generally of imposing on individuals", he concluded.

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RADIO WAR PROPAGANDA QUIZ OFF

Chairman Clark (D.), of Idaho, of the Senate Subcommittee which began a preliminary investigation of charges of motion picture and radio propaganda, announced dissolution of the subcommittee on Monday (Jan. 5).

He said that in the interest of wartime unity, a detailed report on controversial matters covered by the inquiry was not desirable.

Although the motion picture hearings featuring Wendell Willkie were sensational and prolonged,the Committee never did get around to the radio phases of the investigation.

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MACKAY TO OPERATE DIRECT FROM HAWAII TO CHINA

The Federal Communications Commission has granted permission to the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company to operate direct radiotelegraph service between its stations at Honolulu, Hawaii, and the stations of the Chinese Government at Chungking, capital of National China, according to an announcement by Admiral Luke McNamee, President of Mackay Radio. This Hawaii routing assures continuous communication between all parts of the United States and National China regardless of conditions in the Philippine Islands, Admiral McNamee said. Mackay Radio operates direct radiotelegraph circuits to Honolulu from both New York and San Francisco.

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TO COORDINATE GOV'T PROGRAM REQUESTS

It is reported that President Roosevelt soon will issue an executive order empowering the Office of Facts and Figures to coordinate official radio program times requests and determine priority of airings.

Archibald McLeish, Administrator of OFF, and Lowell Mellett, head of the Office of Government Reports, will draft an outline of policy which must be adhered to by branches of the government and the broadcasting industry. Assisting will be an interdepartmental committee on which will be represented the War, Navy and State Departments, the Office of Facts and Figures and the Office of Government Reports.

The statement of policy will be released after the President issues his Executive Order on the subject.

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PRESS PROTESTS DUPLICATE RADIO ANTI-TRUST SUIT

Considerable unfavorable editorial comment was caused by the Department of Justice filing monopoly suits against the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System while a similar case was pending in the New York Courts. Of this David Lawrence said in the Washington Star, in an article captioned "Business Persecuted Despite War":

"A case in point is the punitive law suit just filed by the anti-trust division of the so-called Department of Justice against America's two major broadcasting companies - the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Co. - with vague charges of monopoly that look as if they had been trumped up just because the broadcasting companies had the temerity to ask the courts to restrain a recent order of the Federal Communications Commission designed to break up their present business. The broadcasting companies were warned then by an arrogant spokesman of the FCC that they had better not go to court to attempt to defend their rights or else they would suffer. And now the punishment has come.

"For how else can the peculiar tactics of the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice be explained unless in cahoots with the FCC in the drive now to invoke severe statutes as a means of forcing the broadcasting companies into receiverships and liquidation? For more than eight years the same practices complained of have been going on. Why wasn't a suit filed a year ago or two years ago? Why is a second big lawsuit filed in Chicago courts by the anti-trust division while the first suit involving basic issues in the radio business has not even been tried as yet by the Federal courts in New York?

"In time of war it is more than ever necessary to maintain broadcasting at a high state of efficiency, just as it is important for aluminum plants and production to be carried on as efficiently as possible. But the Department of Justice's saboteurs of morale have instructions evidently to carry on their persecution-as-usual program.

"Since war effort is to absorb 50 percent of our national economy, the managers of American industry ought to be free from harassment. The Government fixes the prices and allocates the quotas anyway and even indirectly runs the radio networks so it isn't clear why the statute of 1890 on the technicalities of competition has to be enforced right now."

The New York Times said:

"The charges are similar to those advanced last May by the Federal Communications Commission to support new regulations in the broadcasting field. The legality of these regulations, which would seek to accomplish the same ends sought by the Chicago suit of the Department of Justice, is about to be tested in Federal Court in New York. The Chicago action is thus, in effect, a duplication of a trial already scheduled. But inevitably it will make heavy demands

upon the time and energies of the officials of the broadcasting companies who are named. At a moment when the broadcasting industry is called upon to play an important role in keeping the public informed and in supporting the national war effort, some of its chief officials will be required to spend a large part of their time in a Chicago courtroom, with all the attendant distractions that a suit of this character entails. Whatever the merits of the case, the work of the broadcasting companies cannot help but suffer.

"This is plainly a case of long-time rather than immediate urgency - one which could be brought at any time. In the meanwhile it is scarcely likely that the broadcasting companies can go very far astray, for they are thoroughly under Government supervision, and as a natural result of wartime measures will be more closely controlled by Government than ever. Under the circumstances it does not seem unreasonable to suggest that the anti-trust suit might be postponed for the period of the war."

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OPERATORS OF RADIOLOCATORS TO DETECT ENEMY PLANES WANTED

Calls for additional radio operators are coming in from all directions. The Navy has issued a special call for operators of radiolocators used for detecting enemy planes. Men enlisted for specialized duty with the secret locators will be sent to a naval radio training school for eight months to learn the confidential technique involved.

Pay for the special radio duty will begin at $72 a month, in addition to normal living expenses, and married men who enlist for the posts will receive an additional dependency allowance, officials said.

Amateur radio operators throughout the country now have the chance to turn their hobby into a vital role in the Army of the United States. Amateurs between the ages of 18 and 35 and unmarried are urged to apply to the nearest Army recruiting station for further information and enlistment in the Signal Corps.

Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt called upon licensed amateur radio operators to apply at State employment offices for free training in marine radiotelegraphy in preparation for positions as radio operators on America's new merchant vessels. Enrollment of radio operators is a part of the Nation-wide drive to recruit 40,000 trainees to man new merchant ships of the United States Maritime Commission.

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TRADE NOTES

The Radio Manufacturers' Association has issued a new membership list and trade directory, revised to December.

The applications of the No-Bel Burglar Alarm for a construction permit for experimental radio stations at San Francisco and Oakland have been finally denied by the Federal Communications Commission.

Ralph J. Gleason, formerly of the news staff of Printers' Ink Publications, has been appointed CBS Trade News Editor.

As a service to its listeners, WOR is now offering a special "WOR International Radio News Map" to the radio public. The offer has resulted in such an unprecedented flood of requests that WOR hasn't been able to tabulate the total to date.

A television pickup tube with a built-in self-multiplying unit which steps up the power of the image has been patented (No. 2,267,823) by Dr. Peter C. Goldmark of CBS in New York City. A feature of the new tube is an "electron multiplier" contained within the tube itself. This device is said to eliminate the need for the many tubes and other complicated amplifying apparatus used in other television apparatus to step up the television impulses. The patent is assigned to the Markia Corporation in New York City.

An eight page "Frequency Modulation Bibliography" has been compiled by Miss Elizabeth Kelsey of the Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago. It lists practically every article and where it appeared regarding FM.

All amateur radio broadcasting stations in Nicaragua have been discontinued for the duration of the war and broadcasting, except by stations authorized by the government, will be severely punished. Amateur broadcasting had become a hobby of many Nicaraguans, some even ordering merchandise from the United States through enthusiasts in that country.

John F. Royal, NBC's Vice-President in Charge of International Relations, will head a group of members of the International Division on a trip to Rio de Janeiro, to insure thorough coverage of the Pan American Conference scheduled there on January 15th. It is his eighth trip to Latin America in the last six years.

All of its employees in the armed forces received a holiday gift of a week's salary at their former rate of pay, the Hygrade Sylvania Corp., of New York City announced. The corporation likewise gave holiday checks amounting to one week's salary to each of its 6,000 employees.

Figures on sales of FM sets during the month of November, compiled for FM Broadcasters, Inc., show that more than 40,000 new receivers were sold in that period. Incomplete returns on December sales point to a distribution of an additional 50,000 to 60,000 sets in pre-Christmas weeks. This raises the national total on January 1, 1942, to approximately 240,000 units.

Dr. Frank N. Stanton, CBS Director of Research, and Dr. Paul F. Lazarsfeld, Director of the Office of Radio Research of Columbia University, have published a new book - "Radio Research 1941". Planned as the first of a series of yearbooks of radio research under the permanent editorship of Drs. Stanton and Lazarsfeld, dealing with programs themselves and three with the effect on listeners.

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JAPS WERE HEARING US FINE

Proof that our signals were getting through to Japan better than we were hearing them, is contained in a letter from an American in Tokyo, a portion of which reads:

"I have a swell shortwave radio out here now and I get Charlie McCarthy and Information Please probably much clearer than you do. KGEI, the San Francisco station comes in so loud that if I wanted to, and wasn't afraid of the police, I could hear the darned thing clear upstairs. I also get Shanghai, Sydney, London, Berlin, in fact anything that I want.

"Schenectady is a little too tough though. You can pick it up sometimes but it is always very blurred. Pittsburgh is just about impossible. Of course the real thing we need the radio for is the news broadcasts. I get one every morning from 8 to 8:15 from Shanghai, another at 8 P.M. from the U.S. then others throughout the evening from the U.S. and elsewhere."

It is even reported that listeners in the Far East are even hearing some of our long wave stations. This presents a problem as these stations are not censored as the short-wave outlets are. Letters are said to have been received on the West Coast from Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines and elsewhere in the Far East and the South Seas telling of the excellent reception of news and other broadcasts from long-wave stations in Seattle, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Salt Lake City and elsewhere.

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ACA SUBMITS FURTHER ANTI-ESPIONAGE RECOMMENDATIONS

The following additions have been suggested by the American Communications Association, radio union of the CIO to the recommendations submitted to the Congressional Committee engaged in strengthening the anti-espionage and sea safety laws:

"All new vessels would be so designed as to place radio rooms on lower decks and on the inside of the ship, thereby making them less vulnerable to shrapnel and machine gun fire.

"Radio rooms on existing ships would be proofed against attack by encasing them in concrete or steel sheathing similar to that applied to the bridge on merchant vessels.

"All vessels would be equipped with emergency transmitting antennae.

"Provision would be made for portable radio transmitter-receivers suitable for operation in a lifeboat.

"We urge that the Board appoint an Advisory Committee or panel, with equal representation from steamship operators and the radio operators' unions, for the purpose of discussing and putting into effect this plan."

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"DON'T SPEAK TO STRANGERS", COMMUNICATIONS EMPLOYEES WARNED

A booklet "Your Part in Our National Security Program" has been issued for the wartime guidance of employees of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., by W. A. Winterbottom, Vice President and General Manager. Some of the suggestions contained therein are:

"Re-read the excerpts from the Sabotage and Espionage Acts which have been posted on all bulletin boards.

"Be vigilant and on the alert for suspicious circumstances. Do not hesitate to report your observations to your superior.

"Don't speak of your work to strangers."

In conclusion Mr. Winterbottom says:

"Remember that we all have a part in the battle now being waged. We in the field of radio communications have a direct obligation to perform our duty assisting in the maintenance of an uninterrupted service for our users at a time when so much depends upon our work.

"As an additional safeguard, all employees, except messengers who have no access to operating premises, shall be required to identify themselves with pass-cards and badges."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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FCC SEES INJURY TO PUBLIC IN MONOPOLY INJUNCTION

It is the contention of the Government in a brief just filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York that while no irreparable injury will be incurred by the plaintiffs as a result of the Federal Communications Commission's monopoly regulations pending final decision, real injuries will result to the public, to the Mutual Broadcasting System, and to radio stations generally, if a preliminary injunction is issued to the National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting and others seeking it.

The Government brief was submitted by Samuel Brodsky, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, and Telford Taylor, General Counsel of the FCC. The next hearing in the case is scheduled to be held in New York Monday, January 12th.

It is the further contention of the Federal attorneys that if an injunction is granted against the FCC that listeners in many cities will lose any possibility of receiving the programs of those networks which do not now have access to their service areas. "Non-network programs will be removable on 28 days' notice at the call of the networks. Stations not affiliated with a network will be prevented from broadcasting the programs of that network even though the regular affiliate in the area rejects the program, so that such programs will be irretrievably lost to listeners in that area. Moreover, the competition among networks, among stations, and between stations and networks which the regulations make possible will be postponed, to the general detriment of network broadcasting and to the disservice of radio listeners", the argument concludes.

"It is a well-settled principle of law that an injunction which restrains governmental action will not be granted if the injury which would result to the public from such an injunction outweighs the injury otherwise threatened to private parties plaintiff."

According to the brief the case presents the following questions:

1. Whether this Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action.
2. Whether the plaintiffs have standing to maintain this action.
3. Whether the plaintiffs have stated a claim upon which relief can be granted.

4. Whether the Commission has statutory authority to adopt the regulations.

5. Whether, if the Communications Act authorizes the Commission to adopt the regulations, such Act is unconstitutional as delegating legislative power to the Commission or as taking the property of the plaintiffs without due process of law.

6. Whether the regulations are arbitrary or capricious.

7. Whether this Court should issue a preliminary injunction granting in whole or in part the relief requested by the plaintiffs.

It is the Government's argument that the Court is without jurisdiction to entertain the action; that the administrative process has not been completed and the regulations do not have any present legal effect and are therefore not reviewable; the administrative remedy has not been exhausted and this cause is not cognizable under "general equitable jurisdiction". It is maintained even if the Court has jurisdiction, the motions to dismiss for summary judgment should be granted; that the Communications Act authorizes the Commission to adopt regulations such as those here in question; the regulations are not arbitrary or capricious; the Communications Act, interpreted to authorize the FCC regulations is constitutional, and therefore the plaintiffs are not entitled to a preliminary injunction.

Some of the highlights of the brief are:

"The position taken by the plaintiffs is essentially that, in applying the public interest standard, the Commission is limited to considering physical and technical matters, and perhaps the 'moral' and financial qualifications and prior experience of applicants. Thus they construe Section 303 (i) as empowering the Commission to regulate only the engineering aspects of chain broadcasting operations by stations. As a corollary, the plaintiffs dismiss matters pertaining to competition or concentration of control as outside the Commission's ken.

"Such a view sits uneasily beside Supreme Court pronouncements that the Communications Act is a 'supple instrument for the exercise of discretion by the expert body which Congress has charged to carry out the legislative policy', that Congress moved under the 'spur of a widespread fear' of monopolistic domination of broadcasting and sought to maintain 'a grip on the dynamic aspects of radio transmission', and that the broadcasting field is one 'of free competition'.

* * * * * * * * * *

"Judicial approval of the plaintiffs' contentions would facilitate the very concentration of control which Congress sought to avert. The Commission would thereby be rendered powerless to avoid granting 'a monopoly in the field of broadcasting, a result which the Act itself expressly negatives, which Congress would not have contemplated without granting the Commission powers of control over the rates, programs, and other activities of the business of broadcasting.'"

With regard to optional time the brief states:

"The only 'difficulty' which NBC and CBS will have in negotiating with advertisers under Regulation 3.104 is that they must negotiate on more nearly equal terms with other networks, in that their competitors will be able, if the affiliates so choose, to offer firm commitments to advertisers with respect to hours which NBC and CBS are not already using for commercial programs.

"It follows from the foregoing that the third and last argument which NBC and CBS make against Regulation 3.104 - i.e., that advertisers will desert radio for competing advertising media - is likewise unsound. An advertiser negotiating with NBC or CBS for a contract at a certain hour can count on clearance over the stations which he desires to use, unless he himself or some other advertiser has purchased the same period through another network which is utilizing some of the desired stations. The national networks as a group will not lose business; whether NBC or CBS will lose business will depend upon their ability to compete with other national networks.

"The Commission endeavored to retain the advantages of option time as a business convenience, to the maximum degree compatible with the public interest in competition and station responsibility. In the light of the evidence, Regulation 3.104 is an eminently reasonable solution."

"Finally, in answer to all allegations of irreparable injury resulting from the option time regulation, it should be noted that NBC in fact operated without options from its formation in 1926 until 1933; and that Mutual operated without options until 1940 and for the most part still does. A reestablishment of the status quo ante can hardly engender any irreparable injury."

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COMMUNICATIONS PRIORITIES CONFERENCES CONTINUOUS

Asked if he contemplated any further conference with Leighton H. Peebles, head of the new OPM Communications Division, who will operate in close liaison with the Defense Communications Board in handling priorities needs for the communications industry - radio, telephone and telegraph - Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission said there would be a meeting practically every day. "It is a continuing job", the FCC head explained. "We don't arrange these conferences formally. They come up every day."

"Do these conferences include telephone equipment or radio equipment?" the official was asked.

"Communications equipment, broadly", he replied.

There is a DCB Priorities Committee made up of Gerald C. Gross, FCC Assistant Chief Engineer; William Bauer, FCC attorney, and Lieut. Col. Foster Stanley of the Army Signal Corps which is expected to work in close cooperation with Mr. Peebles in devising the priorities materials plan for the communications industry.

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SENATOR TOBEY INQUIRES ABOUT RCA CONSENT DECREES

Not having received a reply from a letter he wrote to Attorney General Biddle on the subject, Senator Charles W. Tobey(R), of New Hampshire has turned to Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D), of Indiana, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee in connection with Radio Corporation of America consent decrees and other related matters.

Senator Tobey's letter to the Attorney General read in part as follows:

"There is pending before the Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York, and also before the New York State Supreme Court, two very similar minority stockholders' actions against officials of certain large corporations, namely the Radio Corporation of America, General Electric Co., and Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. In those actions it is charged that certain officials illegally diverted from the Radio Corporation of America many millions of dollars. It is my understanding that the charges pending before the Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York in the case of Saivetz et al. v. Radio Corporation of America et al. are similar to the charges contained in the case pending before the New York Supreme Court.

"It has come to my attention that while those cases were on trial recently before the New York State Supreme Court certain officials of the General Electric Co. and the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., through their attorneys, rather than testify in open court and subject themselves and others to examination have offered to pay out of the moneys of those two companies the sum of $1,000,000. One element in the case that is of great interest to me is that this offer is conditioned on the dismissal without trial of the similar charges pending in the Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York.

"I believe that the new Federal rules of civil proceedure provide that the justices of Federal courts must approve consent decrees in representative suits, presumably because of the interest of the great number of stockholders involved. According to that rule, it is my understanding that the justices of the Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York must approve such a settlement before such charges can be withdrawn.

"Those suits were filed on the part of certain shareholders or their attorneys, representing but a fraction of 1 percent of some 16,000,000 shares issued and presumably those suits were instituted for the benefit of all the shareholders or of all parties similarly situated.

"In view of the fact that 16,000,000 shares of stock have been issued by the Radio Corporation of America, and in view of the further fact that a dozen or more of the complainants' attorneys will deduct their fees, costs, and expenditures from the $1,000,000 given in settlement, I fail to see how, under that agreement, any material financial benefit will accrue to the vast number of shareholders who invested their savings in this company.

"That tentative consent decree is of special interest to me from a legislative viewpoint becuase of the fact that the offer to pay $1,000,000 is conditioned upon the withdrawal by complainants' attorneys, without trial, of the similar charges pending before the Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York.

"My interest is increased by the fact that that very matter was the subject some months ago of considerable discussion before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, of which I am a member.

The matter came before us in connection with the nomination of the late Federal Communications Commissioner, Thad H. Brown. At that time we were seeking to determine whether the officials of these large corporations had been guilty of dissipating the funds belonging to the stockholders. Two of the attorneys representing those large companies, namely, Messrs. Manton Davis and Joseph Proskauer, when questioned as to the details of the alleged dissipation of funds, begged the committee not to pry into the details thereof because those matters were pending before the courts where the charges would be fully met.

"For instance on page 311 of the hearings, copy of which I enclose, Mr. Proskauer says: 'We shall meet that case in court from the time it comes, and I will assure this committee that there will never be a settlement of that case. I think this will be litigated and that all these things will be tried out in a court of law.'

"On page 315 of the same hearings we are told of the official positions held by Mr. Davis and Mr. Proskauer. Mr. Davis there says: 'The R.C.A. has staff counsel, of which I am chief. In these cases we have trial counsel, and Judge Proskauer, who has addressed you, is the chief of the trial counsel for the defendants in this case.

"'If my recollection serves me, sir, the illegality of the cross-licensing agreements which was the issue in the Government suit that was withdrawn by consent decree is realleged in these cases.'

"For instance, when I asked Mr. Proskayer this question, 'That radio stock taken by General Electric and Westinghouse was not returned to R.C.A.?', Mr. Proskauer answered, 'I cannot try that case here.' (page 315).

"When I asked for further information, Mr. Davis replied: 'Those are issues that are pending before the Court in respect to which I think you ought not to make us disclose our defense.' (p. 316).

"There was a committee of Congress trying to determine whether irregularities existed in certain transactions. For 8 years cases had been filed against Radio Corporation of America by different individuals, but not once had Radio Corporation of America gone to tril on the issues, and the attorneys for Radio Corporation of America enjoined this committee from looking into the matter on the assurance that a full disclosure of the facts would be had at the trial.

"I appreciate the fact that you, as Attorney General of the United States, have no control over the activities or conduct of the judges of the New York State Supreme Court. However, I would appreciate receiving your opinion as to whether a case can thus be taken out of the Federal district court without proper

presentation of evidence before that court. Is it possible under existing rules of procedure to thus preclude trial on the merits of the case in a Federal court by a consent agreement approved by a State court, in a case such as this where minority shareholders seek an accounting of the moneys and other properties of the corporation?

"The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce before which evidence was taken under oath on these matters, has not yet made a report to the Senate of the United States thereon. I am assuming that we will soon reach the point in our legislative work when we will have the time to consider the evidence taken and make such report and recommendations to the Senate as the members of the committee term advisable.

"After you have had an opportunity to consider the serious charges made before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce and the supporting evidence contained in the record of the hearings enclosed herewith, I would appreciate a statement from you as to whether or not, from your experience with Federal court procedure, there is need for additional legislation to protect parties involved in representative suits or whether there is any way under existing law whereby the interest of the shareholders can be protected for instance, by calling the attention of the chief justice of the supreme court of New York to the long line of consent decrees that have preceded this last tentative agreement and the possibility of fraud existing therein."

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SAYS BLUE TO BE SOLD AND TRAMMELL TO BE ITS CHAIRMAN

In line with reports to that effect which have long been in circulation in the industry, the New York Times stated today (Friday) that it had learned that outright divestment of the Blue and Red networks of the National Broadcasting Company and the creation of direct competition between the two in the radio field has been decided upon by the management of the Radio Corporation of America, parent concern of the National Broadcasting Company.

"The Blue network, with WJZ of New York as the key station, is to be set up as an entirely new corporate organization and operated wholly independent of RCA control", the Times story continued. "Upon a final determination of the asset value of the Blue network, RCA intends either to distribute on a pro rata basis Blue network stock to RCA stockholders or sell the network in its entirety to Wall Street banking interests for redistribution to the general public.

"RCA officials have been negotiating in recent weeks with Dillon, Read & Co., with a view toward outright sale of the Blue system.....

"It is also reported that Mr. Trammell will relinquish his post as President of NBC to become Chairman of the Board of the new Blue network organization."

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FTC QUESTIONS SMALL PROPORTION OF ADVERTISING BROADCAST

The annual report of the Federal Trade Commission gives radio a pretty clean bill of health with regard to questionable advertising broadcast. Also it reveals that the advertising policing of the air by the FTC has grown into a tremendous task.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, the Commission received 857,890 copies of commercial radio broadcast continuities, amounting to 1,737,181 pages of typewritten script. These comprised 1,197,199 pages of individual station script, 529,820 pages of network script, and 10,162 pages of commercial recorded script.

The staff examined 871,909 commercial radio broadcast continuities, amounting to 1,749,557 pages of typewritten script. These comprised 519,640 pages of network script, 1,219,950 pages of individual station script, and 9,967 pages of script representing the built-in commercial portions of transcription recording productions destined for radio broadcast, through distribution of multiple pressings of such recordings to individual stations. An average of 5,755 pages of radio script were read each working day. From this material 24,535 commercial broadcasts were marked for further study as containing representations that might be false or misleading.

In general, the Commission has received the helpful cooperation of the 3 Nationwide network chains, 13 active regional networks, and transcription producers engaged in preparing commercial radio recordings, in addition to that of some 781 active commercial radio stations, 491 newspaper publishers, and 533 publishers of magazines, farm journals, and trade publications, and has observed an interested desire on the part of such broadcasters and publishers to aid in the elimination of false and misleading advertising.

Examination of current newspaper, magazine, radio, and direct mail-order house advertising, in the manner described, has provided the basis for 75.4 percent of the cases arising from radio broadcasts and published advertisements, initiated through the Radio and Periodical Division during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941. Information received from other sources, including information from other divisions of the Commission, and from other Government agencies, formed the basis of the remainder of the division's work.

During the fiscal year the Commission sent questionnaires to advertisers in 374 cases and to advertising agencies in 19 cases, and accepted 234 stipulations pertaining to radio and periodical advertising. Of these, 19 stipulations (8 relating to drugs and 11 to hair dyes) contained agreements to publish appropriate warnings in advertisements as to the potential harm that might result from the use of the products in question.

A total of 605 cases were disposed of by the various methods of procedure. Of this number 222 cases were considered settled upon receipt of reports showing compliance with previously negotiated stipulations. The remaining 383 were closed without

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prejudice to the right of the Commission to reopen if warranted by the facts.

Nine hundred seventy-nine radio and periodical cases were pending on July 1, 1940, and 779 were pending on June 30,1941.

The Commission, in its systematic review of radio advertising, issues calls to individual radio stations, generally at the rate of 4 times yearly for each station. However, the frequency of calls to such individual broadcasters is varied from time to time, dependent principally upon transmittal power, the service radius or area of specific stations, and the advertising record of certain types of stations, as disclosed in analyses of previous advertising reviews.

National and regional networks respond on a continuous weekly basis, submitting copies of commercial continuities for all programs wherein linked hook-ups are used involving two or more stations.

Producers of electrical transcription recordings submit monthly typed copies of the commercial portions of all recordings produced by them for radio broadcast. This material is supplemented by periodic reports from individual stations listing the programs of recorded commercial transcriptions and other data.

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ANOTHER NEW YORK TELEVISION STATION AUTHORIZED

The Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., in New York City, have been granted a construction permit by the Federal Communications Commission for a new television station to operate on 78000-84000 kilocycles (Channel No. 4), with an ESR of 950; A5 emission and special emission for frequency modulation; unlimited time, and to be completed within 90 days.

Up to now the DuMont television sation, which is located at 515 Madison Avenue, has been operating experimentally. Test programs have been put on the air several nights a week which have been received well into Connecticut. It was said that the station might be operated commercially later if it was possible to secure the equipment.

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Having received a number of complaints of interference to radio reception in south Texas by the operation of certain electric signs, the Federal Communications Commission has requested the cooperation of the manufacturer of these signs to remedy the situation. It points out that radiation effects are experienced not only in the broadcast bands but also in the frequency bands used by aviation and police services.

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TRADE NOTES

Estimates of $5,991,219 for the Federal Communications Commission for the budget in the forthcoming fiscal year are $77,510 below the 1942 appropriations for that agency.

An Illinois broadcaster has been advised by the Federal Communications Commission that all transfers of broadcast station stock must be reported to the Commission within 30 days, even if no actual transfer of control is involved.

Milton Auster, member of the sales staff of the New York Sylvania Radio Tube distributor, The Dale Radio Company, was appointed recently and is now functioning as business specialist on radio parts in the Emergency Management Office of the Office of Price Administration, Washington. Mr. Auster has been associated with the radio business for twenty years.

A new yearly high for total WOR time sales by one man is said to have been set by Otis P. Williams, WOR account executive, who in the past 11 months sold over a half million dollars worth of business. And he's still got a month to go!

A standard American Red Cross course in First Aid will be offered Columbia Broadcasting System employees in New York City. The course will be given in conjunction with the CBS Air Raid Precaution System.

Station WMFG, Hibbing, Minnesota, and WHLB, Virginia, Minnesota, both owned by the Head of the Lakes Broadcasting Co., have become supplementary outlets to the Basic Blue and NBC Red Networks.

How the Navy take civilians and, in four months time, turn them into efficient radio operators and technicians will be answered on Columbia network's "Spirit of '42" Sunday, January 11, when the program goes to the U. S. Naval Training School at Noroton Heights, Connecticut (WABC-CBS, 2:00 to 2:30 P.M., EST).

This item was recently carried by Leonard Lyons, New York columnist:

"The final message from R.C.A.'s staff in Manila was addressed to their boss in New York. He immediately dispatched a reply - and then they destroyed the station."

A North Carolina radio station has been told that the Federal Communications Commission has no say in deferment from military service of licensed radio engineers. It explains that the Selective Service Act prohibits group deferments as such, and that the granting of occupational deferments in individual cases is at the discretion of local draft boards.

The life story of DeForest captioned "Magnificent Failure" by Samuel Lubel will appear in next week's Saturday Evening Post (Jan. 17). A foreword reads:

"On January 29, 1907, a thirty-four-year-old inventor, impoverished and battered by misfortune, filed a patent on a discovery which changed the course of history and the destiny of mankind. Lee DeForest's grid audion tube introduced a new era in communication and is already responsible for a $6,000,000,000 industrial development and more than a million new jobs.

"And yet this man who was the father of radio is still, today, a 'magnificent failure'. Mr. Lubell traces a strange career of achievement and frustration in three articles."

The Bell Laboratories Record for January 1942 contains the following articles: "160-Trunk Incoming Frames", A. E. K. Theuner; "Loading Coils With Cores of Molybdenum Permalloy", R.M.C. Greenidge; "Cellulose Acetate Yarn Replaces Silk for Wire Insulation", D. R. Brobst; "Stevens Point and Minneapolis Linked by Coaxial System", K. C. Black; "An Improved Capacitance Bridge for Precision Measurements", W. D. Voelker; "Abrasion Test for Finishes"

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ACTION TAKEN BY THE FCC

Applications Granted: KFI, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., granted special temporary authority to operate the 5-KW auxiliary transmitter between the hours of 12 midnight and 6 A.M.,PST, daily for a period not to exceed 30 days, in order to permit necessary servicing of the 50-kw main transmitter; K45LA, Don Lee Broadcasting System, Los Angeles, Calif., granted modification of construction permit for new high frequency broadcast station, for extension of commencement and completion dates only to Feb. 14, 1942 and August 13, 1942, respectively; KSEE, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal., granted modification of construction permit for new television broadcast station, to specify commencement date of January 15, 1942, and for extension of completion date from Jan. 15 to July 15, 1942.

Also, W2XGE, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y., granted license to cover construction permit for new television relay broadcast station on experimental basis only, conditionally; WFTL, Ralph A. Horton, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., granted construction permit to install a new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, increase power from 250 watts unlimited time to 10 KW, change frequency from 1400 to 710 kc., and move transmitter locally; WHKY, Catawba Valley Broadcasting Co., Inc., Hickory, N.C., granted construction permit to install a new transmitter, directional antenna for night use, increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW night, 5 KW LS, DA-N, change frequency from 1400 to 1290 kc; WKWK, Community Broadcasting, Inc., Wheeling, W. Va., granted modification of license to increase power from 100 to 250 watts day and night

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AGAINST USING FOUR CHAINS EXCEPT IN GREAT EMERGENCY

Unanimously expressing disapproval of tying together the four national networks for simultaneous broadcasts, the Planning and Advisory Committee of the Red Network of the National Broadcasting Company adopted a resolution to that effect as follows:

"In considering how network operation can best serve the interests of the nation during this war period, we urge that each network retain independent operation and independent program building. The simultaneous use of national networks, except in the instances when the President of the United States addresses the nation, or in the event of a sudden emergency, or military necessity should be avoided. Our vast radio audience is a result of, and responds to, the excellence and variety of programs, a product of the American system of broadcasting. Tying up four networks for one program is in effect attempting to coerce listeners and will fail in its purpose, and will not attract a maximum audience, neither will it spur competition efforts for program quality. The interests and welfare of the nation can best be served by following the present pattern of independent separate network operation."

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TELEVISION PROVES PRACTICAL IN DEFENSE INSTRUCTION

Television was tried out as a defense weapon of national importance, when instructions for air raids were broadcast by NBC last week in New York City, and relayed to the General Electric Company's receiver in the Helderberg Mountains near Schenectady, 129 miles northwest of New York City.

Air raid wardens, police chiefs, fire chiefs, who were invited from the nearby villages of Altamont and Berne to witness the experiment at the G-E relay station, expressed the opinion that the television class was the most practical method of instruction yet devised. They were most enthusiastic over the completeness possible in this method of training, and stated, according to a G.E. bulletin, that they had "learned more through this one show than through all the literature read and all other courses of instruction combined."

Officials of the General Electric Company expressed the belief that television relay receivers installed at strategic points throughout New York State would be a most efficient means of assuring proper and complete instruction of air raid wardens and other war work volunteers on the farm and small communities.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1394

January 13, 1942

DCB RECOGNITION SEEN AS BIG GAIN FOR LABOR

As a result of the action recently taken by the Defense Communications Board, labor will have a place on the committees of that powerful organization handling questions of radio communications, telegraph and telephone, cable, aviation, domestic and international broadcasting.

James L. Fly, Chairman of the DCB, declared the plan would substantially enhance the position of labor as well as industry in the functioning of the Board and would assure its due participation in the over-all task of planning for the nation's communications systems under war conditions.

As a result of the new undertaking, the Defense Communications Board will invite representatives from labor to participate in the work of the expert communications committees. Labor thus will be in a position to aid more effectively in the formulation of basic plans affecting communications systems in the emergency. Furthermore, future joint meetings between the Industry and Labor Advisory Committees will be held as needed in order to assure complete industry solidarity in the tasks ahead. The extent of labor's participation and the recognized limitations on the Board's functions were set forth in the attached letter from Chairman Fly to the Labor Advisory Committee which was concurred in by the latter.

In making the announcement, Chairman Fly praised the cooperation of all parties concerned, and said:

> "There has been full recognition on all sides both of the vital role which communications must play in our total war effort and of the necessity that this must be our sole concern at the moment. We are fully resolved to see that this nation's communications facilities are as adequate and secure as they can be made under the circumstances. In formulating plans to that end, the Board wants all the qualified help it can get, whether from management or labor. We do not recognize any special group interest in developing plans in the communications field for our total war effort."

Chairman Fly also praised the decision to hold future joint meetings between the Industry and Labor Advisory Committees, pointing out that such meetings hold great promise in assuring cooperation among management, labor, and government in communications.

At the same time the following statement was issued by the Labor Advisory Committee:

"The members of the Labor Advisory Committee welcome the action of the Defense Communications Board in convening a joint conference of the Industry and Labor Advisory Committees at our request to consider communications problems affecting the war effort. We believe the conference was a step in the direction of the full utilization of the resources, facilities, manpower, intelligence, and initiative of each component part of the communications industry in the total war effort. Both industry and labor recognize that all matters which are properly the subject of collective bargaining will not come within the purview of these discussions but will continue to be referred to the established appropriate government agencies.

"We hope in successive joint meetings to be able to evolve effective methods of working out jointly the many problems which affect our industry in this crisis.

"The action taken by the Defense Communications Board today in appointing labor representatives along with industry and government on the various special planning committees of the Board will, we feel, facilitate the work of these committees. The constructive and sympathetic approach to labor's proposals expressed by Chairman Fly for the Defense Communications Board will be a source of gratification to the workers in the communications industry."

The fact that potentially tremendous authority is lodged with the D.C.B. gives Chairman Fly's action special significance.

A call for Government operation of communications following a pattern set during the first World War might conceivably be issued by the labor representatives if present plans fail to achieve desired results.

Meanwhile indications grow that the A. F. of L. and the C.I.O. have established a "tacit" united front for the purpose of securing for labor a greater share of responsible defense posts.

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AMATEURS HOPE BAN MAY BE EASED

Arguing that if it hadn't been for the pioneering radio wouldn't be where it is today and that they have never been found wanting in any emergency yet - whether it was flood, conflagration or hurricane - and that they have been able to come through when even the Army and the Navy had not been able to do so, the radio amateurs are hoping they may be dealt with a little less drastically.

At the request of the Defense Communications Board, the Federal Communications Commission last Saturday ordered all amateur radio operation to cease immediately. It was explained that national defense considerations require such complete cessation.

A Commission order of December 8 suspended amateur activities save for those authorized by the Defense Communications Board upon recommendation of Federal, State, or local officials in connection with defense. Many such requests had been approved by the Commission at the instance of the Defense Communications Board.

However, in the light of subsequent events and military requirements, the Board and the Commission both have decided that all amateur radio operation shall be suspended. In consequence, all special authorizations granted since December 8 have now been cancelled.

In the December 8 order about 65,000 amateur operators were banned from the air, but the Defense Board subsequently gave special authorization to about 2,000 operators to resume and these are the ones affected in the latest order.

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FCC MUM ON MUTUAL SUIT

There was no comment at the Federal Communications Commission on the suit for $10,275,000 filed against the National Broadcasting Company in Chicago last Saturday. The inference was "it speaks for itself". James L. Fly, of the FCC, credited with favoring Mutual in its recent moves, was away from his office Monday and did not hold the usual press conference but it was said in his behalf that since the matter was now pending in Court, he probably would not have had anything to say had he been there.

Niles Trammell, President of the NBC, made the following statement:

"This suit is the culmination of a series of attacks that have been instigated against NBC and the Blue Network by Mutual since NBC refused to sell to it important parts of the Blue Network.

"It should now be revealed that about two years ago the dominant interests in Mutual, R. H. Macy & Company and the Chicago Tribune sought to purchase parts of the Blue Network from us, which would have destroyed the Blue as a coast to coast network. By such elimination of the Blue these interests sought to diminish rather than to increase network competition. There would have been three nationwide networks instead of four as at present.

"We refused to dismember the Blue Network. Mutual began campaigns in Washington and elsewhere, urging the adoption by the FCC of new network regulations which would enable Mutual to achieve the end it sought. Meanwhile, Mutual also induced breaches of contract between our Blue Network and affiliated stations, a fact which we will prove in these court proceedings.

"While Mutual claims to be the 'Little fellow' of the network family, and shouts 'bigness' at others, it does not call attention to the real control and the vast accumulation of wealth and power represented by the small clique of seven Mutual stockholders headed by Chicago Tribune and R. H. Macy & Company, whose influence and domination extend beyond broadcasting to the department store and publishing businesses.

"These powerful and wealthy stockholders of Mutual represent an aggregation of assets, business and profits greatly exceeding those of NBC and RCA.

"The issues in this suit are the same as those in the two earlier suits now in litigation with the Government. The first of these suits, in which Mutual is a participant, will be held in New York, Monday, January 12.

"This new suit by Mutual provides an opportunity to expose the motives behind the campaign to break down the networks of the National Broadcasting Company.

"The Blue Network of the NBC was established fifteen years ago in response to a public demand when only one other network - the Red - existed, and when no competition in nation-wide programs was available. Eight years after the NBC was created to give the American public the first nation-wide programs ever provided, Station WOR owned by Macy and WGN owned by the Chicago Tribune, organized the Mutual Broadcasting System, and ever since have sought to reap where others have sown.

"Mutual has admitted that it carries on no research or development in the radio art. It has undertaken no substantial financial risks in pioneering the development of nation-wide broadcasting. It entered the field only after others risked their capital and demonstrated that broadcasting could be conducted as a sound business enterprise.

"The facts are that despite all the so-called restrictions in the competitive network field from which the Mutual claims to suffer, it has increased its revenue in 1941 over 1940 by 53%.

"The operations and public service rendered by the National Broadcasting Company are a matter of public record. We are utilizing every source at our command in the vital war effort of the Nation. This harassing litigation and the unjustified demand for the absurd sum of $10,000,000 with the motive of eliminating the Blue Network, which would decrease our vital communication facilities are not in key with the American war effort."

Amounts of actual damage the suit alleged were sustained were:

Mutual System, $1,000,000; WGN of Chicago, $850,000; WOR, of New York City, $1,000,000; WOL, of Washington, D. C., $275,000;

WGRC of New Albany, Ind., $75,000; KWK, of St. Louis; $165,000 and WHBF of Rock Island, Ill., $60,000.

Counsel for the plaintiff in the suit said that the action invoked the provision of the Clayton Act, a supplementary law of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, which makes it possible to request damages three times in excess of the amount actually alleged to have been sustained.

The complaint alleged "an unlawful combination and conspiracy to injure the plaintiff by hindering and restricting Mutual in its ability to freely and fairly compete in the transmission in interstate commerce or Nation-wide network programs".

It also accused the defendants of hindering the sale of national network time, attacked NBC long-term and exclusive contracts and optional-time clauses.

The suit alleged that NBC did not operate its Red and Blue networks competitively but jointly and asked that NBC be enjoined from carrying out the alleged conspiracy and from maintaining or entering into further contracts with affiliated stations.

Another allegation was that long-term NBC contracts in cities having less than four broadcasting stations with adequate facilities and exclusive and optional time clauses of such contracts were illegal and in restraint of interstate trade and commerce and that operation of two networks by the defendants was illegal.

The Washington Post had this to say about the suit:

"Now the Mutual Broadcasting System is demanding more than ten million dollars in damages from the Radio Corporation of America and NBC on the ground that the latter's restrictive contracts constitute unlawful restraint of fair competition.

"It must be admitted that this is not an ideal time to be pressing for basic adjustments in the broadcasting industry. Radio, like many other industries, has a special obligation to render high quality service during this war period. Care should certainly be taken to avoid any serious disruption of broadcasting facilities. For that reason it is unfortunate that this issue has been raised in three separate actions. Company officials may find their time absorbed by legal proceedings to the detriment of the vital public service they render. On the other hand, it would certainly not be in the public interest to abandon all effort to dissolve the existing concentration of power over the broadcasting industry.

"The FCC has made the unassailable point that we must have active competition in the broadcasting field or Government regulation of the few big companies now in control. There is no reason even to suspend that sound principle because the country is engaged in war. All that can reasonably be asked is that the networks be subjected to no unnecessary harassment and that the desirable adjustments be brought about without abruptness which might seriously impair the quality of broadcasting services now rendered."

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CALL FCC ORDER SAME AS CENSORSHIP

In their day in the Federal Court in New York yesterday (Monday), the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System argued that the Federal Communications Commission in its recent monopoly ruling had not only exceeded its authority but had raised a threat of censorship. Attorneys for both of these networks declared that if the Commission has the power to make regulations covering the affiliation contracts and options, it can, in similar manner, exercise a censorship over the programs presented by the stations.

Arguing for NBC, John T. Cahill charged that the Commission was usurping functions of the Department of Justice and the courts in attempting to decide what is a monopoly. The Commission, he said, regards itself as "an efficiency expert" in business and is trying to dictate the business policies of broadcasting executives. It is without power to make the regulations in question, he added, citing Congressional debates that preceded adoption of the law giving the Commission its authority.

Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., representing CBS, said that the regulations instead of promoting competition would lessen it. They also would make it difficult, if not impossible, for networks to obtain advertising contracts by creating new and unnecessary uncertainties about the number and location of outlets involved, he contended.

"The whole business of a national radio network depends on its ability to sell the time of its stations to a national advertiser", he explained. "To negotiate successfully the network must be able to state concretely what it has to offer. It sometimes requires months of market study and research, program planning and negotiations before an advertiser can decide whether or not to use network broadcasting and if so what stations and program to utilize. Under the regulations the network would be in no position to make a firm offer of any definite program coverage during this period of negotiations."

The Court hearings were scheduled to resume Tuesday and probably run throughout the week.

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Representative Wallgren obtained permission to have printed in the Congressional Record, a CBS radio broadcast on December 31, 1941, on the subject Twelve Crowded Months, by Elmer Davis, Albert Warner, Linton Wells, Edward R. Murrow, Eric Sevareid, William L. Shirer, Maj. George Fielding Eliot, and John Daly.

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SARNOFF GIVES DETAILS OF BLUE NETWORK SEPARATION

David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, in confirming the formation of Blue Network Company, Inc., a separate, wholly-owned subsidiary of RCA, states that incorporation papers for the new company were filed at Dover, Delaware, last Friday.

Mr. Sarnoff said that, with the permission of the Federal Communications Commission, the new company will operate the Blue Network and will own and manage Stations WJZ in New York, WENR in Chicago, and KGO in San Francisco. It will continue to furnish program service to more than one hundred independently owned, affiliated radio stations throughout the country.

Blue Network Company, Inc., will continue without interruption the programs and business heretofore carried by the Blue Network division of the National Broadcasting Company, Mr. Sarnoff said. It will be supervised by the same experienced personnel which, over a fifteen-year period, has made the Blue one of America's great networks.

As its first step in independent operation, the Blue Network applied for the consent of the Federal Communications Commission, for the transfer of licenses to operate Stations WJZ, WENR and KGO. The Board of Directors of the new company met last Friday and elected officers.

The President of the Blue Network Company, Inc., will be Mark Woods, heretofore Vice President and Treasurer of NBC. The Executive Vice President will be Edgar Kobak, previously NBC Vice President in Charge of Sales for the Blue Network.

Mr. Woods said:

"In 1938 first steps were taken toward the setting up of the Blue Network as an independently operated broadcasting unit. One by one during the three years which followed, separate departments have been established to supervise Blue Network operations.* *

"To maintain and enhance its program standards, the Blue Network will avail itself of the counsel of an advisory committee representing seven regions into which the United States has been divided for broadcast purposes.* * *

"Members of the Committee are: Harry Wilder, Station WSYR, Syracuse; Allen Campbell, Station WXYZ, Detroit; Earl May, Station KMA, Shenandoah, Ia.; Henry P. Johnston, Station WSGN, Birmingham; Harold Hough, Station KGKO, Fort Worth; Tracy McCraken, Station KFBC, Cheyenne; Howard Lane, Station KFBK, Sacramento."

Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, who will continue in that capacity, was elected Chairman of the new company's Executive Committee which includes Mark Woods and Edgar Kobak as members.

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STANDARDS BUREAU ADDS WARTIME PITCH

The radio frequency service broadcast continuously by the National Bureau of Standards, which includes the standard musical pitch and other features on which industrial, musical and other groups largely depend, now includes a second carrier frequency - 15 megacycles - thus insuring wider reception, according to the Department of Commerce. The single frequency heretofore used for these broadcasts is 5 megacycles.

This service is broadcast continuously day and night and widely used. Both frequencies and the standard musical pitch as transmitter by the Bureau station - WWV - are accurate to better than one part in 10,000,000.

The standard musical pitch - 440 cycles or vibrations per second - corresponds to A above middle C. It is used by manufacturers of musical instruments for standardizing tuning forks and other gadgets. Orchestra leaders in all parts of the country either take the pitch directly from the radio or use it as a check on their tuning devices. Some piano tuners also take the pitch directly from the radio.

It was first adopted in Germany in 1834, but not generally accepted internationally until after World War I. In fact, a French pitch, adopted in Paris in the 1850's, was well on the way to international acceptance when the first World War started.

During that great struggle Allied troops found among captured booty numerous German wind instruments of good quality, all of which were pitched on 440 vibrations per second. This is credited with having started a movement which has since resulted in the general acceptance of the German pitch. It has even been said that the Germans won the long battle for acceptance of their musical pitch even if they did lose World War I.

The 440-vibration pitch was adopted by the Bureau of Standards for use in its frequency service because it had received the endorsement of various official bodies.

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Representatives of 16 Government departments, including E. K. Jett, Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission, were appointed to the Censorship Operating Board, formed by Censorship Director Byron Price to control the flow of information between the United States and other countries.

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DON LEE AND RCA EXCHANGE TELEVISION PATENTS

A television patent interchange agreement between RCA and Don Lee Broadcasting System, Hollywood, was announced last week by Thomas S. Lee, President of the latter concern. Negotiations leading to the agreement were started in the Spring of 1939 when it became apparent that no one organization in the country held all patent rights for present-day television.

Don Lee Broadcasting System patents cover inventions of Harry R. Lubcke, television director of that firm. They are concerned with numerous phases of television, including synchronization, scanning, cathode-ray tubes, and telecasting of motion pictures as well as live subjects.

Patents cover methods and apparatus for both transmission and reception. Included are inventions as far back as 1930 when Lubcke started pioneering in television development for the late Don Lee.

Agreement calls for a non-exclusive, non-transferable license to RCA from Don Lee Broadcasting System in return for a similar license for certain equipment of the latter organization with a monetary consideration included. Don Lee concern retains ownership of patents and is free to license others in the television field.

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JUDGE RUTHERFORD'S DEATH RECALLS OLDTIME THREAT

The passing of Joseph F. Rutherford, world leader of Jehovah's Witnesses, who died in San Diego, Calif., last Thursday but whose death was not made known until the following Sunday, recalls an early clash he had with the old Federal Radio Commission. Jehovah's Witnesses even then owned a couple of broadcasting stations and were buying time on many more. Judge Rutherford became enraged when the Commission decided against him, calling down the wrath of God in a death threat upon the Commissioners. Following that whenever one Commissioner would meet another, the salutation would be, "Well, I see you are still alive!"

Another time, Judge Rutherford complained to the Commission that the NBC had discriminated against him. M. H. Aylesworth, then NBC President, denied the charge and then and there offered Judge Rutherford an Hour's free time any Sunday he would suggest. The Judge took him up on the spot. This proved a terrible headache for Mr. Aylesworth as complaints were received from all over the country and as far as this writer knows, that was the last free time Jehovah's Witnesses ever received from NBC. They, however, continued to use hundreds of stations by transcription and otherwise.

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TRADE NOTES

The total number of Mutual network outlets is now 194 stations. This figure has been reached with the recent affiliation of KILO, Grand Forks, North Dakota.

Recent advances in radio will be described by Dr. Arthur Van Dyck, new President of the Institute of Radio Engineers, as guest speaker Saturday, January 17, on "Adventures in Science". (WABC-CBS, 1:30 P.M., EST).

In the one hundred corporations or independent companies listed as holding the greatest amount of War and Navy Department supply contracts awarded June 1940 through September 1941, in millions of dollars, the Radio Corporation of American is shown to have contracts to the value of 22.7.

Bethlehem Steel and Curtiss-Wright Corporation lead with values of 961.5 and 886.3 respectively.

Thomas Patrick, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., (Station KWK), has applied to the Federal Communications in an amended application for 25 KW night and 50 KW day power and make changes in directional antenna (680 kc.)

Jose Salinas, General Motors export executive, and Carlos Garcia, Chrysler assembly line mechanic, were featured on the first broadcast, January 5, of "Noticias del Norte", CBS daily program (9 P.M., EST) of spot and feature news for Latin America.

Station WSFA, Montgomery Broadcasting Co., Inc., Montgomery, Ala., has been granted a construction permit by the Federal Communications Commission to increase power from 500 watts night, 1 KW LS to 5 KW, install a new transmitter and directional antenna for night use, and move transmitter locally, subject to installing permanent monitoring facilities.

Roberto I. Unanue, CBS Latin American news editor, has been sent to Rio de Janeiro to cover the Conference of Foreign Ministers for WCRC and WCBX, CBS short wave stations.

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U.S.-PHILIPPINES CIRCUIT AGAIN OPEN

Direct commercial radiotelegraph communication between the United States and the Philippines, broken since the U.S. Army demolished all radio and cable installations at Manila on December 31, was re-established last Friday by R.C.A. Communications, Inc., with the opening of a circuit between San Francisco and the city of Cebu on the island of the same name. Cebu lies about half way between Manila and Davao, in Mindanao.

Message traffic moved between the two points during the day. There is a strong probability, according to word received by RCAC from its representatives in Cebu, that messages to and from two other islands in the Philippines -- Visayas and Mindanao -- may be handled through the Cebu facilities. The Philippines Bureau of Posts operates an inter-island cable system, and it is believed that the links between Cebu and the other two islands still may be open.

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RATIONING OF RADIOS FORECAST BY UNIONIST

Rationing of radios in the near future was foreseen by Russ Nixon, Washington representative of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union of the C.I.O. Nixon and about 50 other delegates of the union opened a two-day meeting in Chicago to discuss problems arising out of the conversion of the radio industry to military purposes providing sets for the armed forces.

"We can't tell yet what the Government will order us to do", he said, "but we can get a good idea from what has happened to the automobile industry. We can expect a 50 per cent production cut for the first three months and then a reduction to about 10 per cent. Instead of building one million sets a month for the public, we would build only 100,000 under such a schedule."

Nixon said that another reason for cutting down the supply of radios for the public would be to save copper, aluminum, nickel and steel.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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TAFT BLOCKS PRESIDENTIAL COMMUNICATIONS AMENDMENT

Declaring that the matter was of such importance that it ought not to be considered under the 5 minute rule, Senator Taft of Ohio (R.), succeeded in blocking discussion of an amendment to the Communications Act having to do with granting to the President, in time of war, certain powers with respect to communications. Following Mr. Taft's objection, the bill was finally passed over.

Subsequently Senator Taft introduced an amendment of his own with regard to the President taking over the communications facilities of the country which read that if he does so, it be provided however:

"That except in case of invasion or in connection with the movement of military or naval forces no such authorization shall be given for the use and control of property costing more than $10,000,000 without prior appropriation by the Congress."

"A reading of the bill as it now stands indicates to me that it would authorize the President to take over tomorrow the telephone, telegraph and radio companies", the Senator from Ohio declared.

"Of course that is true, as the Senator says", Senator Wallace White (R.), of Maine, replied, "that while we are in this war the President might, under the authority of this proposed legislation, take over the telegraph and telephone systems of the country. In that respect the bill is not essentially different from provisions which have been on our statute books for all of 30 years with respect to the radio communication facilities of the country. If my recollection is correct, in the 1912 Radio Act - the first radio act passed - we authorized the President to take over those facilities, or to close all stations, not only if we were in war but if there were a threat of war, or if a national emergency of any character were found and declared by the President. That provision was carried in the 1927 Act and it again had the approval of the Senate and of the House of Representatives when we passed the 1934 act.

"While it is true that the language of this proposed legislation is broad enough to do precisely what the Senator from Ohio says, the testimony before the committee was that the purpose is very much narrower than that general authority, although, of course, it is recognized that in time of war it may be necessary to do the whole thing.

"Today we find this situation: For instance, we are having maneuvers at various points in the country. Three or four or five hundred thousand men of the Army are engaged in maneuvers spreading over large parts even of a State. I think it must be recognized that

communication is vital to the efficient carrying-on of maneuvers of that character. It seems to me absolutely necessary that there shall be authority to subordinate for the time being the communication interests and even the public interests to this major and immediate requirement so that troops may be moved from point to point with intelligence and with efficiency. It clearly appears in the record that the Communications Commission has no purpose to take over these facilities generally. A limit of time is provided in the bill. I may say that the companies involved, or those which might be involved, offered no objection to the bill before the committee.

"I have the same reluctance that the Senator from Ohio has; but I regard the granting of this authority, if I may so express it, as a necessary evil. I think the authority should be and must be granted if the communication facilities of the Nation are to be mobilized in the Nation's interest."

"Of course," Mr. Taft replied, "the analogy to radio is not complete. A radio station may communicate during war with places outside the Nation, whereas today we certainly have complete control and complete censorship over the telephone and telegraph wires. I do not think the two are analogous. All I am concerned about is that it seems to me that, without further action by Congress, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., say, might be taken over, at a cost of something over a billion dollars, as I remember, as the President took over the railroads in the World War. I do not know whether there is any necessity for such action; but it seems to me that this authority could be properly qualified so that the proper uses needed for military purposes might be authorized, and leave any question of taking over the telephone company or the telegraph companies until Congress itself should debate that question and determine it.

"I therefore object to the present consideration of the bill. I shall have no objection if the bill is modified. If that is not going to happen, if it is not intended to authorize that, and the bill says so, I certainly shall withdraw any objection to it."

"The bill passed the House December 19", Senator Barkley, of Kentucky, Democratic leader injected, "and it has been considered by the Senate committee. In order that there might be no fear or misapprehension with respect to the purposes of the bill, the committee specifically suggested to the chairman that in his report he set out certain excerpts from the testimony given by the Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Fly, regarding the purposes of the bill. Mr. Fly stated in his testimony that there was no intention to take over these facilities permanently or primarily or for any other purpose, except as it might develop from time to time to be necessary; and it is difficult to outline those necessities in a bill."

"I understand that; but I do not see why we should pass legislation giving broad authority on the statement of somebody that he is not going to use the authority", Mr. Taft replied. "It seems to me that is an unnecessary thing to do. I think qualifications could be made that would meet any objection I have to the bill."

"Of course", Senator Barkley concluded, "the Senator knows that in order to accomplish even a small purpose in regard to facilities of this kind or other kinds it is necessary to give broad powers, not that they will ever be exercised, but that it is almost impossible to write into a bill the exigencies or circumstances under which the President might make use of these facilities - not only take them over, but make use of them at all. The difficulty is in writing into a statute all the conditions under which the authority may be exercised without handicapping the Government in such a way as not to bring about the desired result."

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DENIES RADIO SHUT-DOWN ORDERED

Reports circulated in the press and by radio that OPM would shut down radio production in two or three months were declared by the Radio Manufacturers' Association to be inaccurate and misleading.

"The Office of Production Management has as yet made no announcement or order regarding curtailed civilian production of radio", said Bond Geddes, Executive Vice President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association. "The radio industry is already widely engaged on the very large program of vital radio and other military equipment and is going rapidly into increased military expansion.

"Reduced manufacture of civilian radio obviously is involved and an OPM order is expected shortly curtailing civilian radio by about 30 percent during the first three months of this year, but not a complete shut down. Further reduction in civilian radio later in 1942 is expected as the industry becomes more extensively engaged on the military program. Also it is understood the official policy contemplates supplies of tubes and other replacement and repair parts for radio sets now in the hands of the public, and we are not advised of any official plans for 'rationing' of radio."

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Notwithstanding the fact that many ways have been suggested for turning out the 31,000 street lights of the city in a blackout, nothing yet has been found that would do away with the necessity of having the lights turned off individually by hand by air raid wardens, it was said at the RCA laboratory in New York City where the ideas are being tested.

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AIDE TO RADIO CENSOR NAMED

John H. Ryan, Assistant Director of Censorship in Charge of Radio, has announced the appointment of Stenley P. Richardson, Coordinator of International Broadcasting, as an aide in his Radio Division.

Mr. Richardson has been given a leave of absence by the American short-wave broadcasting stations to enable him to accept the Government post. The new appointee has acted for about a year as the representative in New York and Washington of the six companies engaged in international broadcasting, with particular reference to their defense activities.

Ninety-nine and ninety-nine hundreds per cent of the newspapers and radio stations approve voluntary censorship of information that might be helpful to the Axis nations, Byron Price, Director of Censorship said at a press conference yesterday.

Regarding possible violations of the newspaper code announced Thursday, he said:

"We are not crossing that bridge until we come to it - if we do come to it. There are bound to be slips and inadvertencies. No one can avoid these. But as for defiance of the code, I doubt if we will come to that."

Mr. Price said that radio, being world wide, would be under more stringent censorship than newspapers which are domestic. The radio industry, he added, understood the situation.

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LABOR LEADERS GIVEN PLENTY OF NETWORK LEEWAY

Leaders of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations made a total of 74 appearances on national network radio programs in 1941.

National

In announcing this figure, the/Association of Broadcasters pointed out that it did not include the many local labor programs aired by individual stations. Nor does it include the appearances made by national labor leaders on individual stations. The total includes only those appearances on the networks of the Columbia Broadcasting System, the Mutual Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company.

Talks by labor leaders are carried without charge, as a public service by the networks and stations. In the event any speaker takes one side of a controversial public issue, a representative of the other side is offered an equal amount of free time for rebuttal.

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PRESS-RADIO HEARINGS ENTER TENTH MONTH

Dragging along since last March - almost a year now - the Federal Communications Commission's investigation of newspaper-radio station relations hearings will be resumed Wednesday, January 21st. It was thought the war might put a crimp into the trial of the newspapers but if so there has been no sign of it as yet.

The Commission professes to see three possible uses for material being developed in its inquiry into joint ownership of newspapers and radio broadcast stations.

The Commission, submitting its report on 1941 activity to Congress, lists these alternatives:

1. Use of the expert knowledge thus acquired as an aid to subsequent determinations in particular cases.
2. Formulation of rules or statements of policy for the guidance of the Commission.
3. Recommendations to Congress for appropriate legislation.

Discussing the background of the probe into "The newspaper issue", the annual report says:

"The general question of joint control of newspapers and broadcast stations has long been a topic of interest in Congress and has arisen from time to time in connection with particular decisions of the Commission. Thus the Commission has been called upon to decide whether in a community with only one daily newspaper and no radio station the public interest will be better served by licensing a proposed station to the newspaper with existing facilities for gathering news and procuring advertising revenues, or to a non-newspaper applicant who will introduce an independent and competing medium for community service."

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NEW FM RECEIVERS NOW NUMBER 50,000

Latest figures on sales of FM receivers, as compiled by FM Broadcasters, Inc., the national FM trade association, indicate that there were approximately 50,000 sets equipped for frequency modulation reception in the vicinity of New York City alone on January 1. The national total is close to the quarter million mark.

The New England states may now claim between 22,000 and 24,000 sets, while Chicago has reached 25,000 - most of which were sold in the past three months. Other large cities include Philadelphia with 12,000; Los Angeles, 15,000; Milwaukee, 6,500; Detroit, 12,000; Pittsburgh, 8,000.

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HIGH FREQUENCY AVIATION RANGE MAY SUPPLANT BEAM

A two course ultra high frequency radio range development of a type which is expected to supplant the radio beam system now in use on the airways of the United States within the next few years was described at the New York convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers.

The new development operates on 125 megacycles, a wave length 400 times shorter than the wave length in use at present. Experimentation indicates that it eliminates static entirely and greatly diminishes the danger of multiple courses and the distortive effects which mountains, rivers, ore deposits and other influences of terrain exert upon radio beams; factors which have been held responsible for airline accidents. The new system provides precise and complete information to the pilot. It shows him whether or not he is to the left or right of his correct line of flight and whether he has flown beyond the radio range station or has not yet reached it, an extremely important point of information in bad weather.

The ultra high frequency range has been developed for and in collaboration with the Radio Development Section of the Civil Aeronautics Administration by the Laboratory Division of the International Telephone & Radio Manufacturing Corporation.

All experimentation and field work on the new development has been conducted at the C.A.A. Experimental Station at Indianapolis Municipal Airport where the apparatus has been inspected and flight tested with satisfactory results by airline administrators and pilots.

In addition to its safety factors and more complete information for the pilots, the new development points the way much further toward the automatic gyroscopic control of the plane. The instrument indicator actuated by the ultra high frequency range transmitter may in the future be used to direct the automatic pilot and thus keep the plane on its course automatically.

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FLY GIVES BLUE NET HIS BLESSING

The one really responsible for the separation of the two networks - the Blue from the Red - Chairman J. L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission journeyed to Chicago to attend a meeting of the affiliates of the newly organized chain and to express his approval of the undertaking.

At the same time, Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network Company said it was news to him if Marshall Field was trying to buy the new chain. Mr. Woods said that no negotiations for the sale of the Blue were not being carried on with anyone. He said it might be some time before the network is sold. Mr. Woods said that the network

expected to show a profit during the first half year of operation. He added that RCA had advanced $2,000,000 for operations.

The following resolutions were adopted at the Chicago meeting:

"1. - The Blue Network stations' planning and advisory committee is conscious that the success of the new Blue Network is dependent upon complete and wholehearted cooperation between the management of the network and its affiliates. It is only with absolute unity in the ranks of affiliates and their unqualified loyalty to the network, that the national mission of the Blue Network will be achieved. This unity and loyalty the committee commends to all Blue Network affiliates as their proper contribution to the success of all concerned.

"2. - The Blue Network stations' planning and advisory committee goes on record as having confidence in the capable and experienced management of the new Blue Network.

"3. - The Committee congratulates the Blue Network upon its announcement of a determination to increase its foreign and domestic news service. The committee also approves the announced purpose of programming new, bright shows of mass appeal. * * * *

"It is the further recommendation of the Committee that the Farm and Home Hour be immediately reduced to one-half hour.

"Realizing that the Blue Network is now the youngest of the national networks, although third in volume of business and old in experience, we feel it must carefully conserve its resources and watch expenditures closely. Otherwise the possibility that affiliates of the Blue Network might be called upon to pay the cost of overland lines, which should always remain a network obligation.

"4. - The Blue Network stations' planning and advisory committee disapproves the linking up of all national networks for any single program with the exception of those programs broadcast by the President of the United States or programs of extraordinary importance to the war effort.

"5. - The Blue Network stations' advisory committee recommends that a representative of the stations' planning and advisory committee be elected to the Board of Directors of the Blue Network Company, Inc. to serve for one year, and not be eligible for re-election."

The following directorate has been announced for the newly organized RCA subsidiary which will own and operate the Blue Network:

Mark Woods, Edgar Kobak, Lunsford P. Yandell, George S. DeSousa, John Hays Hammond, Jr., Joseph V. Heffernan and Dr. Charles B. Jolliffe, newly appointed assistant to Mr. Sarnoff.

In addition to Mr. Woods, previously elected President of the Network, the following executive officers were elected:

Edgar Kobak, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Borroff, Vice-President in Charge of the Central Division; Don E. Gilman, Vice-President in Charge of the Western Division; Lunsford P.Yandell, Vice-President and Treasurer; Phillips Carlin, Vice-President in Charge of Programs; Keith Kiggins, Vice-President in Charge of Stations.

Also Fred M. Thrower, Jr., General Sales Manager; George M. Benson, Eastern Sales Manager; E.P.H. James, Director of Publicity and Promotion; B. J. Hauser, Sales Promotion Manager; Earl Mullin, Manager, Publicity Department; Edward F. Evans, Research Manager; Murray B. Grabhorn, National Spot Sales Manager; Dorothy Kemble; Continuity Acceptance Editor; John H. McNeil, Manager, Station WJZ; George Milne, Chief Engineer; Tracy Moore, Western Sales Manager; John H. Norton, Jr., Station Relations Manager; Charles E. Rynd, Sales Service Manager; Robert Saudek, Assistant to the Executive Vice-President; James Stirton, Central Division Program Manager; and D. B. Van Houten, Office Manager.

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RADIO CENSORSHIP CODE TO BAR SPIES' MESSAGES

Regulations to keep enemy spies from broadcasting military data over radio programs were issued Friday (today) by John H. Ryan, Assistant Director of Censorship in Charge of Radio.

Radio stations were told that because they were being heard abroad by Axis intelligence operatives, "certain material which may appear on the news service wires as approved for newspapers may not be appropriate for radio".

Byron Price, Director of Censorship, explained that while printed matter is censored at the national borders, "no such post-publication censorship is possible in radio".

Mr. Price called on broadcasters to ban certain types of quiz and request programs and conduct forums and audience interviews with caution.

It was asked that no telephone or telegraph requests for musical numbers be accepted during the war, and that no given request be given at the requested time.

Request was made that "all audience-participation type quiz programs, originating from remote points, either by wire, transcription or short wave, be discontinued" with certain qualifications. It was noted that any program permitting the public access to an open microphone "is dangerous and should be carefully supervised" and that generally speaking "any quiz program originating remotely, wherein the group is small, and wherein no arrangement exists for investigating the background of participants, should be discontinued." When large groups are involved, "where participants are selected from a theater audience, for example, the danger is not so great".

In studio-audience quiz shows no individual seeking participation should be guaranteed participation, the code said.

Such quiz, request, interview and forum programs, the censorship office wanred, might be used by Axis agents to communicate with their headquarters or with saboteurs through prearranged signals.

The code asks refusal of requests to call mass meetings or make emergency announcements, except when they come from official sources.

Sharp restrictions have been placed on weather broadcasts. The radio may use only such weather data as specifically approved for it by the Weather Bureau, and broadcasters have been asked to avoid reference to weather conditions in describing current events.

The code asks withholding from the air reports of information from unidentified sources as to ship sinkings, or reverses or successes of land forces.

Mr. Ryan advised radio to "steer clear of dramatic programs which attempt to portray the horrors of combat; to avoid sound effects which might be mistaken for air raid alarms".

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DR. JOLLIFFE IS MR. SARNOFF'S NEW ASSISTANT

Dr. Charles B. Jolliffe has been appointed Assistant to the President of the Radio Corporation of America. In making the announcement, David Sarnoff, President of RCA, who made the selection from the personnel of the RCA organization, said that Dr. Jolliffe, in addition to his new duties, will continue the position he has held for some time as Chief Engineer of the RCA Laboratories.

After serving as instructor of physics at West Virginia University, and from 1920 to 1922 at Cornell University, Dr. Jolliffe became associated as physicist with the Radio Section of the Bureau of Standards. Hes research was in radio wave propagation and the development and maintenance of standards of frequency.

Dr. Jolliffe was appointed Chief Engineer of the Federal Radio Commission in 1930 and continued in that capacity when that organization was changed to the Federal Communications Commission in 1934. He resigned from the FCC in 1935 to become engineer in charge of the RCA Frequency Bureau. He has attended many international radio conferences as delegate of the United States Government. Dr. Jolliffe is a member of several committees of the Defense Communications Board and for more than a year has been working on communication problems with the National Defense Research Committee of the Government office of Scientific Research and Development.

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TRADE NOTES

Donald M. Nelson, new Chairman of the War Production Board, is a Director of the Colonial Radio Corporation.

Named Assistant Chief Engineer of the Hygrade Sylvania Corporation, Radio Tube Division, is Walter L. Krahl, formerly Division Engineer of the Salem, Mass. Radio Tube Plant of the company.

The William Penn Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa., was granted a construction permit for a new FM station to operate on 47,300 kilocycles; 9,300 square miles service area.

Jubilant over its sale of $75,000 worth of United States Defense Bonds and Stamps in less than an hour by appealing directly to its visual audience, CBS television station WCBW plans to repeat its "Buy A Bond" program.

Quite a crowd stood in front of the Star Radio Store at 14th and F Streets in the center of downtown Washington listening to a war bulletin broadcast direct from London over one of the new Zenith "Trans-Ocean Clippers" short-wave portables. Reception was excellent and quality about the same as if it had been heard over one of the domestic networks.

A series of twenty daily radio programs for Latin-America is scheduled by the Columbia Broadcasting System beginning Saturday, January 17, at 4:45 E.S.T., over WCRC and WCBX. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Nelson Rockefeller will introduce this new series from the Latin-American Fair of R. H. Macy and Company on Friday, Jan.16 (WABC-CBS, 10:30 P.M., EST).

By the time this appears the President may have signed the Daylight Savings Bill. Congressional action on this bill was completed last Thursday and the measure will become effective 20 days after the President signs it.

Byron Price, Director of Censorship, will lead a discussion on this subject during the University of Chicago "Round Table" broadcast Sunday, Jan. 18 (NBC-RED, 2:30 P.M., EST.)

A new Renewal Tube Characteristics Sheet has been released by the commercial engineering department of the Hygrade Sylvania Corporation. It is a twelve page booklet and contains not only average tube characteristics, but also Panel Lamp characteristics and tube and base diagrams. It is available free, but, in view of paper shortages, it is requested that radio servicemen and others order for bare requirements only.

A six-month, 24,000-mile trip through Mexico, Central and South America and the West Indies, to visit 69 of the 74 affiliates of the Columbia Broadcasting System's Latin American network, has just been completed by Guy Hutcheson, CBS engineer.

Philadelphia's sixth FM station received a go-ahead from the Federal Communications Commission this week when the William Penn Broadcasting Co. (WPEN) was granted a construction permit to proceed with W73PH.

Beginning with the issue of January 31, Movie-Radio Guide, which has a circulation of 350,000 copies, will carry detailed listings of FM programs in thesame fashion that regular broadcast schedules are presented in that publication.

William C. White, formerly an assistant to Dr. Irving Langmuir, has been appointed Director of an electronics laboratory in which will be centralized General Electric's advance development activities in the field of electronics. The new laboratory has been established as a division of the Radio and Television Department of the company.

Mr. White is a pioneer and authority in vacuum tube development work, and was engineer in charge of the Vacuum Tube Division of the Radio and Television Department of the company. He has been succeeded in this post by O. W. Pike as engineer, with R. W. Larson as assistant engineer.

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SENATE CONSIDERS ANTI-LIQUOR ADVERTISING BILL

The Senate has before it the House-approved bill to prevent advertising of retail liquor prices in the District of Columbia.

As passed by the House the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act is amended by inserting the following new subsection:

"(g) No holder of a retailer's license, class A, or retailer's license, Class B, shall, with respect to alcoholic beverages covered by such license -

"(1) advertise, by any means or through any medium, the price for which such alcoholic beverages are for sale;

"(2) distribute, sell, or give away any price list or information with respect to the price of such alcoholic beverages;

"(3) display in his place of business any price list or sign with respect to the price of such alcoholic beverages if any price on such list or sign is visible from the street; or

"(4) display, or leave in his place of business, in a place where customers may take it away, any price list or information with respect to the price of such alcoholic beverages."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1396

January 20, 1942

QUIZ BAN AMONG FEW FLAWS IN CENSORSHIP RULES

Except for the banning of quiz programs originating from remote points and several other restrictions, which it was said might result in loss of revenue, the broadcast station war regulations issued last week by John H. Ryan, Assistant Director of Censorship in Charge of Radio, seem to have gotten by in pretty good shape. Especially so since there was every evidence that Mr. Ryan would do anything he possibly could to meet any objections the industry might have.

Already the Radio Coordinating Committee representing the industry trade groups, of which George B. Storer, President of the Fort Industry Company, is Chairman, have been heard from in an effort to initiate some changes.

"We do not anticipate that the censorship code will cancel any of the quiz programs now on NBC", Clarence L. Menser, NBC Program Manager, said. "Instructions have been issued to producers, announcers, and masters of ceremonies on these shows to veer away from all subjects which the government regards as tabooed. For some time these shows have been monitored with extra care in Radio City and at other division points. This practice will continue so that if, during any of these so-called ad lib shows, objectionable statements are indicated by audience participants, which are in violation of the censorship code, a cut will be immediately made.

"We do not anticipate any difficulty, but nevertheless we shall not relax our vigilance. We should reiterate that ever since the war the National Broadcasting Company has had a self-imposed censorship in effect so that the promulgation of the code finds us already meeting its terms.

"We are very glad to see this code announced and believe that it will have a salutary effect, especially among some of the smaller stations which have overlooked the importance of strictly observing common sense censorship rules."

"The instructions for radio of the Office of Censorship reveal sound judgment and a practical knowledge of radio operation", Alfred J. McCosker, President of WOR, declared. "We have studied these instructions carefully and find that they coincide with precautions already voluntarily self-imposed by WOR-Mutual in the matter of news, musical request and audience participation programs. These last are produced before large studio or playhouse audiences and are carefully supervised. None of our quiz or audience participation programs originate from remote locations such as airports, railroad terminals, or other public gathering points."

Harry C. Butcher, Washington Vice President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, praised the code as "a good document" and said he felt certain its enforcement would be accomplished voluntarily since the industry had been consulted in its preparation and had confidence in censorship officials.

"I think it shows a great deal of restrain", Mr. Butcher commented.

Fred Shawn of the National Broadcasting Company in Washington, expressed the opinion the code would not mean program adjustments for the National Broadcasting Company in the Capital, since appropriate safeguards already have been taken to prevent a particular person's being assured of place on a quiz period. The stations have had no man-in-the-street features recently, Mr. Shawn added.

It was reported from New York that the network stations there had already put into effect most of the regulations issued by the Office of Censorship. Such features as request musical numbers and informal street interviews with open microphones were abandoned by the networks soon after this country's entrance into the war.

None of the current quiz shows and forums will be canceled, according to present plans, although it is possible that in some cases they will be changed slightly in form. In "America's Town Meeting", a radio forum, it is possible that questions will be written and then reworded by monitors before being read on the air.

The quiz shows, such as "Vox Pop" and "Dr. I.Q." were already carefully supervised either by choice of contestants and questions or the place in which the broadcast originates, it was pointed out. In recent weeks, for instance, "Vox Pop" has been broadcast from Army and Navy camps.

The Washington Post had this to say last Sunday:

"The wartime regulations for the press and radio laid down by the Office of Censorship are commendably designed to assure minimum interference with the business of dispensing information. And it is evident from the OC's codes of wartime practices that Director Byron Price subscribes to the theory of the less censorship, consistent with security, the better. Nevertheless, sacrifice of customary enterprise under any form of censorship is inescapable. In this connection it is of particular interest that some material may be printed in newspapers but not broadcast over the air. The reason for discrimination is obvious: material broadcast cannot be recalled and may be immediately useful to enemy agents outside the country, whereas material appearing in the press may be censored before leaving the country.

"Thus it appears that the OC has a proper regard for the time element. Before official censorship was established, George Creel, who headed the Nation's censorship committee during the last war, laid special emphasis on the time element. He argued that there should be no censorship of the press, but that the radio, the cables, and outgoing mail, should be subject to stringent supervision. And

speaking out of his vast experience in World War I, he claimed that news printed in the press, which might be of value to the enemy, would be so old by the time the enemy received it that it would be useless."

Speaking in the NBC broadcast of the University of Chicago Roundtable last Sunday, Mr. Price said:

"We must keep all the facts we possibly can before the public. One of the greatest dangers is that overzealous public officials may make unreasonable requests for the suppression of information. We have instructed newspapers and radio stations to refer requests of this nature to us for consideration.

"As to enforcement, I assume that the Department of Justice, which is entrusted with law enforcement will enforce the Espionage Act, if necessary."

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NO DCB COMMENT ON ASSIGNMENT FREEZING

Although thought to be imminent, nothing was said at the Defense Communications Board one way or the other with regard to the freezing of broadcast frequencies along with cutting off new construction grants, except for defense purposes. Neither was any word forthcoming on the subject from the Office of Production Management, where the order was expected to be issued.

The theory behind cutting off these grants is that there would be no reason for the Federal Communications Commission to grant authorization for changes if stations would not be able to secure equipment blocked by priorities restrictions.

Chairman Fly last week was quoted as saying that definite policy would have to be established and that conditions had now approached the point where curtailments are essential. He said OPM and DCB would act within a month.

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BELIEVED GOVERNMENT PROGRAM COORDINATING INVOLVES TIME ONLY

As understood at the Federal Communications Commission, the coordinating of Government programs now being undertaken by William B. Lewis, formerly of the Columbia Broadcasting System and OPM, in his new capacity as radio program coordinator in the Office of Facts and Figures, is to be limited to arranging Government time on the air. It is not believed that it involves program content. The main idea seems to be that it will be a central clearing house for time for Government programs on the air. Heretofore each Government Department and agency has maintained its own relations.

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WARTIME WIRE CONTROL BILL SENT TO WHITE HOUSE

The Senate Monday passed and sent to the White House the bill giving the President wartime control over telephone and telegraph wire facilities the same as radio, after assurance had been given that this was not getting a foot in the door for permanent Government operation. The measure provides that facilities taken over shall be returned to the Government six months after the war ends. An amendment by Senator Taft to limit the President's powers to seize properties valued at less than $10,000,000, except in case of invasion, was defeated.

Explaining the new legislation, Senator Wheeler, of Montana, said the bill would give the President the same power over wire and cable facilities which he now has - and has had for years - over radio facilities. The measure specifically provides that the President, if he deems it necessary for national security, during a state or threat of war, and for not more than 6 months after the termination of the war or threat of war, may, in the language of the bill:

"Suspend or amend the rules and regulations applicable to any or all facilities or stations for wire communication within the jurisdiction of the United States as prescribed by the Commission; (2) cause the closing of any facility or station for wire communication and the removal therefrom of its apparatus and equipment; or (3) authorize the use or control of any such facility or station and its apparatus and equipment by any department of the Government under such regulations as he may prescribe, upon just compensation to the owners."

"My understanding is that there is no intention that the Government shall take over the properties of the telephone and telegraph companies, except in case of emergency, when it may be absolutely necessary, as in the event the country should be invaded, or when it may become imperative that the companies be taken over for defense purposes", Mr. Wheeler went on to say.

At the conclusion of Senator Wheeler's explanation, Senator Vandenberg of Michigan queried:

"In spite of the Senator's statement regarding the intent, does the language of the bill authorize the President to take over completely the control of these wire facilities and operate them under Government control?"

"Oh yes; during the period of the emergency and for 6 months thereafter; but it was the understanding of the committee, which is borne out, I think, by the statement of Mr. Fly, that the intent is to take over only the use and control of the facilities", Senator Wheeler replied.

"The question was asked before the committee whether it was the intention to leave in control those who were in charge of the companies. My understanding is that they are to be left in control,

unless for some reason it might become necessary to dispense with the services of some particular individual.

"In all fairness to the telephone and telegraph companies, I wish to say that they have shown every indication of intention to cooperate with the Government in every way in our national defense. There has not been any question at all about their cooperating with the Government. They have shown and have stated that they were perfectly willing to do anything the Government requested, and that they had no objection to what was proposed, because they realized that it might be necessary for the Government, under emergency conditions, to take over the control of the companies during the period of emergency."

The question was raised as to whether under the new act the President could consolidate the Western Union and the Postal but Senator Wheeler said that it was his own view this could not be done without additional legislation. Asked by Senator Taft if there was any intention on the part of the Government to take over the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, Senator Wheeler answered:

"Frankly, I think there may be. At the present time the Commercial Pacific Cable Co. is cut off, as the Senator may know. My understanding is that it has been practically cut to pieces beyond Honolulu. We cannot go much farther than Honolulu with the Commercial Pacific Cable Co. I think that is one of the things which it is felt imperative to take over."

There was a tilt between Mr. Taft and Senator Clyde Reed, of Kansas.

"I ask the Senator from Ohio if he is really in earnest in making the suggestion that if the President finds it necessary in wartime to take over a railroad, a telephone line, or a radio facility, he must wait until the value is determined by the courts and then wait until he can obtain an appropriation from Congress?" Mr. Reed inquired. "Surely the Senator from Ohio does not mean that."

"I did not propose any such thing. However, I said that if the President wants to take over a company which is likely to cost so much he ought to have an appropriation for that amount", Senator Taft replied. "After all, Congress determines the policy of taking over such property. If subsequently it is determined that the cost is greater than was anticipated he can then obtain a supplemental appropriation. I am certainly in earnest in making that proposal."

"Surely the Senator from Ohio cannot be in earnest. If there is an emergency requiring the Government to take over anything, surely the taking over ought not to be deferred until the damage has been determined and Congress has appropriated money", the Kansas Senator persisted.

"I say it should be", Senator Taft replied.

"I must disagree with the Senator from Ohio", Senator Wheeler interjected. "If we are to take over a telephone company in an emergency, everybody who has had anything to do with rate and valuation cases, as the Senator from Kansas has had, knows the

length of time the litigation would require. The parties would fight interminably over the value of the property. I say that we must give the President such authority whether we like it or not. When we are in war we must do many things which we do not like to do."

"The provision authorizing the Government to take over the radio has been in the law for some years", Senator Hill, of Alabama, said. "So far as taking over the telephone lines is concerned, we took them over during the World War, and we gave them back to the private owners after the war; did we not?"

"That is correct", Senator Wheeler replied.

"The radio law gives the President authority to take over the radio-communication facilities of the country in time of war, or in time of threat of war, as this bill does, and then it proceeds to say that the President may take over those facilities in the event of public peril or disaster - or during any other national emergency", Senator White of Maine, explained. "So there are with respect to radio, three bases for the exercise of authority by the President that do not exist in the proposed legislation. In that respect the proposed legislation goes a much shorter distance than the Congress went in the radio legislation. That language of the radio law has been on the statute books of the United States for approximately 30 years.

"It is just as utterly inconceivable to me as it is to the Senator from Alabama that, with the United States at war, it shall not be within the power of the President of the United States to take over these communication facilities and bend them to military necessities as such necessities may from time to time arise.

"The Senator from Ohio in his amendment places a limitation of $10,000,000 upon the value of the property which may be taken. * * * * I can see no reason for fixing that sum of $10,000,000."

"The Senator from Maine, I am sure, would add - 'or any other sum of money, or requiring delay until an appropriation has been made by the Congress'", Senator Reed suggested.

"I completely agree with the Senator", Senator White replied.

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Says Hygrade Sylvania: It is now more important than ever before that all radios be kept in good repair, and in practically constant operation, so that important official news and instructions may be received without delay. This is the radio industry's and particularly, the serviceman's part in National Defense.

Servicemen, especially, can help to combat the spreading of scares and rumors since they come into close daily contact with the listening public.

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SUPREME COURT DISMISSES ASCAP APPEAL

The Supreme Court yesterday (Monday) dismissed the appeal of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers -- known familiarly as ASCAP - from a decision that the Society had violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and, therefore, was not entitled to enter a suit attacking a Washington State law regulating the use of copyrighted music. ASCAP has agreed to comply with the State law. The appeal was against the decision of a Federal Court in Western Washington.

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MAY LET DOWN BARS IN DEMAND FOR ENGINEERS

So great is the demand for radio engineers that there may have to be a slackening up on qualifications. Asked about this, James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, said:

"I think everybody down the line will have to find a way of broadening the basis for the requirements - the professional people, I think, to a certain extent. That has happened in our monitoring work for the engineers. We will have to modify requirements a bit.

"All through the industry there is the greatest necessity for the recruitment of people for professional work and training. Persistent effort is made to build them up to where they can take responsibility. There are so many demands for competent people - to a certain extent from us and from the Army and Navy and it has happened that those demands have come at the same time as industry's."

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Y.W. TO OFFER WOMEN RADIO OPERATOR COURSES

Following considerable talk about the use of women as radio telegraphers, the Ballard School of the Young Women's Christian Association in New York City, will instruct women in the Morse code and the building of receiving sets to train them as amateur operators. The instructor will be Mrs. Abby Morrison Ricker, who was a licensed Navy radio operator during the first World War.

The classes will be held twice a week and will extend through March.

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SCORING COLUMNIST ICKES ALSO TWITS BROADCASTERS

Secretary Ickes, who of late seems almost to have been lost in the shuffle, took the center of the stage to reply to an article written by David Lawrence, which the former said appeared to be an attack on the President of the United States.

Writes Mr. Ickes:

"Mr. Lawrence's excuse for the attack is feeble and will get him nowhere. One must in fact read more than half way through the offensive article before learning that it involves an issue between the Department of Justice and two major broadcasting companies. * * * *

"I am surprised that the ever loyal Washington Star would permit a 'columnist' to choose such an inopportune time to sponsor a 'movement to bring about the passage of a constitutional amendment to permit the American people to remove at will their Commander in Chief when he fails.' What Lawrence means and what he actually says is that the Commander in Chief - the President - is responsible for the Pearl Harbor disaster. As witness this statement: 'Even the fact that as Commander in Chief, Mr. Roosevelt must have known how critical were the relations between America and Japan prior to December 7 and hence must have had the ultimate responsibility for seeing to it that the fleet was on the job 24 hours of the day * * *'

"I know nothing officially or otherwise about the controversy between the two radio systems and the Department of Justice, which moves Mr. Lawrence to make his treacherous attack upon the President. The nearest that I can get to it is that the Federal Communications Commission issued an order which the Broadcasting companies liked so little that they asked the courts to restrain it. The Department of Justice now files what Mr. Lawrence calls 'a punitive law suit' involving a question of whether the broadcasting companies constitute a monopoly.

"And, by the way, it appears that the Mutual Broadcasting Co. is suing National Broadcasting Co. on the ground that it is violating the anti-trust laws. May we expect a blast from Mr. Lawrence against Mutual Broadcasting Co. and its most important stockholder, R. R. McCormick of Chicago?

"It is fair to assume that the Department of Justice believes that the two radio systems - National Broadcasting Co. and Columbia Broadcasting System - may be operating willfully or not, in violation of the law and proposes to find out about it through proper and orderly democratic processes. Is there anything wrong with that? Is it Mr. Lawrence's view that some of our laws may be violated because we are at war? And if one law, why not all laws? Does he propose immunity for a particular class - the class in defense of which his name has long been identified?"

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PHOTOGRAPHS BY REMOTE CONTROL

Lloyd S. Jones, Youngstown (O.) Vindicator photographer, has just perfected a new photo-electric device that permits him to take pictures of distant areas with flash synchronization by remote control. Jones grew weary of carrying extra cable and excess equipment to cover banquets and other functions that occur in large halls and theaters, so he decided to simplify his problems with a little ingenuity.

After designing the type of apparatus he required, he succeeded in obtaining the help of several radio engineers in Youngstown, the Editor & Publisher relates. The photo-electric cell is contained in a telescopic tube and trained on the camera. It may be operated from either point, one from the camera or from the scene where the flash is fired. By means of a relay it is possible to fire any number of bulbs or units.

For the present, Jones operates his device in conjunction with flash synchronization at shutter speeds up to 1/100th of a second. He believes that this speed will be increased as improvements are made from time to time. His distances range up to 200 feet and well covered by the small 20-lb. portable unit. Although the device may be used in some forms of news picture assignments, it will find greater favor with the banquet and commercial photographers.

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EDUCATORS FORM NEW RADIO GROUP

The Association for Education By Radio, new professional group open to all educators, broadcasters, and others interested in and working with educational radio, has outlined its objectives as follows:

1. Development of an instrumentality through which persons interested in education by radio may have adequate communication;
2. Cooperation with the Institute for Education by Radio, the School Broadcast Conference, the United States Office of Education, and other institutions and groups interested in education by radio;
3. Representation of the interests of education by radio in connection with pertinent legislation, commission hearings, conferences, and the like;
4. Encouragement of experimentation and research and widespread dissemination of findings;
5. Publication of a news, information, and idea service on a periodical basis;
6. Establishment of this association as a recognized professional voice for those engaged in educational radio activities in civic, religious, and educational groups and in the radio industry.

The first annual meeting of the Association will be held February 23rd in San Francisco, in conjunction with the meeting of the American Association of School Administrators.

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TRADE NOTES

The regular appropriation for salares and routine expenses in the 1943 budget of the Federal Communications Commission will be $2,300,000, compared with this year's $2,315,229, while the defense allotment will be cut from the current $2,729,000 to $2,667,619.

Congress has been asked to give the Agriculture Department the same amount, $35,125, for program preparation (Farm and Home Hour), and the Budget Bureau recommended the Interior Department keep its radio director, script writer, and radio engineer, whose combined salaries amount to $12,200.

William M. Sloan of Chicago, communications engineer, has been appointed head of the Telegraph and Cable Section of the OPM communications branch. A graduate of Montana State College and the University of Wisconsin, Mr. Sloan was communications adviser to the Postmaster General during the first World War.

In the form of a large brochure 13 by 18 inches, the National Broadcasting Company has reproduced the scroll signed by the 21 Ambassadors and Ministers of the Republics of Latin America presented by the Ambassador to the United States from Peru in appreciation of the NBC "Good Neighbors" programs.

Presumably on account of the war and the cutting of the sale of automobiles, the Ford Sunday Evening Hour, now in its eighth season, will go off the air March 1st. Another one to go is "Helen Hayes Theatre of the Air" sponsored by the Lipton Tea Company.

Louis G. Caldwell, radio lawyer, will join the faculty of Columbus University in Washington as a lecturer on administrative law. He was the first General Counsel of the old Federal Radio Commission in 1928 and at one time was editor of the Journal of Radio Law. He is counsel for the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Station WAYS, Charlotte, N.C. was scheduled to join the Southeastern group of the Blue Network January 21st.

Lieut. William C. Eddy, U.S.N., retired, of Chicago, has been called to active duty as Director of a new Navy primary school for training in high frequency. Lieutenant Eddy has specialized in television and several of his amplifying and radio transmission devices are used in submarines.

Adolph B. Chamberlain, Chief Engineer of the Columbia Broadcasting System, was awarded an honorary engineering fellowship of the Institute of Radio Engineers for engineering leadership in broadcast transmission and operation, at the thirtieth anniversary dinner of the Engineers Institute in New York City.

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RED NETWORK HAD BANNER YEAR IN 1941

1941 was the best year in the history of the Red Network of the National Broadcasting Company, Roy C. Witmer, Vice President in Charge of Sales, said. Not only was revenue highest in Red Network history, but there was a sharp increase in facilities used by Red Network advertisers and in the cab ratings of such programs.

December, 1941, was the largest month in the organization's history with an all-time monthly net revenue peak. Red Network advertisers added more stations per program than ever before for both evening and daytime shows.

Witmer asserts that the over-all national audience of the NBC-Red Network has not only increased at a greater rate in 1941 over 1940, but it has far outstripped any other network.

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PROGRAM RATING NOT COMPLETE INDICATION, WOR ASSERTS

While ratings are important, a program rating is not a complete indication of a program's popularity, WOR contends.

This, it was said, was revealed by Joseph Creamer, WOR Director of Promotion, in announcing an analysis of facts uncovered by personal interviewers for "The WOR Continuing Study of Radio Listening in Greater New York" (which is made every month for WOR by Crossley, Inc.).

WOR analysts found that although competing programs can have equally good ratings, the number of people listening in each home contacted can vary greatly. For instance, research interviewers found that one program on the air at 12:30 P.M. was being listened to by 18 people in every 10 homes checked. A competing program averaged only 13 listeners to every 10 homes.

Ratings, WOR analysts claim, are and will continue to be surface indicators of program popularity.

It has been long accepted by radio men that late evening audiences are made up mostly of men. However, WOR researchers made a composite breakdown of a typical 11:00 P.M. listening audience for two recent months, and found an equal division of men and women.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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BIG JOB FOR KNOWLSON IN NEW WAR PRODUCTION SET-UP

In abolishing the Office of Production Management and setting up his own powerful organization to speed up the manufacture of armaments and munitions, Donald M. Nelson, new war production chief, named James S. Knowlson, of Chicago, President of Stewart-Warner Corporation of Chicago, head of the Division of Industry Operations. Mr. Knowlson was formerly President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, which position he resigned on September 16 at Mr. Nelson's request to come into the OPM as Deputy Director of Priorities.

Mr. Knowlson as head of the Division of Industy Operation will have charge of all industry branches, and will have the responsibility for plant conversion and will handle priorities. Closely dovetailing into this phase of operations the Materials Division under William L. Batt, of Philadelphia, President of SKF Industries, Inc., will make the available materials go around, see that production problems of copper, lead and other basic raw materials are met and, in conjunction with the requirements board which Mr. Batt also heads, and with the priorities branch under Mr. Knowlson, will allocate available stocks of materials to the various essential requirements of the war and civilian supply programs.

Another of the key men named by Mr. Nelson, William H. Harrison, heading the new Productions Division, is on leave as a Vice-President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Mr. Harrison was described by Mr. Nelson as being "hard enough and tough enough to see that the job is done." Unlike Mr. Nelson, who is a Democrat, both Mr. Harrison and Mr. Knowlson are Republicans.

Mr. Knowlson was born in Chicago and is 59 years old. He was graduated from Cornell and started in as an electrical engineer with General Electric at Schenectady. He later became President of the Speedway Manufacturing Co. and finally President and Chairman of Stewart-Warner.

Discussing the sweeping changes just made, Frank R. Kent of the Baltimore Sun asks, "Has Nelson got the stuff in him or has he not?" and answers:

"Everybody will hope that he has, but certainly it remains to be proved. The recent rush of the New Deal publicity agencies to paint Mr. Nelson as a superman who very soon will straighten out the shocking mess into which things have gotten in Washington and have the war production wheels whirling at top speed, would be more impressive did it not recall that a similar burst of publicity pictured Mr. Nelson as a veritable ball of fire a few months ago

when he was made Executive Director of the S. P. A. B. The S. P. A. B. is now pushed over the brink into obscurity, but then it was hailed as the final answer to everything in much the same way as the new setup has been.

"One fact is that while Mr. Nelson unquestionably is an able businessman he is no abler than a number of others who have been in this confused and heretofore headless organization. Why then, was Mr. Nelson named? The answer was given at the time, not by critics but by administration journalists and spokesmen - he was the New Deal's favorite industrialist. More than any other, he had made it his primary business to stand well personally with the little group of White House insiders. He had early endeared himself to them by a radio speech in which he practically adopted the New Deal spending philosophy - and in other ways.

"In particular Mr. Nelson's appointment is attributed in informed circles, to the influence of Harry Hopkins, who lives at the White House. Mr. Hopkins is congenitally unfriendly to businessmen and Mr. Nelson is the only one in the war organization for who he has achieved a real liking. * * * From the start Mr. Nelson has been the favorite of the Hopkins group. And not many will contend that he would have been singled out for either his S. P. A. B. position or this one if he had not been.

"One of the major troubles with these White House insiders is their determination that none whom they dislike shall occupy key positions in the management of the war. The result has been that a great many splendidly equipped men who ought to be here have been blacklisted and the place reeks with incompetents and second-raters."

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KGEI NOW GIVES IT TO THEM IN THAI

Already broadcasting from San Francisco to more than half the world in seven languages and two dialects, General Electric's powerful shortwave station KGEI has added an eighth language to its schedule, that of Thai, formerly known as Siamese.

News from the American viewpoint and commentaries will be broadcast to Thailand in Thai daily at 2:45 A.M. San Francisco time, evening in the Orient.

Other languages in which the station broadcasts daily are English, Spanish, French, Dutch, Chinese (Mandarin and Cantonese dialects), Japanese, and Tagalog, which is the native Filipino language. Newscasts in Malay are under consideration.

The station co-operates closely with Nelson Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and Col. William Donovan, Co-ordinator of Information.

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NEW DEFENSE RADIOTELEGRAPH DEFENSE CIRCUITS ADDED

The Federal Communications Commission in the interests of National Defense, authorized the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co. and the R.C.A. Communications, Inc., to establish for a period of 90 days parallel commercial radiotelegraph circuits to various points throughout the British Empire and other important communication centers on a non-exclusive basis.

Also in the interests of National Defense, the FCC authorized the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company to establish direct radiotelegraph circuits on a non-exclusive basis between the United States and the following countries of obvious strategic importance in the present world situation: Java, Federated Malay States, Egypt, Burma, Turkey, India, New Zealand, Siberia, Union of South Africa, Syria, Iran, Bermuda, the British Gold Coast and Gambia, in Africa.

R.C.A. Communications, Inc., was authorized to establish circuits to Iran, India, Union of South Africa, Burma, Federated Malay States, New Zealand, British Guiana and Bermuda.

The United States Cable and Radio Censor informed the international communications companies it would authorize the use of the following codes between the United States and countries abroad where these codes are admitted, effective January 26th:

(1) ABC 6th Edition, (2) Acme Commodity Phrase and Supplement, (3) Bentley's Complete Phrase, (4) Bentley's Second Phrase, (5) Lombard General, (6) Lombard Shipping and appendix (7) New Standard Half-Word, (8) New Standard Three Letter, (9) Peterson's International 3rd Edition.

The use of codes and cable addresses was banned with the outbreak of the war.

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WAR PLEA TO HALT PAPER-RADIO PROBE REJECTED BY FCC

The Federal Communications Commission denied a petition from the newspaper radio-station owners committee to indefinitely postpone the Commission's long continuing investigation of newspaper-radio relations. The postponement was asked on the ground that it hampered the war effort and that the Commission lacked authority on the basic question, the contention being that Congress alone had jurisdiction.

Submitting the petition of the Newspaper-Radio Committee, Thomas D. Thacher, counsel, argued that it was illegal for the FCC to refuse a broadcasting license because the applicant owned or was interested in a newspaper.

"The occurrence of a state of war necessarily subordinates all other activity to the united national effort for victory, in which the role of our nation's newspapers and broadcasting stations is certainly not less than that of other organizations and institutions", the petition recited.

"Continuation of these hearings, which are inherently legislative in character, will not contribute to our victory against the nations which have waged war against us, and will create a diversion of the energies of all parties concerned from the necessary and essential activities of wartime.

"Nor is it reasonable to believe that Congress will turn aside from the national emergency to consider legislation discriminating against press activities in the radio field. Such measures, which will impede cooperation between government, press and radio, should in the interest of the nation be postponed until after victory is gained."

After an hour's recess during which the Commission conferred on the matter, Commissioner Walker, who was presiding, refused to adjourn the proceedings giving as the reasons:

"The petition does not present a new matter. It was informally presented on the 18th of December and formally passed on by the Commission in meeting shortly thereafter, and, after thorough consideration, was denied.

"A great deal of time and money has already been expended in the preparation of this case, including the collection of a great deal of statistical material, much of which is of peculiarly current value. The Newspaper-Radio Committee has prepared the evidence which it is to submit and which counsel for the Committee estimates will require from nine to twelve days.

"Under the circumstances, the Commission is not impressed with the argument that the war effort will be forwarded by adjourning the proceeding sine die and lose the benefit of the tremendous amount of work which has already been done. The Commission believes the war effort will be advanced by completing this investigation at the earliest possible moment."

Whereupon the hearings were resumed and ran through Friday, at which time they were adjourned until next Wednesday, January 28th. It is said to be the present plan to continue them three days a week until they are concluded.

The first witness was Dr. Ralph D. Casey, Director of the University of Minnesota School of Journalism, who describing newspaper-owned stations as pioneers in the broadcasting of news, said the newspapers had contributed much to program and advertising standards.

"Newspapermen, because of their training, have a sense of public responsibility and news value", Mr. Casey testified. "They saved radio from falling into mere showmanship."

Dr. Frank Luther Mott, Director of the University of Iowa Journalism School declared that a radio station was a very natural outgrowth for a newspaper.

"Radio offers newspapers", he testified, "a new outlet for news, a measure of economic stability and a challenging opportunity in a new field."

Commissioner T.A.M. Craven, who opposed the investigation, asked Dr. Mott whether he saw any danger in the licensing of more radio stations to newspapers.

"No, I don't", the witness replied.

Commissioner Craven then asked whether prohibitions against newspapers operating radio stations would endanger the freedom of the press and Dr. Mott replied that "It certainly would be a strong blow against the newspapers, economically and in the matter of prestige."

Commissioner Craven next asked whether Dr. Mott saw any danger to the freedom of the press in the licensing of stations owned by newspapers. He replied that it was "conceivable" that a newspaper, whose license was coming up for renewal, might change its attitude on some governmental question, "but this certainly would not be general."

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NATIONAL RADIO INSTITUTE SIGNS FTC STIPULATION

National Radio Institute, Washington, D. C., selling a correspondence course of instruction designated "Course in Practical Radio and Television", stipulated with the Federal Trade Commission that it will cease and desist from representing that it has obtained employment for students with any particular radio concern when such is not a fact and that its course covers all the radio requirements needed to qualify one for a license to serve as a ship radio operator.

The respondent further stipulates that, in advertisements referring to radio positions which require a knowledge of code, and in all of its enrollment blanks, it will reveal conspicuously the fact that there is an extra charge for the course covering code instruction; and agrees to reveal conspicuously in advertising material which sets forth the terms under which a student may pay for the course, the fact that there is a limitation of two and one half years allowed for completing the course and that if a student has not finished the prescribed program within two and one half years from the date of his enrollment, he may be charged an additional amount before being allowed to continue with the course.

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FCC AGAIN GETS BRICKBATS FROM CONGRESS

Quite a fall was taken out of the Federal Communications Commission by Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth, (R.), of the House Appropriations Committee during the consideration of the Independent Offices appropriations bill yesterday (Thursday).

Mr. Wigglesworth said, in part:

"Time after time I have stood in the well of this House and inveighed against the practice of the Commission of giving its approval to the transfer of stations or the control of those stations for considerations far in excess of the value of the physical assets so transferred - a practice, in other words, involving the sale of Government licenses, with all the possible dangers to the public that we have seen involved in the capitalization of licenses in other fields.

"There are a number of instances in which the figures establish this fact, including one transfer station valued at $425,000 for stock of the value of $950,000 plus and $175,000 in cash.

"I call attention to the authorization of the transfer of a station valued at $74,000 for a monthly rental of $1,125 for a period of 11½ years. This station reports a yearly profit of some $75,000. What possible authority there is for approving a lease for a period of 11½ years under existing law, I, for one, do not know.

"Under the general topic of the monopoly which the Commission has allowed to grow up under its jurisdiction in the broadcasting field, I may point out that the record indicates that 95 percent of the available nighttime power is now controlled by stations affiliated with networks.

"Furthermore, in spite of the licensing jurisdiction of the Commission, practices seem to have the Commission's approval under which the affiliates are compelled to turn over to the networks as much as 40 percent of their time and earnings obtained from charges for that time to the extent of from 62½ to 100 percent."

* * * * *

"Several times on this floor I have advocated the imposition of a reasonable tax on those engaged in this industry who are making enormous profits out of franchises for which they pay not one red cent. A year ago, as the Members may recall, the Treasury Department made a study in this connection and as a result of that study it recommended an excise tax on the industry which would have amounted to about $10,000,000. The House approved that recommendation but the Senate committee rejected it, after Mr. Fly had appeared before the committee in opposition to the proposed tax. It is my understanding that it was understood at the time that the Treasury and FCC officials would get together and recommend a tax in lieu of that which was deleted by the Senate committee.

"Mr. Fly, however, now apparently takes the position that it is entirely up to the Treasury, that it is hardly the job of the Federal Communications Commission to recommend revenue measures.

"In a recent letter received from Mr. Fly, he admits that the net profits of this industry for 1940 amounted to practically $33,300,000 on an investment of present worth of about $40,000,000. Therefore, even if the proposed tax of $10,000,000 had been imposed, there would still have been a return to the industry of approximately 50 percent. It seems to me entirely illogical and unreasonable to allow this industry to continue to obtain any such return from licenses for which they pay nothing under present conditions in this country."

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"NEVER FORGET PEARL HARBOR" IS NEWEST SLOGAN

Going "Remember Pearl Harbor" one better, R.C.A. Communications, Inc. has coined its own slogan: "Never Forget Pearl Harbor". This appears for the first time in the January number of the company's bright little magazine Relay.

In the same issue are facsimiles of congratulatory radiograms sent to Hawaii and the Philippines by William A. Winterbottom, Vice President and General Manager. The one to George Street, RCAC Superintendent at Honolulu read:

> "It has always been a tradition that RCAC personnel rise to any emergency but the manner in which you and your staff in Hawaii have met the present situation is more than commendable it is magnificent. With Hawaii part of the United States it was vitally necessary that everything be done to maintain uninterrupted communication between Hawaii and the mainland and under your able direction supported by a loyal and efficient staff this has been done. Please accept for yourself and extend to all of your people my sincere congratulations for a job well done."

Mr. Street replied:

> "Your kind and thoughtful message very much appreciated by all. Many thanks and the Seasons Greetings from all the Hawaiians."

Mr. Winterbottom radioed E. G. Baumgardner, Superintendent at Manila:

> "The magnificent work performed by you and your staff during the past ten days has been an inspiration to the whole organization. That RCAC service between the Philippines and the United States despite a greatly increased traffic load has been maintained without interruption throughout a most

trying period is a tribute to the resourcefulness, stamina and loyalty of your whole staff and in congratulating you upon a fine achievement I also tender my sincere thanks."

Mr. Baumgardner answered:

"Entire staff appreciate your message and I know they will continue to do their best."

It is stated that to assist in moving the increased traffic over the Pacific, five men have been flown to R.C.A. Communications stations in Hawaii.

There are also two interesting articles in Relay, "RCAC Gears to the War Machine", and "The First Three Days" in which a writer lists his impressions of how the big news of Pearl Harbor hit the main office in New York that quiet Sunday afternoon and what happened thereafter.

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FCC ACTION

Applications Granted: KMJ, McClatchy Broadcasting Co., Fresno, Cal., granted construction permit to move transmitter to Madera and North Avenues, Kerman, Calif; install directional antenna system for day and night use; WJW, WJW, Inc., Akron, Ohio, granted construction permit to increase power to 5 kw., change frequency from 1240 to 850 kc., install a new transmitter and directional antenna for night use and move transmitter to Franklin Twp., Ohio; KGDM, E. F. Peffer, Stockton, Calif., granted construction permit to change frequency from 1130 to 1140 kc., subject to submitting proof of performance protecting XENT, Monterrey, Mexico, from interference; increase power to 5 KWnight and day, change hours daytime to unlimited, install a directional antenna for night use and install a new transmitter; WOC, The Tri-City Broadcasting Co., Davenport, Iowa, modification of construction permit to increase power to 5 KW night and day, move transmitter locally, install new equipment and make changes in directional antenna system for day and night use;

Cleveland Broadcasting, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, Designated for hearing application for construction permit for new station to operate on 1300 kc., 5 KW, unlimited night employing directional antenna day and night.

Applications Received: General Electric Co., New Scotland, N. Y., construction permit for a new television relay broadcast station to be operated on Channel #8, 162000-168000 kc., power 50 watts emission A5 (to be used with applicant's commercial television broadcast station WRGB); WJHL, WJHL, Inc., Johnson City, Tenn., construction permit to install new transmitter and increase power from 1 KW directional antenna night to 1 KW night, 5 KW day, directional antenna night (910 kc.).

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TRADE NOTES

The Hosh Higgins Broadcasting Company of Waterloo, Iowa, has been granted a construction permit for a new 50 KW station to operate on 1540 kilocycles, 50 kilowatts, unlimited time, directional antenna day and night.

Guy C. Hutcheson of the CBS General Engineering Department, who has just returned from a 25,000 mile trip to South America, has been appointed engineer-in-charge of Columbia's international broadcasting.

Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, has appointed Joseph C. Rovensky Assistant Coordinator. For many years Mr. Rovensky was with the Chase National Bank of New York, from 1928 on as Vice-President in charge of the Foreign Department.

At the request of Howard Hughes, noted aviator and industrialist, head of the Hughes Tool Company of San Francisco and Los Angeles, who pleaded that national defense activities necessitated confining his broadcast activities to television stations which he is erecting in those cities, the Federal Communications Commission cancelled construction permits for the Hughes high frequency (FM) broadcast stations K45SF and K49LA, and deleted call signals, thus making frequencies 44,500 and 44,900 kilocycles available in San Francisco and Los Angeles respectively to other FM applicants.

Meeting with opposition from the House of Commons, Winston Churchill has withdrawn his proposal that an electrical transcription be made of part of the proceedings in Parliament so that the debate could later be broadcast to the nation and the world. Critics argued that such an arrangement would give the Prime Minister the lion's share of the radio time, thus placing the opposition at a disadvantage.

The Federal Communications Commission ban on all radio amateurs for the duration of the war, has isolated at least four Idaho mining communities, the United Press reports from Boise. Until the war began, the mining camps relied on short-wave sets to send requests for supplies, medical aid and other necessities.

After serving as Director of Ohio State University's Bureau of Educational Research since 1928, Dr. W. W. Charters will retire next August. One of his educational contributions has been the establishment at Ohio State of the annual Institute for Education by Radio, held there annually since 1930 to bring together hundreds of representatives of radio and education for a discussion of common problems.

The Columbia Broadcasting System is conducting regular courses in Spanish and Portuguese for its employees in New York. A total of 182 registered for the primary and advanced studies.

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A NEW FOUR POUND RADIOPHONE AND TRANSMITTER

A completely self-contained radio telephone combination transmitter and receiver weighing only four pounds, and not much larger than the handset of a "French" telephone, has been announced by the Weltronic Corporation, Detroit, Michigan. The unit is being made available to governmental agencies and services, including municipal divisions, public utilities, fire and police departments, railroads, and other transportation agencies, as well as individuals, subject of course to licensing by the Federal Communications Commission where required, as well as priority rating.

Although the "Trans-Ceivers" are designed for operation on a single wave length, their frequency range is adjustable from 112 to 300 Megacycles through an externally accessible screw adjustment.

In operation, when the toggle switch is thrown into the "on" position, the unit is receiving. To talk through the unit, it is necessary merely to pull the selector finger level down against light spring pressure. Releasing the selector lever switches the unit to receiving again.

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USE AIR MAIL TO SAVE RADIO AND TELEGRAPH, P.O. ADVISES

The wartime instructions to postal employees which the Post Office Department has issued includes these paragraphs:

"Because of war conditions, tremendous burdens have been imposed upon the telephone trunk lines, wire systems, telegraph, and radio facilities. The Nation demands that the military and naval forces and war industries have first call on these services.

"Each postal official must see to it that the use of such services is held to an absolute minimum in order that the burden on these systems may not be increased. Do not use long-distance telephone, telegraph, radio-telegram, or Army-Navy communication facilities except in case of the most urgent emergency. Ordinary mail is rapid enough for most communications. Air-mail schedules are such as to give less than 24 hours' service between most points in the continental United States for communications of a more urgent character.

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CBS CLARIFIES WAR REBATE SITUATION

A detailed memo on war news broadcasting in commercial program time and continuation of CBS rebate policy, has been issued by Paul W. Kesten, Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Mr. Kesten, after outlining the situation since the attack on Pearl Harbor, the interruption of programs caused by war news bulletins, says in conclusion:

"Some advertisers have asked if we would include news bulletins within their programs at their own expense, so that credit for bringing the news might go to the sponsor. Other advertisers have asked if we would take a regular and pre-determined amount of time at the start of every program on the network to broadcast news - even though this would 'force' the broadcasting of news at 15-minute intervals in many cases. And from the Association of National Advertisers has come the request that we enunciate at this time a policy both as to our handling of news and as to rebates for time so preempted.

"As to our general policies in handling and scheduling the news, we contemplate no change from our present practices. These have been based on rendering a maximum news service to the public, but have resulted, as the foregoing summary indicates, in minimum interference with commercial programs. * * * *

"As to rebates to advertisers for time preempted for war broadcasts, we believe that any policy, to be sound, should be sufficiently flexible to recognize the new fact of our being at war and the further fact that the extraordinary extra costs of news coverage at peak periods during a war fall uniquely upon radio. This latter is true because only radio, in extreme news crises, is ever forced to substitute news broadcasts for entire advertising programs. For the privilege of rendering an urgent public service, radio is called upon to sacrifice its own advertising revenues.

"This extra burden falls upon radio for another and equally compelling reason: news has become so important a part of radio broadcasting that 65% of our population (even in normal times) depend primarily upon radio for news. In times of crisis, radio is the universal medium, the only medium in fact, through which listeners can get instantaneous information. Our responsibility is thus redoubled. Our audience may in fact be redoubled, but unlike the newspapers, we must voluntarily forego expected revenue to do the job and we can collect no compensating revenue from 'extra newsstand sales'.

"CBS accepts this paradox as one of the problems of broadcast operation and as a patriotic privilege in keeping America informed. It is therefore our present intention to continue without change our time and talent rebate policies, although these were formulated for days of peace, not days of war. Should recurring news crises, or continuous news crises, or other unforeseen developments in network broadcasting require modification of these policies, we are confident that mutually acceptable arrangements can be worked out between our advertisers and ourselves."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1398

January 27, 1942

NEW WAR BOARD SLASHES RADIO SET PRODUCTION

As had been expected, the War Production Board has acted to meet huge Army and Navy demands on the radio manufacturing industry and to conserve critical materials by ordering sharp cuts in production of receiving sets for civilian use.

Reductions also were ordered in output of phonographs and radio phonograph combinations.

Effective immediately, Limitation Order L-44, issued by Acting Priorities Director J. S. Knowlson, former President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, in the first move in his big new job in the recently organized War Production Board, provides for an average monthly curtailment in production during the next 90 days of more than 40% below the monthly output during the nine months ended September 30, 1941. Similar cuts were ordered in the number of tube sockets in the sets produced, which will result in corresponding curtailment of the number of tubes used in new sets.

The order does not affect production for certain government defense agencies, besides the Army and Navy, nor for lend-lease requirements, police departments or similar agencies of public authority in the United States, and contracts covered by a Preference Rating of A-1-j or higher.

In addition to freeing facilities for vital war work, the order is designed to accomplish savings during the 90-day period of an estimated 750 tons of copper, 100 tons of aluminum, 25 tons of nickel, and 3,400 tons of steel.

Class A manufacturers those who sold more than $1,000,000 worth of radio sets and phonographs for civilian requirements during the first nine months of 1941, were ordered to reduce output by 45%. Class B firms. whose sales were under $1,000,000, must curtail production by 35%.

The radio manufacturing industry, which employs many thousands of skilled and semi-skilled workers, has been asked to undertake a $2,000,000,000 military production program. Civilian output must be reduced drastically so that receiver and parts makers and allied branches of the industry can participate in this effort to the fullest possible capacity.

It is estimated that 60,000,000 radios are now distributed among 87% of the American homes. Permitted civilian production during the next 90 days, together with stocks now in manufacturers' and dealers' hands, will meet essential replacement requirements.

Class A companies already have received or soon will be awarded big war orders, and swift conversion of their plants to 100% military activity may be expected. Until a larger number of the small (Class B) firms receive more Army and Navy orders, the lighter curtailment ordered in their production will provide them with sufficient civilian operations to keep their skilled labor force intact.

The sales value of radios manufactured in 1940 was approximately $177,000,000. In that year, the industry employed about 50,000 persons. The annual payroll was about $75,000,000. Estimates for 1941 show substantial increases in these figures.

In choosing the first nine months of 1941 as the base period for the curtailment program, WPB selected a period in which the industry enjoyed an unusually high level of operations. Ten million receiving sets were produced during that period, as compared with an output of 11,800,000 sets during the entire year 1940.

The program was discussed at several meetings with industry representatives, and the place of radio in modern warfare, both from the military and civilian standpoint, was thoroughly surveyed. The conclusion was that substantial reductions could be made in civilian production without affecting public safety and morale. Emphasis will be placed on parts for repair and maintenance of existing equipment, and it is expected that supplies will be available to meet these requirements.

The Chicago offices of the RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc, reported that about 75 percent of the company's operations are being devoted to military work. Executives of the company met wholesale distributors for the Middle West and discussed the effects of the demands of the war program and the curtailment of civilian production.

E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corp., said that the change-over by radio manufacturers to military production was being made smoothly because it did not require any serious change in process, personnel training or machinery.

It was declared, however, that there was no danger of a a shortage of tubes for civilian radios.

"Radios are vital to the building of morale, and the government thus far has assured us that the public will be able to get replacement tubes", one manufacturer said.

Halting of the manufacture of receiving sets for civilian and home use will no doubt cause a considerable decline of advertising in newspapers and magazines by radio dealers and manufacturers. Also dealers who have been handling radio sets exclusively will find themselves facing a problem.

-- There were 56,000,000 radio sets in use in the United States last year, of which 30,600,000, or 86 percent, were in homes, according to the National Association of Broadcasters. There were 16,400,000 sets in use in institutions, places of business and additional sets in homes, and 9,000,000 sets in automobiles.

The Research Division of the National Broadcasting Company cooperated with the NAB in making the survey. There have been no census figures on radio sets in several years.

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FCC ON 44-HOUR WEEK FOR WAR

In order to cope with its increased wartime duties, the Federal Communications Commission has ordered a 44-hour work week for its entire personnel, effective January 26. The new hours are from 9:15 A.M. to 5:45 P.M. The order affects 1750 employees - slightly more than 900 in Washington and nearly 800 in the field.

Particular units, such as the National Defense Operations Section and the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service, have maintained a round-the-clock schedule since the outbreak of war, resulting in the Washington offices of the Commission and its field stations being open 24 hours a day.

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SHORT WAVE SETS FOR LATIN-AMERICA AGAIN DISCUSSED

Conferences are reported to have been held in Chicago on the long-talked of proposition to make 750,000 low-cost receiving sets for Latin-American listeners.

The program for the distribution of these sets was developed by Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American affairs, as a means of increasing radio outlets for short-wave broadcasts furthering the good-neighbor policy.

Conferences have been held between Mr. Rockefeller's office and the Export Committee of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, but negotiations have not reached a definite stage. Details of the plan have not been made public, but it was said that Mr. Rockefeller desired the industry to manufacture at no profit sets which would cost about $12 each.

In the meantime, a not so rosy report on the South American short-wave comes from Ray Josephs, correspondent for Variety writing from Buenos Aires:

"The short-wave programs coming from the United States are better. The more glaring kind of ignorance of Latin custom is disappearing. But there remain grave dangers of boomeranging. Heavy-handed efforts to make a good impression, especially as regards export and import trade, which is delicately controversial, remain dangerous. Particularly for the Argentine and Peru.

"News is the best short-wave contribution of the Yanquis, but it must not be forgotten that the very AP and UP material that is broadcast by DX from the United States is now available, almost verbatim, through South American newspapers and stations.

"Re-transmitted programs, assuming Latin stations are willing to take them, and further assuming that they're especially slanted for special listening groups, constitute the only answer to the problem of getting mass listeners in Latin-America's it's generally felt here. The more dreamy-eyed estimate the number of receivers of all kinds in Latin-America as under 5,000,000. If there are 2,000,000 capable of getting short-wave, it's a lot. Stacked up, therefore, against Latin-America's 100,000,000 population, it's obvious that DX, in itself, can never, no matter how good it becomes, directly affect any great number of South American minds.

"Argentine stations - and there are more radios in the pampa republic than in all the rest of Latin-America put together - found that listeners in the gaucho territory simply don't listen to DX and that those who do are mainly foreigners or a certain percentage of the wealthier class who like to tune specific programs."

The Columbia Broadcasting System has announced the affiliation of the two most powerful stations in Valencia, Venezuela, with its new Latin American network. These stations, added to the CBS chain "which extends from the United States border to the tip of Argentina", constitute the 75th and 76th links in the Latin American network.

Three more stations have been added to NBC's Pan American network, which NBC, not to be outdone by Columbia, says extends from the Rio Grande to the Straits of Magellan".

The Network now has a total of 120 stations with outlets in every one of the 20 Latin American Republics.

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Listening audiences to evening network commercials have gained at least 13 per cent as a result of the Pearl Harbor attack, according to a special analysis by the NBC Research Division.

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WOULD MAKE NIB REAL NAB COMPETITOR

The immediate strengthening of the National Independent Broadcasters so that it might compete on an equal footing with the National Association of Broadcasters, has been recommended by George B. Storer, NIB President and station magnate of Toledo, in a letter sent to stations by him and L. B. Wilson, of WCKY, Cincinnati, Vice-President. The huge NAB budget is blasted by Mr. Storer who says:

"It is the writer's opinion that it is unnecessary for a comprehensive radio trade association to spend upwards of $300,000 per year, as does another association. A budget of approximately 25% of that amount should be ample."

Mr. Storer would cut down expenses by having a paid Managing Director as NAB did in the old days instead of a high salaried president as at present. Also he suggests better relations with the Federal Communications Commission, another slap at the NAB:

"A spirit of harmony between executives of Government and officers of broadcast trade associations should exist at all times, so that broadcasters may be queried on the advisability of impending regulations, rather than be advised after the means of implementing same have been executed."

Also the name of NIB would be changed to National Institute of Broadcasters. Networks would be excluded

Regarding network membership, Mr. Storer said that since a comprehensive trade association must consist of both non-members and members of networks, and since network contractual relationships can take several different forms varying from complete ownership to a mutual basis of operation, he believed "it is in the best long term interest of broadcasters and networks, that the association should be independent of network influence."

Recognition should be given, however, to the "great service" performed by chains and the association should "deplore any adverse action which might actually impair the maintenace of successful operation of network service at its present high standard," he said.

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Frederick Wolff Ogilvie, Director General of the British Broadcasting Corporation, has resigned and his duties have been taken over during the war by two Director-Generals jointly, Sir Cecil George Graves and Robert Foot. No reason was given for the resignation of Mr. Ogilvie.

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FLY STILL DEFENDS ALLEGED RED DESPITE SALARY REBUFF

Notwithstanding the rider in the House Appropriations Bill prohibiting the payment of the salary of Dr. Goodwin Watson, Chief Analyst of the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service because of the allegation that he was a Communist, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission continued to defend him. According to Mr. Fly, the Commission also gave Dr. Watson a coat of whitewash. The Chairman said:

"The Commission didn't know of any plans of the House Appropriations sub-committee to restrict appropriations as far as Dr. Watson was concerned. That particular problem was not considered with the House Committee. The Commission met with Dr. Watson and had a very extensive discussion with him and we feel convinced that he is doing a very splendid job, is thoroughly undeviatingly loyal, has never advocated overthrowing the Government by force or otherwise. All his notions as to Government and that sort of thing appear to have been presented within the framework of our basic democratic system, since he was never charged with being a member of the Communist Party. In fact, I am not just sure what he is being charged with."

One of Mr. Fly's questioners interjected:

"Being a member of the Communist Party would not be so bad in view of the fact that we are with Russia in the war."

Mr. Fly did not reply to this but when asked if he was going to ask for a hearing in the Senate, which still has to pass on the Watson case, the Chairman said:

"Yes, I imagine so. I don't know the formalities. Commissioner Durr has been designated to handle the matter actively on behalf of the Commission and he will undoubtedly be in touch with some of the Senators and they may have conferences with Dr. Watson. Of course, that is up to the Senate Committee and individual members of the Senate."

Asked if Dr. Watson's salary cut would become effective July 1, Mr. Fly answered in the affirmative.

"If the Senate upholds the position of the House, he can still be employed until July, can he not?"

"Legally, yes", the Chairman concluded.

In the debate on the House measure, Representative Wigglesworth (R.), of Massachusetts, said he wished all House members would read the record of the sub-committee's hearing on Dr. Watson.

Representative Wigglesworth referred to matter introduced by Representative Starnes, (D.), of Alabama, a member of the Dies Committee, which he said "leaves absolutely no doubt that Dr. Watson is toally unfitted for the position."

The controversy over Dr. Watson began on November 19, when Representative Dies attacked the former Columbia University psychology professor in a speech on the House floor.

Mr. Dies said that the appointee was "a propagandist for Communism and the Soviet Union for many years". He listed 13 alleged Communist organizations with which he said Dr. Watson had been associated.

Mr. Fly, replying in a letter to Representative Dies, denied that Dr. Watson was a radical. He pointed out that he had been carefully investigated by trained Civil Service operatives before his appointment. Mr. Fly said that he had studied the evidence cited by Representative Dies against the appointee and had satisfied himself that it was not valid.

Of the 13 organizations which Representative Dies charged Dr. Watson was associated with. Mr. Fly said he learned that the appointee belonged to only one - the Consumers' Union, which he declared was not a "Communist front" organization. Mr. Fly said that Dr. Watson was "one of the outstanding social psychologists of the country."

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TELEVISION TO BE USED IN CIVILIAN DEFENSE TRAINING

Three companies manufacturing television sets have agreed to install receivers in 100 police stations to aid instruction of classes in Civilian Defense. They are General Electric, Dumont, and RCA Manufacturing Company.

For four Monday evenings at eight o'clock, the NBC television station, WNBT, will telecast thirty-minute instruction periods on duties of air-raid wardens, fire watchers, light rescue squads, messengers and drivers, and actual demonstrations of approved methods and equipment will supplement oral instruction by experts on the staff of the Coordinator for Police Department Civilian Defense.

The Philco station, WPTZ, in Philadelphia, and the General Electric Company station near Schenectady, also will hook up with the programs for benefit of defense workers in their locales. Although the courses are intended primarily for defense workers, the general public is invited to participate.

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COURT UPHOLDS FCC POWER OF SUBPENA

The right of the Federal Communications Commission to investigate newspaper ownership of radio stations within certain limitations was upheld by the Court of Appeals, but the agency was warned that it had no legal right to engage in a "fishing expedition" in its inquiry.

Certain very definite limitations on the scope of the FCC investigation were established by the court, in rendering its decision on an appeal made by James G. Stahlman, publisher of the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, and former President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Mr. Stahlman had been ordered by the FCC to appear before that group in connection with the inquiry into joint newspaper-radio ownership. He had refused and the Commission appealed to the District Court to force his appearance. That court held that he had to appear.

The Appellate Court yesterday upheld the decision of the District Court, on the grounds that the act which established the Commission gave it the right to make inquiry into certain aspects of the ownership and operation of radio stations.

However, the Court of Appeals clearly warned that the decision did not mean that the Commission was authorized to force witnesses "to bare their records, relevant or irrelevant, in the hope that something will turn up, or to invade the privacy protected by the fourth amendment."

The Commission may "seek through an investigation of its own making information property applicable to the legislative standards set up in the act", the Court held, but added; "We should not assume that the investigation will be conducted for any other purpose or in disregard of the constitutional limits which govern such procedure."

The Court expressed the opinion that the FCC has the right to obtain information on these questions:

"Whether the joint association of newspaper and radio stations is prejudicing the free and fair presentation of public issues and information over the air, whether it tends to restrict or distort the broadcasting of news, whether it restricts freedom of access to the radio for discussion of public issues or unduly limits access of news gathering agencies."

Furthermore, the Court held, the FCC may inquire as to whether the newspaper-radio association will result in improving broadcast facilities and the dissemination of news and in insuring greater financial stability and technological advances.

The Court indicated that there was some question as to the Commission's right to inquire into "what considerations influence newspaper interests to acquire broadcast stations."

The hearings in connection with newspaper-owned radio stations are scheduled to be resumed tomorrow (Wednesday, January 28) and if not concluded by Friday will adjourn until the following Wednesday and so until their conclusion.

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WEISS SEES NO WARTIME FM SETBACK

Despite wartime demands, Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice-President and General Manager of the Don Lee network, West Coast affiliate of the Mutual Broadcasting System, sees no serious setback in 1942 for Frequency Modulation broadcasting. Mr. Weiss believes that manufacturers will use their limited quotas of materials for manufacture of quality FM-AM combination sets, to make up for volume production of cheap AM midget receivers stopped by material shortages.

Indication of the truth of Mr. Weiss' FM prediction can be found in the latest figures on Frequency Modulation set sales, released by FM Broadcasters, Inc. FMBI has stated that more than 40,000 FM receivers were sold during the month of November. This, with incomplete distribution figures of 60,000 during December, brings the national total on January 1, 1942, to approximately 240,000 units.

WOR has an outlet in this field with its FM station, W71NY.

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FOUNDER OF PHILIPS RADIO AND ELECTRIC CORP. DIES

Dr. Gerard Leonard Frederick Philips, founder of the internationally known Philips Radio and Electric Corporation, died yesterday (January 26) in The Hague, the Netherlands Aneta news agency reported. His age was 83.

Dr. Philips founded the Philips Glowlamp Co., which became one of the largest radio and electrical appliance companies in the world, in 1891. He introduced the metal-thread electric light bulb in 1907 and four years later introduced the tungsten-thread bulb. In 1915, he established a glass manufacturing plant from which he resigned as the Director in 1922.

The main Philips plant at Eindhoven, the Netherlands, fell into German hands after the Nazi invasion. The company's independent factories continued operations in Central and South America, and there are business offices in New York and Curacao.

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TRADE NOTES

The "Code of Wartime Practices for American Broadcasters" recently issued by the Office of Censorship has now been printed in convenient pamphlet form by the Government Printing Office.

The honor of Fellow Grade in the Australian Institute of Radio Engineers has just been conferred upon Virgil M. Graham, Director of the Radio Tube Application Engineering Department, Hygrade Sylvania Corporation, Emporium, Penna.

Included in the staff of the Office of Facts and Figures headed by Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, are the following identified with radio: Assistant Director, Bureau of Operations, William B. Lewis, former Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Consultant, Frank Stanton, Director of Research for Columbia Broadcasting System; Bureau of Operations, Douglas Meservey, former Assistant to the Vice-President, National Broadcasting Company. Exactly what the functions of OFF were has had Washingtonians guessing for sometime but it is now revealed as "the policy making agency of the Government regarding information particularly of the progress of the war program which is to be given to the American people".

Restriction on sugar deliveries to industrial users is responsible for withdrawal of the Spur program, "Michael and Kitty", by Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc. Aired Friday evenings over 96 stations of the Blue Network, the program will be dropped after the Feb. 6 broadcast.

Dan Russell, shortwave production superviser has been named field representative for the CBS Latin American network. His new duties will take him to the twenty neighbor republics where CBS has a total of 76 station affiliates.

"Parade", Marshall Field's syndicated Sunday newspaper supplement had a double page spread with pictures captioned "American Radio Networks Eavesdrop - Short Wave Monitors Cull out News from Air Waves Seven Days a Week", a story of the inside workings of NBC and CBS listening posts.

Clifford G. Fick has been appointed Assistant Designing Engineer of the Transmitter Division of General Electric's Radio and Television Department, it has been announced by J. M. Howell, Manager of the Company's Schenectady Works.

Another war casualty is Major Bowes' Chrysler program which has been cut to half an hour.

Standard Red Cross courses in first aid are in full swing at the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York, with three courses being given 100 CBS employees of all types from page boys to executives.

Sidney N. Strotz, Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company in charge of the Western Division has announced several changes. Al Nelson, Assistant Vice-President of NBC, formerly manager of KGO and KPO, will be Manager of KPO and handle network business originating in San Francisco.

William B. Ryan will be manager of KGO and handle network business for the Blue Network Company, originating in San Francisco.

Sydney Dorais moves to Hollywood to become auditor for Blue Network Company in the Western Division.

Don E. Gilman, Hollywood, is Vice-President of the Blue Network Company for the Western Division.

WABC is now offering 100-word and on-eminute spot announcements to advertisers on the new daily 1-6 AM program schedule. Since Pearl Harbor, the New York CBS outlet has been on almost 24 hours a day schedule, but this is the first time commercial announcements have been available every day for these hours.

When Station KQW of San Jose, Calif., became an affiliate of CBS, it announced it through an advertising campaign in Northern California estimated by the Editor & Publisher to have cost $50,000.

Radio Goes To War: The "Fourth Front", is the title of a new book by Charles J. Rolo with an introduction by Johannes Stell. It is 293 pp. and is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, the price being $2.75.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FCC

The Constitution Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga., construction permit for a new high frequency broadcast station to be operated on 45,300 kc., coverage 7,358 sq. miles; population:826,864; K37LA, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., modification of construction permit for a new high frequency broadcast station, requesting approval of directional antenna system for a coverage of 34,960 sq. miles and approval of transmitter; population: 3,597,000; WMAL, M. A. Leese Radio Corp., Washington, D. C., modification of license to change name to The Evening Star Broadcasting Co. (630 kc.) WHIS, Daily Telegraph Printing Co., Bluefile,d W. Va., construction permit to increase power from 500 watts night, 1 KW day to 5 KW, installation of directional antenna for night use, install new transmitter and move transmitter (1440 kc.)

Also, KFAR, Midnight Sun Broadcasting Co., Fairbanks, Alaska, construction permit to change frequency from 610 to 660 kc., increase power from 1 to 10 KW and install new transmitter (660 kc.); KSDS, San Diego Unified School District, San Diego, Calif., modification of construction permit for a new non-commercial educational broadcast station, requesting extension of completion date to 7/1/43.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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NO. 1399

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January 30, 1942

FATE OF ALLEGED RED IN FCC NOW UP TO SENATE

Whether James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission who is standing squarely behind Dr. Goodwin Watson, FCC Chief Foreign Propaganda Analyst, and alleged Communist fellow traveller, will have any better luck saving his man in the Senate than he did in the House remains to be seen. Rather than helping Dr. Watson's case in the lower branch of Congress Mr. Fly's showing no inclination to give Watson the Axe is held to be directly responsible for the House doing an almost unprecidented thing of putting a rider on the Appropriation's Bill cutting off his salary because of the ex-Columbia professor's supposed red tendencies.

There is just a chance if the Senate Appropriations Committee, of which Senator Carter Glass is Chairman, decides to make an issue of Dr. Watson's past association with Communists that it may attract as much attention as the case of Joseph Lash, alleged young red, protege of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who, supposedly with her backing,tried to crash into the Navy secret service.

The difference between Lash and Watson, however, is that while the former is still on the outside looking in, Dr. Watson is apparently strongly entrenched and regardless of any Congressional action will continue to draw his $5,600 annual Government salary until July 1st. Also if Watson is a Communist or anything like a Communist, as has been so repeatedly charged, he would seem to be in an ideal spot for one with those views. It is his job to listen to the propaganda broadcast from abroad and tell our officers here the meaning of it. This and other points were brought out in the lengthy cross-examination to which Chairman Fly was subjected in the House. After developing the fact that Dr. Watson was a doctor of philosophy, had taught psychoanalyzing and similar subjects, had taught in the Union Theological Seminary, was an ordained member of the Methodist Church and Professor of Education at Columbia University, Representative Joe Starnes of Alabama asked:

"By whom was Dr. Watson recommended to you as being a competent man for this field and well qualified for that type of service?

Mr. Fly. He was recommended to us by Professor Gordon Allport, head of the department of psychology at Harvard University and Mr. Hadley Cantril, who has been the head of the Princeton University listening center and has also worked especially with the director of the Inter-American Affairs in which he has engaged broadly. He has perhaps one of the outstanding records of ability and performance in this field.

Rep. Starnes. At the time you employed him, or that he was employed by the Federal Communications Commission, were you aware of the fact he was an endorser of the American Congress for Peace and Democracy which was called by the American League for Peace and Democracy, that is now a defunct organization, but a known communistic organization?

Mr. Fly. No.

Rep. Starnes. I invite your attention to a photostatic copy of the letterhead of the American Congress for Peace and Democracy, called by the American League for Peace and Democracy, on which his name is listed as one of the endorsers and sponsors. As I recall, the last national convention they held was held in Washington in 1939. It was dissolved under the impact of public opinion when it was exposed in its true character during that year. And there is no one, I presume, in a responsible place who denies it was a Communist-organized, Communist-controlled, and Communist-dominated organization, front organization, even though it was headed at the time of its demise by another Methodist minister, Dr. Harry F. Ward.

Mr. Fly. I do not understand Dr. Watson was a member of the organization.

Rep. Starnes. Do you know that Dr. Watson was the endorser of that Congress along with Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, Donald Henderson, and others - men who are avowed, open Communists?

Mr. Fly. No, sir, I do not. I do not understand, however, that an interest in some subject that is dealt with in a particular meeting is itself an endorsement of an organization as a whole. And the reason I say that is that these professors deal with a great many subjects; they attend a lot of meetings and engage in a lot of special studies.

Rep. Starnes. Did you know at that time he was a member of the advisory board of the American Students' Union, which is unquestionably Communist organized and Communist controlled?

Mr. Fly. As I understand, that organization broke up, due to that very question, and he resigned when that - was brought to his attention.

A letter was read,written only two months ago, calling a conference to discuss the freedom of Earl Browder among whose signers were Dr. Watson. This brought about the following exchange:

Rep. Starnes. Did you know Dr. Watson was among a number of those Americans who protested the attacks on the Communist Party's ballot rights, and that protest came about as a result of the exposure by a congressional committee of the fact that hundreds and thousands of names had been illegally and fraudulently obtained on Communist Party petitions to place the party on the ballot in the various States, and that there has been no disputing of that known fact, which is a matter of record?

Mr. Fly. I understood he had never taken any part in the work of the Communist Party, was never a member of it, and never voted the Communist ticket. "

MACARTHUR HAS HIS OWN POWERFUL STATION

It became known through a speech delivered by Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah that Gen. Douglas MacArthur is now employing radio to great advantage. Senator Thomas, who recently addressed a short-wave message to the Japanese people in Japanese, was discussing the short-wave radio offensive which is being carried on in eight languages by Station KGEI of San Francisco against Axis propagandists in the Far East - in English, Spanish, French, Dutch, Chinese, Japanese, Tagolog (the native Philippine language) and Thai. He said:

"One of the most striking uses of the short-wave offensive is going on in the Philippine Islands, under the direction of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. I am informed by the War Department that General MacArthur has set up a powerful radio station somewhere in the territory under his control, and is now giving the Filipinos news direct from the United States. Both the armed forces, American and Filipino, and the civilian population are receiving a complete news service through the cooperation of the Navy Department.

When the Japanese occupied Manila, they captured the principal radio and newspaper facilities of the island, and, except for short-wave radio, the Filipinos had no way of getting American news. One of the first steps taken by the Japanese was to forbid use of radio sets. But a good many sets are still in use. The Japanese concentrated on seizing the more powerful sets which could receive short-wave broadcasts. They could not confiscate ordinary sets without destroying the effect of their own propaganda broadcasts. Then General MacArthur stepped in, and, with typical Yankee ingenuity, succeeded in establishing his own radio station, which rebroadcasts American programs in long wave all over the Philippines.

How effective this is we can judge by the magnificent loyalty and fighting spirit of the Filipino people. There can be no doubt that the radio programs help to maintain their courage and confidence in the face of the disasters of the moment. The recent revelation of the Japanese orders to put to death Filipinos found guilty of any of a long list of actions by civilians in opposition to Japanese rule indicates what a seething mass of rebellion the Japanese are finding.

Little known but highly important actions have been taking place also on the other islands of the Philippines. Units of Philippine Scouts, elements of Philippine regiments, and native guerrilla fighters are operating on the various islands to the great discomfort of the Japanese. "

Senator Thomas then read an editorial to the Senate from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat calling attention to the importance of the Far East short-wave offensive which said in part:

"Doubtless one of the most remarkable incidents in this radio offensive was an address delivered some days ago by Senator Thomas of Utah. Addressing the Japanese people in their own language, he warned them that they were heading toward ultimate disaster by fighting the United States, and that their early victories would be followed by defeats from which they would never recover. A short-wave offensive is no substitute for bombs on Japanese warships and cities. It is an excellent corrective for enemy propaganda, however, and it is a means of telling the Japanese people that war with the United States is a bigger undertaking than their leaders would have them believe."

Then Senator Thomas said: "I wish to express my agreement with the writer of this editorial regarding the value of our short-wave offensive. I have been glad to contribute to it, as far as I could, by messages which have been broadcast both to the Japanese and the Chinese people. I know what others are doing likewise. In the last few weeks my colleague the senior Senator from Georgia (Mr. George) and such men as Rear Admiral Yarnell; Maj. George Fielding Eliot and others have sent special messages by way of station KGEI to the people of Japan and of China. - None of the Axis Nations has yet used this technique of personal special messages addressed to the people of the nations at war."

BROADCASTERS ANSWER SOME LISTENERS CRITICISMS

Readers of the WASHINGTON POST in a home-made Gallup poll recently registered their "pet peeves" in radio programs. They were mostly their objection to commercials and "soap operas". Richard L. Coe, Radio Editor of the POST offered Washington station executives a chance to reply.

"Some people don't like soap operas - I'm one of them", said A. D. Willard, Jr., of WJSV (CBS). "But that reminds me of the time that Mark Twain lit up a big black seegar at a formal dinner table. Turning to the dowager on his left, he said:

"Madam, do you object to cigar smoke?"

"Yes", said the lady, "I do."

"Well, some people do," Mark Twain replied and went on smoking.

"The radio industry realizes that some people do not favor the dramatic serial as a type of entertainment. It also knows, from countless surveys and tests, that the humble 'soap operas' draw a larger feminine audience during the daytime hours than any other kind of studio program.

"To counterweight the soap operas, C. B. S. has increased the radio hours devoted to serious music, educational programs and other forms of entertainment in order to strike a better balance in program material.

"To those who feel that present-day commercials are not all they should be, I would like to recall the quacks, charlatans and false-claimers who infested broadcasting and printed advertising a decade or so ago. That they have disappeared is due less to Government edicts and decrees than to a voluntary house-cleaning by the publishers and broadcasters themselves.

"The fact that commercial sponsors continue to renew their contracts month after month because they have received good value for their advertising dollar would seem to indicate that, in general, radio is doing a good job of satisfying the public upon whose response it depends entirely."

Carlton D. Smith of WRC-WMAL (NBC) replied:

"Far from trying to shoot you, as you suggested in your column, we welcome your constructive series. It is constructive because it is seeking to make concrete suggestions for better programming- a problem of vital concern to us.

"To get a minor point out of the way first; our 15-minute programs are not 50 per cent advertising - the code of the National Association of Broadcasters states that the advertising portion of such programs may not exceed 3 minutes and 15 seconds. And as far as our stations are concerned, we do not exceed the limit.

"You mention so-called 'soap-operas'. We agree that the reason there are so many of them is that they are widely popular. So are similar serial stories in newspapers and magazines.

"Remember - the survival of a radio station depends entirely on its ability to please and serve its listeners. It is so easy to turn a dial and tune

out a program you don't like. The radio station which fails to heed that ever-present fact won't live very long. Therefore, any pioneering that is done must be paced to listener willingness to support the changes. I think you will find that radio stations generally are a mirror of the desires of their listeners.

"Let me assure you that we are continuing to experiment, as we always have done and that whenever we can find new and better programs which our listeners will like, we surely will put them on."

"Our surveys have been conducted in cooperation with the other networks stations in Washington and include more than 9000 telephone calls every 60 days-telephone calls spaced scientifically over the entire Washington metropolitan area", Willian B. Dolph of WOL (Mutual) answered. "This in vast contrast to the 400 letters on which you base your article. Over a period of a year we contact through the Hooper Survey method and at the actual time of specific broadcasts almost 75,000 Washingtonians.

"Reluctantly, I admit that upon occasion some few commercial announcements are a bit lengthy, but we in the radio business maintain that this is by far the exception rather than the rule. Naturally, every radio station, advertiser and advertising agency makes a tremendous effort to ingratiate rather than to allienate the majority of radio listeners."

"Radio stations, like the newspapers", Edwin M. Spence of WWDC said, "derive their chief support from advertising. The full-page ads might be compared to the big network advertisers, the smaller display ads to locally sponsored programs and the classified section to the spot announcements. Thus, all types of advertisers have an opportunity in radio as well as in newspapers, of getting their message across.

"I personally think there are too many 'soap operas' following in immediate succession. We constantly endeavor to keep a note of variety so that several programs of the same type will not follow one another, maintaining a definite allotment of time for educational features, religious services, civic and charitable programs, news, operatic and classical programs, popular music and so on."

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TAM CRAVEN NEW IRAC MAN

The Federal Communications Commission has designated Commissioner T. A. M. Craven to represent it on the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee, which has the duty of recommending to the President assignment of frequencies to the Government. Commissioner Craven succeeds Chief Engineer Jett in that capacity, the latter's duties now being taken up largely with FCC and DCB defense activities. Commissioner Craven, a former Chief Engineer of the Commission, previously served on IRAC. His present alternate on the Committee is Philip E. Siling, Chief of FCC's International Division, who is also Secretary of IRAC. The Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee is a Government unit established for the purpose of advising the President with reference to the assignment of frequencies to Government radio stations. The Committee, which has met at least once a month, approved the assignment of 6,983 frequencies for Government radio stations during the past year. At the present time there are 21,133 active assignments to Federal radio stations, all of which have been recommended by the Committee since its establishment. In addition, the Technical Subcommittee of the Committee has considered problems involved in the allocation of such frequencies in order that the most efficient use of the radio spectrum may be attained.

TRAMMEL STRICKEN WITH APPENDICITIS - REPORT BETTER

Niles Trammel, President of the National Broadcasting Company, who was operated on for appendicitis in New York Thursday, was said today (Friday) to be improving. Admittedly it was a serious case brought on by a rundown condition due to overwork in connection with the FCC cracking down on NBC, the reorganization of the Blue Network and the additional burden of readjusting the networks to wartime conditions.

"You'll have to admit that Chairman Fly alone gave Mr. Trammel enough to worry about", someone close to the NBC President said, inferring that the breakdown had been largely due to trouble with the Government.

Mr. Trammel is in Roosevelt Hospital in New York City.

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CONGRESSMAN ALLEGES "GESTAPO" IN FCC

Picturing James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission as the "most dangerous man in the government" and one who was using his wartime powers as a smokescreen to take all communications facilities, Representative E. E. Cox (D) of Georgia declared that he proposed to have Mr. Fly and the Commission investigated.

Addressing the House Mr. Cox said:

"Mr. Fly, of the Communications Commission is using a good law to a bad end. He is guilty of a monstrous abuse of power and is rapidly becoming the most dangerous man in the Government. He maintains an active and ambitious Gestapo and is putting shackles on the freedom of thought, press, and speech without restraint.

"In the pretended regulation of the broadcasters, which needs regulating, he is breaking down those freedoms which guard all others. He is taking advantage of the stress of the moment to federalize all means of communication.

"I have heretofore opposed the investigation of executive departments of the Government, but the Communications Commission, as now operating under Mr. Fly, must be stopped, and I intend offering a resolution for House investigation."

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WORLD WIDE OPENS N. Y. NEWS ROOM

Backed by a $25,000 grant from the Council of the American Philosophical Society, the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation operating the short-wave station WRUL in Boston will open a news room and program department in New York City.

Walter S. Lemmon, President of the Foundation, reviewing its recent activities said that WRUL had opened a new short-wave beam to the Philippines and China the day after the entrance of the United States into the war. In addition, a new series of broadcasts to Australia has been started and the station is broadcasting now in twenty-two languages.

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PRESS RIGHT TO RADIO OWNERSHIP DEFENDED

Dr. Frederick S. Siebert, Director of the University of Illinois School of Journalism, told the Federal Communications Commission that newspapers "should have the same privileges as other citizens" in the ownership of radio stations.

Testifying in the Commission's investigation of newspaper-radio relationship, Dr. Siebert said newspapers "deserved to be considered" because of their long training in the coverage of news and opinions.

"My impression is that the monopoly that might be created is not as dangerous as the the entering wedge of discriminations against newspapers as newspapers", he said.

The Commission is conducting its investigation with a view to determining its future policy for dealings with applications by newspaper interests for broadcast stations. Dr. Siebert appeared as a witness for the newspaper-radio committee, organized to oppose prohibitions on newspapers' acquiring radio stations.

"I do not think that because a man publishes a newspaper he should be denied a radio station when it is shown that he is best qualified to operate it", Dr. Siebert said. He added that he did not feel ownership of a radio station by one newspaper would give it "all-our advantage" over a competitor not operating a station.

Dr. Paul Lazarsfeld, Director of the Office of Radio Research of Columbia University, presented numerous exhibits dealing with so-called "one-one" cities.

In 74 cities in which the only newspaper has an interest in the only broadcasting station, Dr. Lazarsfeld said, out-of-town newspapers had a combined circulation of 35 for each 100 circulation of the local newspaper.

An earlier witness, Andrew Ring, Consulting Engineer, testified that only 35 cities in which the one newspaper owned controlling interest in the one broadcasting station did not receive primary radio service from other cities.

In those 35 cities, Dr. Lazarsfeld said, the newspaper had put 1.2 per cent of the national circulation, while the radio station had only .04 of 1 per cent of the national radio power.

The Newspaper-Radio Committee announced that Arthur Garfield Hays of New York, General Counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union, would testify in its behalf tomorrow.

Mr. Hays, the Committee said, "holds the viewpoint that there should be no rules or regulations of any sort limiting the complete freedom of the press.

Morris Ernst, Associate Counsel of the Union, testified at an earlier hearing in favor of complete divorcement of radio from the press.

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HAW-HAW SAYS OPPOSITE TO U. S. AND BRITAIN

After listening in on Europe on one of his new trans-oceanic portable radio sets, Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., said:

"I get a great laugh out of the German propaganda, because it is so inconsistent. One night I heard the Gentleman from Berlin at 8:30 Eastern Time tell how we were all being misled and that Churchill was running the United States Government.

"Believe it or not, when Lord Haw-Haw went on 15 minutes after the other one finished, or at nine o'clock (he is on some times at 8:30 and some times at 9;00), he said the exact opposite. In other words, he said to the English people that Roosevelt was running Churchill. Laught that off for consistancy in German propaganda.

"I guess they thought we couldn't hear the second program, although it was on the identical wave-length, 31 meters."

SOME ALIENS PUZZLED OVER SHORT-WAVE SEIZURE

That there is still uncertainty in the minds of certain aliens as to what they should do to meet the provisions of the short-wave camera seizure order is indicated in a letter written to the New York Times, by a reader who signs himself Paul Samuel:

"It seems to me that some doubt still exists as to what shall be done with short-wave radios and cameras. Many people believe that as long as they themselves are citizens they do not have to turn in these articles at their local police station.

"My own experience tells me that it is not commonly known that even a citizen has to give up his short-wave radio or else remove the short-wave band as long as his apartment is shared by persons who fall under the "enemy alien" classification. For instance: I am a naturalized citizen, but my wife has as yet not obtained her naturalization papers. I have been informed by the police that I cannot have a short-wave radio in my house.

"It makes, of course, no difference whether a wife, parents, relatives or just friends share my apartment as long as they are classifiable as "enemy aliens." In other words, the law does not ask: 'Who owns the radio?" but 'Who has access to it?.

"As to cameras, it is sufficient if the citizen owner of one prevents its use by enemy aliens. That means keep it locked up.

"I have also observed that some aliens believe as long as they merely store their cameras and radios with friends who do not come under this law, nothing can happen to them. The law requires that these articles be turned over to the police. "

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HARBORD FORESEES ENEMY ENGULFED IN MOUNTING TIDE

Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America, speaking at the 52nd Annual Dinner of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce last Thursday, predicted that the road of war may be long but victory will come to the United States and the Democracies. He looked ahead to the day when the enemies will be engulfed and overwhelmed by the mounting tide of American men backed by the mounting tide of civilian support.

Warning that the front line of this war runs through the streets of every city, village and farm of America, General Harbord, who served as Chief of Staff under General Pershing, said that this is not a war just of armies and navies but of whole populations. He pointed to the present war as "nearer home than any we ever fought before."

"In stating that of all our wars this is much the closest home," said General Harbord, "I mean that every man and woman in our nation, even those who are not working in defense industries, are in the thick of this struggle. I am not referring to the possibility of invasion of American soil. Not by any development that today can be foreseen can there be a successful landing of large enemy forces in the United States, nor by any reasonable expectation is there a probability of bombing beyond the 'token' type. Certainly there is nothing at present to justify the belief that any American city will be called upon to endure the sustained 'blitz' of the terrifying kind that so completely failed to terrify England."

"Only one American in nineteen will have a job among the fighting forces in this war," said General Harbord. "It is because the deeds of our fighting men stir us so deeply that we may underestimate the vital importance of the eighteen Americans who are behind every man in the fighting forces."

Although the orders for armament, munitions and instruments of war have reached staggering proportions, General Harbord said that the enemies will find that American industry cannot be staggered. "It will fill these orders," he exclaimed, because America has a backlog of mechanical skill that will sweep all before it when rolling at top speed.

"Nothing must be allowed to interfere with the stream of armaments and other tools of war flowing from industry. Neither management nor labor can afford to be so lax in patriotism as to take unfair advantage of the urgency of the situation."

Calling attention to the closer bonds between the various sections of the United States, such as the "industrial east" and the "agricultural west," General Harbord described them as symbols of unity in productive effort, vitally important in winning the war. By way of illustration he recalled that in 1936 the Radio Corporation of America began manufacturing operations in Indianapolis, and in 1940 opened the plant at Bloomington, Ind. Today these organizations, he reported, employ 4,200 men and women, with an annual payroll in excess of five million dollars.

"In Indianapolis our phonograph record division has a productive capacity of 3,000,000 records a month, and our radio tube division 1,200,000 tubes a month," said General Harbord. "In addition all of RCA's sound equipment for motion picture studios and theatres, and for public address systems, is manufactured at Indianapolis. This division is more and more engaged in fulfilling the Govern-

ment's war-time needs in sound equipment of all kinds.

"Since RCA's plant at Bloomington was opened in 1940, more than a million radio receivers have been shipped. Present plans call for the ultimate use of the Bloomington plant facilities for war work."

In conclusion, General Harbord offered a number of suggestions on how those on the home-front can serve their country and help to win the war:

"Dinner party generals, by avoiding discussions that sap morale at home.

Non-defense factories, by helping to devise substitutes for materials needed in the war.

Workers, by staying on their jobs and doing their jobs better than they ever have been done before.

Machine workers, by getting the very maximum out of their machines, by protecting and maintaining their machines, and by saving scrap.

Distributors and retail merchants, by wise buying, avoidance in salesmen's talk and in advertising of exaggerated warnings of war scarcities that encourage panic shopping and hoarding.

Housewives, by accepting with good grace the fact that during the emergency she cannot buy all the many types and grades of products for which American merchandising is justly famous, and by buying only what she needs; avoid selfish 'stocking-up' sprees."

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NEW RADIO DEVISED TO TURN OFF LIGHTS

Dr. Lee De Forest, inventor of the audion tube which made radio possible, demonstrated before members of the New Brunswick-Highland Park Defense Council his newest invention, which he calls the "blackourter."

The radio device, weighing less than five pounds, is designed to extinguish electric lights automatically in the home or on display signs. It is hooked to the light current and a radio aerial, then tuned to one of the major networks on a twenty-four-hour basis. When an air raid signal is sounded over the radio station the lights automatically are extinguished.

After the alert has been sounded, the lights may be turned on manually or by means of a time-delay switch which could be hooked to the unit. This switch would turn the lights on shortly after the station resumed broadcasting.

Dr. De Forest said he started work on the idea after he had received an appeal from defense authorities on the West Coast, where indignant citizens had hurled missiles through store windows where the lights were not extinguished during a practice blackout. One unit could be used to control lights in a whole block of stores the inventor asserted.

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TRADE NOTES

Edward Cooper, who since 1939 has been connected with the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee as chief of staff of the investigation of the telephone industry, has been made Assistant Secretary of FCC. Born in New York City in 1903, and a former newspaperman, Mr. Cooper was formerly managing editor of Congressional Intelligence.

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President Manuel Avila Camacho has put into effect in Mexico nation-wide measures closing amateur and private experimental radio transmitting stations.

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The Board of Education of Buffalo has been granted a permit for a new FM station to operate on 42900 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt, special emission for frequency modulation. The Board proposes to broadcast educational programs, including science, art, music, English, vocational guidance, safety, and national defense, to the school system of Buffalo, embracing 13 high schools and 80 grammar schools with more than 75,000 students, as well as general educational and patriotic programs to the general public. Secondarily, it was said, the new station will provide training of students in radio operation and transmission.

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Two FM permits were granted to Jersey City, one to the New Jersey Broadcasting on 49,100 kilocycles and the other to the Bremer Broadcasting Corporation on 49,500 kilocycles.

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It required only 2 minutes to evacuate FCC's 600 plus employees in the New Post Office Building, in their first air raid drill Wednesday (January 28). Commissioners and other participants at the press-radio hearing responded with the rest.

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Charging false advertisement in the sale of "Pescor Shortwavatherm," a short-wave diathermic device, the Federal Trade Commission issued a complaint against Physicians Electric Service Corporation, Los Angeles, manufacturer of the device, and Soloman E. Mendelsohn, president of the corporation; and the May Department Stores Co., a New York corporation with a California office and store in Los Angeles, distributor of the device.

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Boasting the aggregate of Mutual affiliate stations to 197, WFNC, Fayetteville, North Carolina, becomes the latest addition to the network.

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One of the biggest radio manufacturers in the country said: "Frankly, I think in sight of six months none of us will be building household radios, unless it would be portables that the Government will urge us to build. They should do this as there is not a good distribution of portables in places where they are needed in case of a black-out."

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The contents of the RCA REVIEW for January are: "NBC Studios 6A and 6B" G. M. Nixon; "General and Detection of Frequency-Modulated Waves", S. W. Seeley, C. N. Kimball and A. A. Barco; "A New Chemical Method of Reducing the Reflectance of Glass", F. H. Nicoll; "An Analysis of the Signal-to-Noise Ratio of Ultra-High-Frequency Receivers," E. W. Herold; "The Absolute Sensitivity of Radio Receivers", D. O. North; "An Omnidirectional Radio-Range System, Part II-Experimental Apparatus", D. G. C. Luck, and "Measurement of the Slope and Duration of Television Synchronizing Impulses", R. A. Monfort and F. J. Somers.

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HEINL COMMUNICATIONS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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NO. 1400

February 3, 1942.

RADIO MANUFACTURERS WAR PROGRAM NOW CLEARLY SEEN

The Government program for the Radio Industry - - rapid increase in military production, decreasing civilian production, with provision for replacement parts, and price controls - - has now assumed a definite outline.

The War Production Board's "limitation" order reducing civilian set production by about 40 percent during the next few months, has been followed by an order from Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, "freezing" prices for non-commercial radio and television sets, phonographs and radio tubes after February 9.

Rapid conversion of the radio industry, at least the larger units, into military radio production, also is being pressed, the Radio Manufacturers Association states, both by the reorganized War Production Board and the Army and Navy organizations. The two billion dollar military radio program for 1942-3, officially announced by the War Production Board, is predicted to spread war contracts immediately and widely during the next few months, with current allocations during January and February reported to amount to over $400,000,000.

The price schedule provides that no new models can be marketed after February 9, 1942, unless the offering price is first approved by the OPA.

In the case of replacement models, which may not be sold at a higher price than the original model, the schedule requires the filing of an application for OPA approval, but permits the manufacturer to offer the set for sale ten days after mailing in his application, if OPA has not rejected the application in the meanwhile.

Mr. Henderson said that these restrictions affecting new and replacement models are primarily intended to protect the public from any cheapening in quality that would have the effect of a price increase. He pointed out that the restrictions will expire on December 31, 1942.

All manufacturers of sets and parts must submit to OPA by March 15 lists of their maximum prices as determined by applying the provisions of the approval schedule.

Set and phonograph manufacturers are also required to report substitution of component parts; changes in cabinet finish, models discontinued, and monthly production. Parts producers must report on any new parts they plan to make after February 9 and furnish the proposed prices. However, they are free to make sales at these proposed prices unless objection is made by OPA.

In addition to the civilian set production "limitation" order, a new restriction on civilian radio was the subsequent order announced last Friday, virtually reserving all aluminum, other than that specially allocated, for military use. The order restricts use of aluminum in the radio industry, except for

the special allocations arranged previously by the RMA Priorities Committee, to aluminum for replacement fixed, electrolytic and paper condensers. Aluminun for new set production after March 31 was barred. For the current three-months' set production permitted under the WPB "limitation" order, in addition to the special aluminum allocations, the Priorities Committee has already arranged for special allocations of supplementary copper and plastics.

In aluminum, nickel and also copper the supply situation for military purposes have greatly increased shortages of materials possible for civilian use. Particularly acute are the nickel and aluminum situations. Nickel has not been made available for several months for initial tube equipment of receiving sets, although there have been special allocations of nickel for replacement tubes for January and promised in February, but with the March allocations uncertain.

The special aluminum allocations, previously arranged by the RMA Priorities Committee for January, February and March receiving set production, will be provided through March by the War Production Board, but after March 31, according to the present WPB orders, there will be no aluminum available except for replacement parts for sets now in public use. Further production of tubes for new set production also is largely dependent on the inventories of tube manufacturers, in view of the stringent nickel shortage of the war program.

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PRESIDENT WELCOMES PATRIOTIC NETWORK SERIES OFFER

President Roosevelt has "gratefully " accepted, the White House announces, a plan of the four major radio networks for a series of factual programs designed to dramatize and interpret the wartime resources and activities of the nation to the American people and the world.

"This is welcome evidence," the official White House announcement said, "of the desire of one of this nation's great industries working in complete cooperation with the Government, to render useful and constructive service."

The responsibility and operating expenses for the series, which is expected to start some time in February, will be borne by the networks, the Blue Network Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System, the Mutual Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company.

The companies will have the cooperation of the Office of Facts and Figures, which will work with the production staff in obtaining and correlating information. Distinguished authors and radio and screen stars are expected to contribute their services. The programs will be directed by Norman Corwin, and H. L. McClinton will head the production unit.

It is expected that 500 American stations will carry the series, which also will be short-waved to Latin America under arrangements with Nelson Rockefeller, coordinator of inter-American affairs, and to the rest of the world in cooperation with William J. Donovan, coordinator of information.

The programs will be thirty minutes long and will be heard on Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock and will be rebroadcast at 12:45.

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ROCKEFELLER DOUBLES LATIN - AMERICAN PROGRAM HOURS

Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, is vastly increasing and improving our short-wave broadcast service to South America. This was made known in an address Don Francisco, Director of the Rockefeller Communications, made to the Institute of Radio Engineers in New York stating:

1. U. S. shortwavers a year ago were on the air a total of 79 hours daily. Now they are on 132 hours daily - in 19 languages.

2. Total number of newscasts a year ago was 72 a day. Now there are 209.

3. Year ago total time consumed by newscasts was 18 hours a day. News is aired now 52 hours a day.

4. Year ago DXers were operating on from 10 to 65 kws. Now all are on at least 50 kws. and one is as high as 100 kws.

5. If the power of all transmitters were averaged it would show an increase from 21 to 52 kilowatts.

6. Stations have greatly increased personnel. One shortwaver has a budget four times that of last year; another has trebled its staff; a third has doubled its staff.

7. To other American Republics alone, there are a combined total of 54 hours of broadcasts a day. Of these, 15 hours are news. Total number of new programs to South and Central America has been increased from 39 to 63 daily.

Broadcasting is an arm of national defense, Francisco declared. But he added: "We need even more hours of shortwave broadcasting...even stronger power... better equipment...more programs in foreign languages...more and more programs that promote understanding and friendship...less expensive receiving sets...bigger and bigger audiences."

Because most people in Latin America, just as in the United States, listen to local stations much more frequently than shortwave, international network broadcasting must be further developed, Francisco declared. He pointed out that three shortwave licenses have already created South American networks for retransmission by local stations of broadcasts from the United States.

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TRAMMEL REPORT ON THE MEND

Reports from New York are that Niles Trammel, President of the National Broadcasting Company, is on the mend. Mr. Trammel was operated on last week for appendicitis.

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NEW BROADCAST STATION CONSTRUCTION HALTED

A crimp will be put into future construction of broadcasting stations in areas already well served by an order issued by the FCC last Saturday, soon to be followed by further instructions from Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board. The FCC order read:

"At the request of the Defense Communications Board, pending the adoption of a specific policy by that Board and the War Production Board with respect to curtailing standard broadcast construction to meet material requirements by the military, the FCC will make no further grants for the construction of new standard broadcast stations or authorize changes in existing standard broadcast transmitting facilities where all or a substantial part of the primary area in either category already receives good primary coverage from one or more other stations.

"In general the FCC's standards of good engineering practice will be used as a guide in the determination of good primary service. National defense requires that there be adequate broadcast facilities, but this does not alter the fact that every economy in the use of critical materials for securing and maintaining these facilities must be practiced to the end that there will be the greatest possible saving in materials.

"This announcement concerns standard broadcast facilities only. It is understood that the DCB is proceeding with studies looking toward the conservation of materials in all other radio services and will submit recommendations at the earliest practicable date."

It is believed that the 150 broadcast construction permits for projects now under way will mostly be allowed to be completed. There are now on file 160 applications for standard broadcast stations and 50 for FM.

An announcement was made by the Federal Power Commission that radio transmitters and sets would receive priority in power. FPC officials stated that radio transmitters have been placed in the same category with other essential utilities and that there will definitely be no shut-down of power to transmitters. It was also said that home power consumption would not be shut off in any case except in the most extreme emergency.

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COMMANDER McDONALD HAS SON

Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., of Chicago, President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, is in Florida, where Mrs. McDonald is in St. Francis Hospital at Miami Beach, where a seven and a half pound son was born to them last Wednesday morning. Word has been received that Mrs. McDonald and the baby are getting along fine.

The McDonald's little daughter, Marianne Jean, is now five years old. Mrs. McDonald is an accomplished pianist and composer. Two of her compositions "Cancion" and "Romance" were broadcast on the Firestone Hour last season by Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra.

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PRESSING FCC INVESTIGATION COX AGAIN LAMBASTS FLY

Following his announcement last week that he would do so, Representative E. E. Cox (D) of Georgia on Monday introduced a resolution in the House (H.R.426) authorizing an investigation of the organization, personnel, and activities of the Federal Communications Commission. It was referred to the Rules Committee, of which Representative A. J. Sabath of Illinois is Chairman.

In introducing the resolution Mr. Cox, who last week charged Chairman Fly with maintaining an "active and ambitious Gestapo in the FCC", saying that he was "rapidly becoming the most dangerous man in the Government", again attacked the FCC Chairman saying:

"Last week I made the statement on the floor that I proposed offering a resolution for a House investigation of the Federal Communications Commission. The report of the statement reaching Mr. Fly provoked great laughter. Mr. Fly, as you know, has a monumental contempt for this body and its Members, but later, upon conferring with one or two members of the Commission, he took a most serious attitude toward the suggestion. Agents of the Commission have been assigned the duty of contacting Members.

"Mr. Fly would tell you there is nothing wrong with the Commission and that he has no fear of an investigation, yet he would leave no stone unturned to prevent it. If you have not heard from members of the Commission or their agents you will be hearing.

"There is nothing personal in this suggestion on my part, I have nobody to punish. If I were disposed to do so I could fill the Record with pertinent and authenticated material that would give Mr. Fly something to think about. All I am interested in is guarding the public against the maladministration of a fine law."

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NEWSPAPERMEN WALK OUT ON MR. FLY'S PRESS CONFERENCE

Irked by the fact that James Lawrence Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission,kept them waiting a half an hour for the weekly press conference last Monday morning the newspapermen walked out in a body.

It was their contention that Mr. Fly had repeatedly kept them waiting, that this was bad enough in peace time, but that in war time they had more important things to do than cool their heels waiting for, as one correspondent described him, "a despotic little bureaucrat with a badly swelled head." Further more it was maintained his keeping 15 or 20 newspapermen waiting in his outer office was but another evidence of his contempt for the press, said to be so clearly indicated in his putting the newspaper owned radio stations on the grill.

Although Mr. Fly has one of the best publicity men in the business, Mr. George O. Gillingham, his press conferences have never been a success, due either to the Chairman's lack of knowledge of news or a disposition not to tell what he knows. Many of the conferences are newsless. Mr. Fly is quite a wisecracker, apparently trying to follow the style of President Roosevelt, but evidently cannot get away with it. He has never been very popular with the press.

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CAPITAL OFFICE FOR BUSINESS INFORMATION OPENED

President Roosevelt has asked Lowell Mellett, Director of the Office of Government Reports, to expand the facilities of the United States information services to provide Washington visitors with a central source where they may obtain direction to the proper Government officials to handle their problems.

In a memorandum to Mellett, the President said many of the persons coming to the Capital were businessmen seeking advice on wartime problems. It was becoming more and more difficult for them to locate the proper officials, he added, and a central office was needed to coordinate some of the work of information divisions of various Federal agencies and departments.

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MARSHALL FIELD TO BUCK WGN

The war between Marshall Field, New Deal Publisher of the Chicago Sun, and Col. Robert R. McCormick, skipper of the Chicago Tribune, has been extended to the radio field with Mr. Field buying a 45% interest in Station WHIP at Hammond, Ind. As is well known Col. McCormick owns WGN. Hammond is just across the state line and a suburb of Chicago. It is believed the next move of Mr. Field will be to establish studios of the station in his Chicago newspaper office.

Mr. Field actually purchased a 30% interest in the Hammond station, but another 15% was acquired by a friend of his, John W. Clarke, a Chicago investment broker.

Since control is not involved, the FCC is not required to approve the transaction, though a report must be filed of the change in ownership interest. The contract signed by Mr. Field, it is understood, includes purchase of two hours of time daily on the station for the Chicago Sun, new morning daily which he financed. Dr. George F. Courrier, Elgin, Ill., Methodist Episcopal pastor, it is reported, will remain as President with Doris Keane, General Manager, continuing as Vice President and Secretary. Mr. Clarke becomes Vice President and Treasurer.

WHIP now operates daylight only on 1520 kc., with 5,000 watts. It will go on a 22-hour schedule March 29 and is completing construction of a five-tower directional array outside Chicago to give it intensified coverage of the area.

According to Dr. Courrier the power of the new field will be increased to 50,000 watts, but it was said at the Commission that no such application had yet been received, but that a request had been made for limited time. It is possible the new war order which may prevent power increases might prove a barrier, but the opinion at the FCC appeared to be that Mr. Field, being such a good New Dealer, would probably have no difficulty getting 50,000 watts for his new station if he wanted it.

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Sterling Fisher, eminent educator, noted for outstanding achievements in the promotion of culture and understanding through radio between the Americas, has been appointed Assistant to Dr. James Rowland Angell, Public Service Counsellor for the National Broadcasting Company and former President of Yale University, according to an announcement made by Dr. Angell.

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HENDERSON FIXES MAXIMUM PRICES

Effective February 9,Leon Henderson announced, the maximum price that a manufacturer may charge for any current model, or for tubes, or other parts will be the highest net price received on October 15 or in the three-month period prior thereto.

Prices for any models offered for the first time after October 15 and before February 9, 1942, must be filed for approval by the OPA, but, in the meantime, a manufacturer may continue to sell these new models "for not more than the highest net price received or quoted between October 15, 1941 and February 9,1942."

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JAPS FORCE NAVY'S HAND BY TRANSCRIPTION

Recently the Japanese revealed the names of Marine Corps officers and civilians taken at Wake. They broadcast what they claimed was an electrical transcription of a statement by Commander Winfield Scott Cunningham, in charge of naval operations at Wake. Commander Cunningham's name had not appeared in the Navy's official account of the action at Wake; yet soon after the Japanese broadcast the Navy acknowledged that he was indeed the Wake commander.

"Obviously such tactics on the part of the Japanese place the Navy in a difficult position", the Washington Post commented. "As an antidote, a more relaxed policy governing the release of prisoners' names might seem to be called for - though relaxation of official policy is exactly what the Japanese are fishing for. Not to make any change, however, is to permit the psychological initiative to remain with the Japanese. If, as is undoubtedly the case, the Japanese are aware of the considerable feeling here against the withholding of lists of casualties and missing persons, they may be depended on to continue exploiting the situation for their own purposes."

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SHORT-WAVE AS WAR INSTRUMENT

After outbreak of war the most crucial problem to be solved by the National Broadcasting Company's International Division was that of meeting the censorship code regarding the broadcasting of news as laid down by the Government, without radically changing any of the broadcasting standards which had been adhered to for many years, an NBC bulletin states.

A central rewrite section was created for this purpose. Operating on a twenty-four hour basis and using press association reports and Coordinator of Information material as a basis, this department turned out a complete 15 minute "news budget". It is prepared and ready for broadcast at 8 A. M. daily, and is continuously revised throughout the day. Copies are handed over to the nine language sections as they flow from the typewriters of the rewrite desk.

This new centralization makes it possible to turn out the news budget without deviating from the censorship code. Thus the short-wave division becomes an instrument of war.

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NAVY "E" PENNANT TO RCA MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Citing "outstanding results in the production of Navy material vital to our war effort," the United States Navy has awarded to RCA Manufacturing Company the coveted Navy "E" pennant.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox sent the following congratulatory telegram to George K. Throckmorton, President of RCA Manufacturing Company:

"THE SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENT OF THE RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY, ITS MANAGEMENT AND ITS EMPLOYEES IN PRODUCING AN EVER GROWING OUTPUT OF MATERIAL FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY IS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE VIGOR INTELLIGENCE AND PATRIOTISM WHICH HAVE MADE AMERICA GREAT AND WHICH HAVE KEPT HER FREE. ON THIS OCCASION OF PUBLIC RECOGNITION OF YOUR ACCOMPLISHMENT, PLEASE ACCEPT MY CONGRATULATIONS."

FRANK KNOX SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

"Your company will be privileged to fly this emblem as public evidence of your outstanding achievement, " stated Under Secretary of the Navy, James V. Forrestal, in a letter of notification to Mr. Throckmorton. "In addition, your employees will be entitled to wear a special lapel decoration bearing the insignia of the Navy Department and the Navy "E", which, as you doubtless know, is a traditional Navy award for excellence. In Navy parlance it means "Well done" - the highest praise the Navy can bestow."

RCA Manufacturing Company, with headquarters at Camden, N. J., also operates plants in Harrison, N. J., Indianapolis and Bloomington, Ind., and Hollywood, Cal. For more than a year past the company has been manufacturing, on an increasing scale, radio equipment essential to the navigation and communication of ships and planes. The many thousands of RCA employees engaged in this work have signed a pledge to "Beat the Promise" in the fulfillment of all war orders, by delivering apparatus in advance of contract schedules.

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KNOWLSON SAYS WPB CAN DO JOB

James S. Knowlson, of Chicago, former Radio Manufacturers Association President, is played up in an article by Willian Pinkerton of the Wide World News Service, who writes:

"A businessman from Chicago - a good La Salle Street type; heavy-set, well dressed, graying, affable - called in his assistants the other day for a conference.

"He had heard some talk, he said, about the goals set by President Roosevelt for American war production in 1942 - the 60,000 planes, 45,000 tanks, 20,000 antiaircraft guns, eight million tons of merchant ships. He had heard some talk that it couldn't be done. The smiling face turned tough;

"Anyone who thinks we can't make those goals," he said, "can turn in his time check and go home."

"The speaker was J. S. Knowlson, President of the Stewart-Warner Corporation, who came to Washington some months ago to help his old friend, Donald Nelson, with the defense job.

"It might have been any of the seven men whom Nelson has hand-picked to carry the ball for the War Production Board. There's a do-or-die spirit in the slogan-studded halls of the Social Security Building where war production head up. The quiet-spoken Nelson, the mail-order executive who finds himself at 53 saddled with terrifying responsibility for America's victory effort, himself has set the pace. In a meeting of all executives of his new agency, he announced that he intended to resign if he could not do his job. He added that he expected all others to do likewise.

"Nelson's Chicago friend, Jim Knowlson, the radio-maker, will work closely with William H. Harrison, in charge of production. Knowlson's own job is "to get a smooth, working relationship with the industries as such." He will have charge of priorities, as well as the industry 'Czars' being assigned to the task of changing peace time industries (automobiles) in war time industries (tanks, airplanes). The changeover of perhaps 50 or 60 industries will be his big job for the present. Knowlson also will be charged with filling in the chinks in the wall of machines. If a shortage of parts develops, he must find a factory that can end the shortage."

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MUSIC CRITIC EXPRESSES HIMSELF ON COMMERCIALS

Apropos of an exchange between listeners and program managers of Washington stations, Ray C. B. Brown, Music Critic of the Washington Post, wrote the following letter to Mr. Coe, Radio Editor of the Post:

"A writhing victim of radio commercials, I have read with care the statements of the resident program directors. It seems to me that the letter of Mr. Carlton D. Smith, of NBC, is the most logical in emphasizing the strategic position that the radio, like the newspaper, tries to please the widest variety of interests consistent with good taste. His kindly reference to my music column offers me just the angle from which to enfilade his position, for it is not with the commercials themselves that I always quarrel, but with the way they are infiltered through the programs in which I am interested.

"In the newspaper, advertisements are unmistakably presented as what they are. No editor would be so rash as to order his reporters to mingle advertising with their factual writing of news.

"Suppose that I were to please Washington Post advertisers by writing a review of a recital containing sentences like these:

"Llewellyn Poundergood gave an admirable piano recital last evening in Lyric Hall (conveniently located at First and Main Streets; special rental rate for musicians). His technical skill was but one asset in an artistic equipment fully displayed through the medium of a beautifully toned Dinkelspiel (when you are next shopping along Main Street, drop in at Sherman's and see their complete line of these magnificent pianos). His reading of Beethoven's C sharp minor sonata showed

that he had penetrated its meaning with the eye of intuition (for the improvement of your vision use invisible bifocal glasses fitted by Bellona, 2249 Sutter Street). A contagious rhythmic vitality animated the march from Prokofiev's 'The Love of Three Oranges' (for long walks Hiker shoes are best; exclusive agency at the Booterie). His power of poetic evocation was disclosed in his imaginative fantasia on 'O Have You Seen But a White Lily Grow' (ladies, have you tried Blank's vanishing cream stocked by the Emporium? It will give your skin the candid purity of the lily).

"The advertisers would be delighted, but the readers who now honor me by attention to my comments would read them no more. They would be quite justified in resenting the interruptions in an analysis of ability and the intrusion of extra-musical matters into a discussion of music."

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BROADCASTERS VICTORY COUNCIL LOSES NO TIME

The new Broadcasters Victory Council, inspired by George B. Storer, President of the Fort Industry, and headed by John Shepard, 3rd, of the Yankee Network, which will be a super-body representing the broadcasters in their dealings with the Government during the War, got down to business in a hurry.

The members of the Council besides Mr. Shepard, who has opened headquarters in the Capitol, and Mr. Storer, President of NIB, are James D. Shouse, Vice President of WLW-WSAI, designated for the Clear Channel Broadcasting Service in lieu of Edwin W. Craig, WSM, Nashville, its Chairman; John E. Fetzer, WKZO, Kalamazoo, owner and NAB Director, who was named in lieu of NAB President Neville Miller, and Eugene C. Pullman, President of WIRE, Indianapolis, and President of Network Affiliates, Inc. Mr. Fetzer's designation came as a result of the Council's conclusion that practical broadcasters should be named.

A legal committee consists of Louis G. Caldwell, William J. Dempsey, Phillip J. Hennessey, Philip G. Loucks, Paul M. Segal, and Paul D. P. Spearman, Chairman.

Whether the Victory Council will function as a permanent body is problematical, Broadcasting Magazine states and continues:

"It will continue, however, until such time as a 'sufficiently formidable' trade association is on the scene, persona grata with the regulatory authorities.

"The Council organization augurs for a reorganization of the NAB, or in lieu of that, possible creation of a new trade association. This is expected to crystallize at the NAB Convention in Cleveland May 11-14, when moves will be made to dis-enfranchise the major networks in industry affairs, affording them only associate memberships, similar to those held by other industry groups not actually licensed stations.

The future status of NAB President Miller, who has been under fire because of the NAB position on regulatory matters, unquestionably will be thrown into controversy by the Council development.

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TRADE NOTES

Frank M. Russell, Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company in Washington, will give a party Wednesday afternoon at the Mayflower to meet Mark Woods, new President of the Blue Networks.

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Unprecedented collections last December of Federal radio excise taxes, amounting to the record-breaking figure for one month of $2,348,801.79, brought the total 1941 radio tax totals to a new high of $9,174,623.48. This was an increase of $2,314,396.49 or 33.7% above the radio taxes collected in 1940 and, of course, was partially due to the radio tax rate increase, from 5½ to 10%, which became effective October 1 last.

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Little radio legislation is expected this year from the few state legislatures which are in annual session, the Radio Manufacturers Association reports. Only nine state legislatures are now holding sessions as compared with forty-four last year.

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War conditions have stopped publication of the monthly Department of Commerce reports regarding imports and exports, including radio.

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Made necessary by the threatened depletion of paper stock, the NBC and Blue Networks Press Departments have given notice of the discontinuance of their daily program services. The weekly advance program service, however, will be continued and supplemented by a daily mimeographed correction service.

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Radio export interests will be featured in a special NBC short wave broadcast on February 20, which has been arranged by the RMA Export Committee and the Export Managers Club of New York. The 15-minute broadcast will be presented at 7:45 P.M., Friday, February 20, over station WRCA, 9,670 kc, 31.02 meters, and the program will be repeated at 9:15 over station WBOS, 11,870 kc, 25.26 meters. Members are requested to advise their Latin American outlets of this special export program.

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The following executives will head NBC-Red Network operations from its headquarters in Hollywood: John W. Swallow, Program Manager; Sydney Dixon, Sales Manager; Frank Dellett, Auditor; A. H. Saxton, Chief Engineer; Harold J. Bock, Publicity Manager; Walter Bunker, Production Manager; Robert J. McAndrews, Sales Promotion Manager, and Lewis S. Frost, Assistant to the Vice President. Executive personnel at KPO, San Francisco, include: Al Nelson, Manager; Robert Seal, Program Manager; Kay Barr, Press Manager; A. C. Diederichs, Chief Auditor, and George Graves, Chief Engineer.

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Executive personnel of the Blue Network's Western Division are: Leo Tyson, Program Director; Sidney Dorais, Chief Auditor; Milton Samuel, Publicity Manager; Robert Moss, Production Manager; David Lasley, Sales Promotion Manager. Tracy Moore was previously named Sales Manager for the new company on the coast. In San Francisco William B. Ryan is Manager of KGO; Robert Dwan, Program Manager; and Gilbert Paltridge, Sales Promotion Manager.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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NO. 1401

February 6, 1942

DEFENDING MR. FLY CONGRESSMAN ATTACKS RADIO INTERESTS

Saying that he was sure his colleague Representative Cox (D) of Georgia had been misinformed in the latter's charges against James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, which resulted in Mr. Cox introducing a resolution to investigate the Commission, Representative Rankin,(D) of Mississippi, took up the cudgel for Mr. Fly and at the same time sideswiped the so-called "Radio Monopoly". Mr. Rankin said, in part:

"In my opinion, James Lawrence Fly is a most valuable public servant. I have known him for many years. I know there is a great deal of criticism now being inspired from the outside because of his opposition to the radio monopoly, because of his opposition to certain big interests monopolizing the radio business throughout the country; but I believe if Members of the House will investigate the record of Mr. Fly they will find that he is one of the most valuable servants of the American people at this time.

"Now, as my colleagues know, I have nothing against investigations. Frequently they are necessary, and often have salutary effects. Members of this body will recall that I proposed on this floor many years ago that we investigate and expose the Electric Power Trusts which have ruthlessly exploited the people of this country. Since Franklin D. Roosevelt became President, we have been able to get relief from those exploitations; and even though today its satellites occupy positions of influence in some Government circles, and are attempting to block our power program including rural electrification, I am confident that the Roosevelt administration has made clear to the people of the United States that monopolies and trusts are no longer running the Government.

"Imagine my surprise then, to find my friend from Georgia last week attacking the Federal Communications Commission, and yesterday criticizing it again, and introducing a resolution to investigate it. At least 90 percent of all the criticism hurled at Chairman Fly and the Federal Communications Commission has come straight from the powerful radio monopoly.

"That criticism has come because under Mr. Fly, for the first time in history, the Commission has regulated the industry instead of the industry regulating the Commission. For the first time in history, the Commission is being run in the interest of all the people of the United States instead of in the interest of the half dozen interlocking corporations best known as the Radio Trust.

"Calling these interests who dominate broadcasting all over this coun the Radio Trust is not just my idea. In April 1940, the gentleman from Georgia himself took the floor and praised the Federal Communications Commission for i fearless administration of the law in the public interest, in spite of attacks from the trust. Let me remind my friend of his very forceful remarks then wh he said: And I am quoting now the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Cox) - 'an att

is being made on the Federal Communications Commission on the ground that the Commission is retarding the growth of television. The investigation I have made discloses the fact that the reason for the attack is that the Commission will not permit the Broadcasters' Trust to exploit the public through the sale of near-obsolete television sets. What we probably need more than anything else is an investigation of the Broadcasters' Trust. It is time they were stopped from monopolizing the air.'

"That was the opinion of the gentleman from Georgia less than 2 years ago when somebody suggested an investigation of the Federal Communications Commission; in his usual keen and fearless fashion he hit the nail on the head.

"It is common knowledge that ever since the Federal Communications Commission, under the dauntless leadership of this rangey Texan, began to administer the law without fear or favor, the Radio Trust has sought to blitzkreig him. Every attempt has backfired. Mr. Fly has gone his way undisturbed, confident that honest administration of the law will bring better radio service to the public, and will eventually end the unholy dominance of the industry by two New York corporations.

"Nobody can persuade me that a Wall Street hireling or a Philadelphia cigarmaker should have the right to dictate what radio programs the people of Mississippi, Iowa, Texas, or Georgia ought to hear. On that subject, I much prefer to trust the judgment of my friend, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Cox).

"I am sure the worthy gentleman introduced his resolution from the very highest motives, but the ones who will now try to use it may not be similarly motivated. No doubt before the ink was dry on the bill, the walking delegates of the Radio Trust were packing their bags and catching the express for Washington.

"I deplore any effort to hamstring an agency which is doing an honest job of administration; particularly do I deplore this proposal for a congressional investigation at a moment when the Federal courts are in process of deciding a major case brought against the Commission by the Broadcasting Trust; and most important of all, I deplore this threat to investigate an agency which is bending its energies not only to aid the war effort in so many important ways but also to give all the American people the benefits of radio without favor or discrimination.

"I hope the gentleman from Georgia will not press his resolution."

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LABELS DOUGLAS KPAS SPONSOR LEFT WINGER

Charging that he bought time to broadcast Harry Bridges' side of his own story and that he is one of the sponsors of Station KPAS in Pasadena, Representative Carl Hinshaw of California (R) took Melvyn Douglas, moving picture actor for a very rough ride. Mr. Douglas was recently appointed Publicity Chief in the Office of Civilian Defense, of which Mrs. Roosevelt is the Assistant Director, and is said to be a friend of the latter. Rep. Hinshaw said:

"It would seem to me that screen actors can do more for their country

in these difficult times, by carrying on in their accustomed ways than they can by coming to Washington, even for the purpose of adding glamour to the Office of Civilian Defense. The people of the United States do not need the inspiration of glamour to realize the seriousness of the situation we all face. Glamour is not needed to inspire our people to rally to the defense of our country even through the Office of Civilian Defense. It seems to me a farce - yes, even a tragedy - to make of the Office of Civilian Defense a pink-tea party, where well-known faces of social life and on the screen can obtain added publicity.

"I do not say that Melvyn Douglas is or ever has been a Communist, but he has been associated with organizations and movements which, according to the records of the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities, are Communist sponsored or led and are generally considered to be Communist-front organizations.

"He was one of those who welcomed Tom Mooney when the latter was released from prison in California, and it is well known that Tom Mooney was both identified with disloyal groups in the last war, and is now national chairman of the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder.

"In the records of the Federal Communications Commission Melvyn Douglas is listed in an application made for a permit to build and operate a 10,000 watt radio station in Pasadena, Calif., as one of the sponsors and subscribers, with the intention of becoming one of the directors. In that application it stated as follows:

"Another one of the subscribers to take stock in KFVD (now KPAS), and who will be one of the directors, is peculiarly fitted to aid in making a broadcasting station a success, both from an entertainment point of view and of service along civic lines. This man is Melvyn Douglas, the actor. Mr. Douglas not only stands high in his profession but his study and interest in civic affairs makes him of great value.

"Mr. Douglas expects to devote considerable attention to this new broadcasting station appearing on it professionally, and also speaking over it as a citizen interested in civic affairs. In fact, he has agreed to go on each week with a commercial program under a sponsor, taking no money therefor for himself but granting the station the profits from his part in such effort to be used to put other civic programs that might be of value to the hearers, and yet such that might not be sponsored by any commercial advertiser.

"Radio station KPAS made its initial bow to the public on February 5th.

"As I stated in the beginning of my remarks, I do not know that Melvyn Douglas is a Communist or a fellow traveler of the Communist Party, nor am I willing to believe that he is either of these or that he is even a sympathizer of the Communist principles. Until such fact, if true, is amply demonstrated, if he is not any of these things - and I am willing to believe that he is not- then the least that can be said is that he has amply demonstrated his very left-wing tendencies."

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Japanese Army headquarters at Manila has banned wireless, telegraph and telephone communications from occupied areas of the Philippines except by Army permission.

FM KEEPS CLEVELAND TRANSIT SYSTEM ON ITS TOES

A new two-way frequency modulation radio system is keeping the Cleveland Railway Company's transit system working at highest efficiency. The equipment consists of a 250-watt dispatcher transmitter and ten 25-watt mobile units. The headquarters transmitting antenna is mounted 270 feet above street level. All equipment was supplied by the General Electric Company.

Since the installation of this new FM emergency communication system, delays in car service have been shortened and in some cases entirely eliminated by the ability of zone supervisors to reach a congested area quickly and to restore the flow of vehicles or direct the replacement or repairs of damaged equipment.

The headquarters station, with call letters WBCZ, is located at East Ninth Street and Carnegie Avenue in Cleveland. The ten zone cars are operated throughout the city, patrolling the lines of the company. The two-way feature of the communication equipment permits the supervisors to report to headquarters on traffic conditions, to learn immediately of traffic complications resulting from fires or other causes, and to reroute the company's vehicles as conditions require.

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CODE COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS NEWS "COMMERCIALS"

Further improvement of radio advertising in connection with war broadcasts will be discussed by the Code Compliance Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters at a special meeting in Washington today, February 6th.

The NAB already has made several suggestions to the industry for the improvement of war news commercials, from the viewpoint of both listener and advertiser.

In its Wartime Guide for broadcasters, the NAB said that news should never be used as a "springboard" for commercials.

"Such practices as starting commercials with 'now for some good news' etc. should never be permitted," the guide said. "Also it is important that such news-phrases as 'bulletin', 'flash', 'news' and the like should be used only in their legitimate functions."

A survey shows that news broadcasts, as a group, are radio's most popular programs. Among all listeners, 78.5 per cent like them better than any other type of program.

The Code Committee includes: Earl J. Glade, KSL, Salt Lake City, Chairman ;Edgar L. Bill, WMBD, Peoria ;Gilson Gray, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York ; Hugh A. L. Halff, WOAI, San Antonio; Henry P. Johnston, WSGN, Birmingham; Janet MacRorie, National Broadcasting Company, New York; William B. Quarton, WMT, Cedar Rapids; Edney Ridge, WBIG, Greensboro, and Calvin J. Smith, KFAC, Los Angeles.

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PROPOSED DENIAL OF WCSC TRANSFER

Public interest would not be served by transfer, as proposed, of The South Carolina Broadcasting Co., Inc., licensee of broadcast station WCSC, Charleston, S. C., from The Liberty Life Insurance Co. to John M. Rivers, according to proposed findings of the Federal Communications Commission. It concludes:

"Under the terms of the contract entered into between the applicants, the proposed transferor retains substantial financial control of the licensee corporation and the proposed transferee assumes no personal financial obligation. There has been no showing that the proposed transferee contemplates the investment of his personal funds toward payment of the purchase price. Nor has it been shown that the Board of Directors of the licensee corporation, in the event of approval of this application, will not be associated with the proposed transferor. With control so divided, only a partial transfer would be effected, and neither the transferor nor the transferee would have the control over the licensee requisite for the operation of Station WCSC in the public interest.

"The performance of the contract upon which the instant application is based would impose a constant charge upon the gross revenues and resources of the licensee and thus would tend to impair its ability to operate Station WCSC in the public interest." X X X X X

TOP FLIGHT PUBLICISTS ATTEND WOODS PARTY

There was a notable turnout in the Capital last Wednesday afternoon for the party given in honor of Mark Woods, President of the new Blue Network by Frank M. Russell, Washington Vice President of NBC. Among those present were Byron Price, Director of Censorship, J. Harold Ryan, Assistant Director in charge of Radio, Brig. Gen. A. D. Surles, Press Relations War Department, Frank Mason, Assistant Public Relations Advisor to the Secretary of the Navy, Capt. Leland P. Lovette, U. S. N., just back from Pearl Harbor, who it is reported may succeed Admiral Hepburn as head of Naval Public Relations, and Douglas Meservey, of the office of Facts and Figures.

Also present was Kenneth Berkeley, Manager of stations WRC and WMAL. Ordinarily the presence of Mr. Berkeley at these pleasant NBC functions is taken for granted, but last Wednesday it was different. And thereby hangs quite a tale. Thought to have been brought on by overwork, a chronic ailment from which the Washington station manager suffered was brought to a climax with the crucial duties of the outbreak of the war. The result was that Mr. Berkeley landed in the hospital. Fortunately the ailment was not serious but it did require a slight operation and a good rest.

Being very popular with his employees they immediately began taking up a collection for flowers to send to the hospital. One of those solicited was the Superintendent of the Trans-Lux Building, in which NBC and RCA are housed. He someway got the idea that it was for a funeral and meeting Roland Robbins, Manager of the Trans-Lux Theatre, told him about it. "That's terrible!" Mr. Robbins exclaimed. Being on his way to a meeting of the Washington Rotary Club he passed the word along with the result that the supposed bad news about Mr. Berkeley was announced to those gathered at the luncheon with the usual ceremony of such an occasion.

In the audience and one of the most astonished persons to hear this was F. P. Guthrie, District Manager of RCA Communications, Inc., neighbor and

lifelong friend of Mr. Berkeley. Word got back to NBC where Mr. Russell quickly punctured the rumor. He also tried to keep it from getting to Berkeley. Later Mr. Russell laughingly told him the Rotarians had sent along the comforting word: "Wait till Berkeley hears the cheering at the next meeting when they announce that the rumor was not true." To this Mr. Berkeley, who this writer believes hasn't an enemy in the world, replied: "There will be two or three so and sos there who will be badly disappointed."

As yet Berkeley hasn't faced the music at the Rotary Club, but he did receive an ovation at the Woods luncheon and he never looked better in his life.

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BROADCASTING NEWS HASN'T CUT CIRCULATION FCC TOLD

Dr. Herman S. Hettinger, Professor in the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania, testifying before the FCC which is investigating radio-newspaper relationships, said newspaper circulation had kept pace with the increase in population and that this demonstrated that the public has confidence in the press.

During the period 1920-40, Mr. Hettinger said, newspaper circulation in the United States increased 24.1 per cent, while the population increased 24.5 percent.

He told the Commission that while newspapers and radio were competitors, the principal competition was for national advertising. Newspapers, he said, receive a major part of their advertising revenues from local advertising, while radio's major part comes from national advertising.

In most cases, Mr. Hettinger testified, he regarded it as a "matter of small consequence" to a newspaper's financial stability whether it operated a broadcast station at present. He added, however, that he could not predict what result the development of television and fac-simile might have.

Another witness, Ernest Angell, New York lawyer and President of the Council for Democracy, said he felt prohibitions against operation of broadcast stations by newspapers would be "fraught with a great deal of danger to the democratic process."

Mr. Angell told the Commission the Council was organized after the fall of France when "a wave of defeatism and an apparent loss of faith in democracy" swept this country. Its purpose, he explained, is "to help the American people rebuild their faith in democracy." The Council's activities include broadcast to Germany "to explain what the American war effort is and why."

Calling maintenance of freedom of speech and freedom of the press "important to democracy," Mr. Angell expressed a fear that prohibitions against newspapers might eventually lead to prohibitions against radio station operation by other classifications such as employers, labor unions or church groups.

Donald Harris, an FCC attorney, asked Mr. Angell whether he would oppose action by Congress to establish some system of apportioning stations among various groups, the witness described that as "completely unworkable."

Roscoe Pound, Dean Emeritus of the Harvard Law School was to testify today.

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NILES TRAMMEL ON THE MEND

Reports from New York are that Niles Trammel, President of the National Broadcasting Company, who was operated on for appendicitis last week, is improving right along.

Mr. Trammel's duties are being carried on by Frank Mullen, Vice President and General Manager.

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CALIFORNIA STATION WOULD JUMP FROM 100 WATTS TO 10 KW

KROY of Sacramento have applied for a construction permit for change in frequency from 1240 to 1030 kilocycles, increase in power from 100 watts to 10 kilowatts.

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CBS BEGINS SHORTWAVE BROADCASTS VIA THREE NEW TRANSMITTERS

The Columbia Broadcasting System has revised its shortwave schedule to coincide with commencement of full scale operations over its three new powerful transmitters - - WCRC and WCBX, 50,000 watts each, and WCDA, 10,000 watts - - beginning Lincoln's Birthday, Thursday, February 12.

From early morning to late afternoon, the CBS transmitters are to be beamed on Europe and thenceforth, until 11 PM, Eastern War Time, directed toward South America.

This provides at least a fortnight's testing period for the transmitters serving Columbia's new Latin American network before it gets under way early in March. Combined with augmented CBS technical facilities, altering shortwave broadcast frequencies, based on ionospheric studies, is held certain to result in better reception for foreign radio audiences.

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Hay McClinton, Vice President in charge of radio of N. W. Ayer & Son,Inc., has taken a leave of absence to supervise "This is War," a series of radio programs which will be produced in cooperation with the Office of Facts and Figures over four nation-wide networks on Saturday evenings starting Feb. 14. The program will dramatize and interpret the Government's wartime activities.

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Four stations have been added to NBC's Pan American Network, which now totals 124, and has representation in every one of the 20 Latin American Republics. The latest additions are all in Mexico, and increase that nation's NBC affiliates to 31 stations. They are located in Guzman, (XEBA), Sabinas, (XEBX), Saltillo, (XEDE), and Los Mochis, (XEDF).

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Tom Harris, former law clerk to Chief Justice Stone, has been appointed Assistant General Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission.

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RIO CONFERENCE WAS BIG COMMUNICATIONS TASK

The Conference of American Foreign Ministers which ended last week in Rio de Janeiro entailed the largest communications job ever handled in Latin America, it is indicated from preliminary reports from its operating subsidiaries received by International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

Never before has there been such intense interest in any Western Hemisphere event, it is indicated, and the international telephone, cable and radiotelegraph services and broadcasting channels were employed almost to capacity throughout the conference. An International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation bulletin says:

"Approximately 220 telephone calls aggregating thirty-four solid hours of talking time were made over the radiotelephone from Rio to the United States, while 192 calls involving twenty hours were made to Argentina and fifty-seven were handled with other countries in the New World. These calls were transmitted through I.T.&T's radio station in Rio over the commercial radiotelephone channels connecting with stations of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in New Jersey. From there they passed to the long distance network of the Bell System.

"The opening and closing ceremonies and other high lights of the conference were broadcast throughout the Americas, and several programs were relayed by way of the United States to England. The I.T.&T. station alone transmitted thirty special programs over the telephone circuit for re-broadcast in the United States and seven for re-broadcast in Argentina in addition to transmitting over three short-wave channels the opening and closing sessions.

"The All America Cables system and its associated radiotelegraph service, which operates with the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company - all companies in the I.T.&T. group - handled a considerable volume of news and many diplomatic messages in addition to the normal volume of commercial business from Rio de Janeiro.

"Advance figures indicate that in spite of the large volume of news of the conference used throughout the United States, only about 40 per cent of the material for the press telegraphed from Rio was for the United States, Canada and Europe, with 60 per cent being taken by Latin-American newspapers.

"A survey of the Western Hemisphere communications map shows that the same telegraph and telephone coverage would have been available in almost any other Latin American city. All the countries are interconnected by telegraph and all but Ecuador are interconnected by telephone. The telegraph service goes back to the early 1880's when, after 20 years of indifferent service by way of Europe, the original company of the All America Cables system established direct service between the United States and Central and South America. This service has reached out into every country, equipped its 8,000 mile main line with three parallel cables and added radiotelegraph."

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WJSV IN "BOMBER FOR MacARTHUR" DRIVE

Station WJSV in the Capitol, under the direction of Harry C. Butcher, CBS Vice-President, is cooperating with the WASHINGTON POST in a new wrinkle to stimulate the sale of Defense Bonds.

"Here is your chance to help Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his valiant men", says the POST announcing the plan.

"A 'Bomber for MacArthur' campaign to send a $200,000 war-plane from Washington to the gallant defenders of the Philippines is begun today by The Washington Post, Radio Station WJSV and the Junior Board of Commerce. The campaign has the approval of the Army Air Forces.

"The bomber will be christened 'The City of Washington'. It will go to the Pacific theater of war, there to aid MacArthur's forces in the fight for our way of life.

"You may do your part by buying United States Defense Savings Bonds on a special 'Bomber for MacArthur' form.

"Here's how you do it: Go to one of the following places and ask for a 'Bomber for MacArthur' form - the front counter of The Post, 1337 E Street Northwest; the WJSV-Junior Board of Commerce booth at the corner of Thirteenth and E Streets Northwest, or to any bank or building and loan association.

"This form is similar to the regular Defense Bond except for a picture of a plane and the words 'Bomber for MacArthur' surprinted across it. Fill it out for a bond of your choosing. Most popular are the Series E bonds, whose denominations of $25, $50, $100, $500 and $1000 sell respectively for $18.75, $37.50, $75, $375 and $750 and mature in ten years.

"The 'Bomber for MacArthur' bonds you buy will go toward the purchase of a $200,000 Martin B-26. This is the deadly medium bomber the British have dubbed 'The Marauder'. It is the fastest bomber of its class in the world.

"If you can't buy bonds to help purchase the plane, you can buy stamps. If you buy them at The Post's counter or at the WJSV-Junior Board of Commerce booth, the total purchase will go to help pay for the bomber."

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ASCAP COMPLETES REORGANIZATION

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers has completed reorganization of its branch office set-up so that all ASCAP branch offices are now directly managed by the home office under John G. Paine, General Manager of the Society.

The Society now has twenty branch offices in the United States. These offices are divided into four geographical divisions with a supervisor in charge of each division. In eliminating the last of the remaining lawyer-representative offices, ASCAP made a number of promotions and transfers of personnel. Some of the territories were reallocated in the reorganization. The new set-up is as follows:

1. Western District - Supervisor Robert J. Powers, who supervises four branch offices as follows: DENVER, covers Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. PORTLAND, covers Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana. SAN FRANCISCO, covers northern part of California and the state of Nevada. HOLLYWOOD, covers southern part of California and the state of Arizona.

2. Mid-Western District - Supervisor R. W. Rome, who supervises six branch offices as follows: MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota & South Dakota. DETROIT, Michigan. ST. LOUIS, southern Illinois and Missouri. CHICAGO, northern Illinois, northern Indiana and Wisconsin. CLEVELAND, northern part of Ohio. DESMOINES, Iowa.

3. Southern District - Supervisor I. T. Cohen, who supervises four branch offices as follows: DALLAS, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas. NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana and Mississippi. CINCINNATI, southern Ohio, southern Indiana and Kentucky. ATLANTA, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

4. Eastern District - Supervisor F. C. Erdman, who supervises six branch offices as follows: BOSTON, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island. PHILADELPHIA, eastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey and Delaware. NEW YORK CITY, Connecticut, the district surrounding New York City and northern New Jersey. PITTSBURGH, western part of Pennsylvania. BALTIMORE, Maryland & the District of Columbia. ROCHESTER, northern part of New York State.

The following changes have been made:

The territory of the Cincinnati office was increased by all of Kentucky and the southern part of Indiana.

Frank H. Hemby, formerly Manager of Dallas office, now in charge of St. Louis office.

Samuel Berkett, promoted to managership of the New England District with office located at Boston, replacing Mr. Rome, who was made Supervisor of the Mid-Western District.

Edward A. Sherwood, transferred from Baltimore to Cleveland, Ohio.

Philip O. Alexander, formerly of Atlanta office, promoted to managership of the Dallas office.

Stanley Shepard, formerly manager for the district of Puerto Rico, promoted to the managership of the New Orleans office covering Louisiana & Mississippi.

Territory covered by the Philadelphia office, increased by the southern part of New Jersey and Delaware.

Arthur L. Rothkranz, promoted to managership of the Baltimore office covering Maryland and the District of Columbia.

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NBC TELLS THE TRUTH TO DENMARK AND CAUSES A RIOT

When Hitler expanded the anti-comintern pact recently, Denmark's foreign minister was one of the signatories. Goebbels and his censors knew that this news must not leak out, because it would cause widespread unrest, so he clamped down and the Danish press carried no mention of the minister's signature. However, NBC's short-wave stations WRCA and WNBI broadcast the news to the Danes. The reaction was quick and definite. A large group of loyal Danish citizens marched to the King's palace, acclaimed their ruler, sang "Tipperary" and hanged the foreign minister in effigy. Then they proceeded to the German barracks and demonstrated until the Nazis had to call out the riot squad.

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TRADE NOTES

Thomas E. Harris, Assistant General Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission since last May has resigned to become an Assistant General Counsel in the Office of Price Administration.

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Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation - Six months to Oct. 31: Net profit, $205,944, contrasted with $94,592 loss for comparable period of previous year. Unfilled orders on Jan. 31 were in excess of $16,000,000, E. A. Nicholas, President, reported. On Oct. 31, 1941, unfilled orders totaled more than $7,000,000.

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The Bamberger Broadcasting Service of New York has applied for a construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to be operated on Channel # 6, 96000-102000 kilocycles (Formerly W2XBB); Power Aural: Max. 2 kilowatts; Visual: Max. 4 kilowatts.

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Permits have been asked for new stations by J. C. Horton of Santa Ana, Calif., to be operated on 830 kilocycles, 10 kilowatts, limited time; and B. Loring Schmidt, Salem, Ore., to be operated on 1490 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited hours.

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Station KDB Thomas S. Lee & R. D. Merrill, Executors of the estate of Don Lee, deceased (Transferors) and the Don Lee Broadcasting System, (Transferee) Santa Barbara, Calif., have been granted consent by the FCC to transfer of control of Santa Barbara Broadcasters, Ltd., Station KDB, from Thomas S. Lee and R. D. Merrill, Executors of the estate of Don Lee, Deceased, to Don Lee Broadcasting System.

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WNOE, New Orleans, seeks to increase its power from 250 to 50,000 watts and to use 1060 kc.

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"Words That Shook the World," an album containing complete recordings of President Roosevelt's speech asking Congress for a declaration of war against Japan, and Churchill's historic address to the joint session of Congress, has been released for commercial sale by the WOR Recording Division on February 4. The Roosevelt and Churchill speeches were taken from WOR's collection of over 2000 off-the-air recordings of historic broadcasts of the past five years.

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Production of radios in Canada in 1942 will be reduced to 50 percent of the monthly average number of units made in 1940. The new order revises the order under which production of radios in January was to be cut by 40 percent of the monthly average of 1940 and by 25 percent in February 1942 and each month thereafter.

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Having what seems to be a good name for the job Harold P. See, NBC Engineer, has been appointed Senior Television Supervisor.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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FEB 1 1942

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No. 1402

February 10, 1942.

TO QUERY 50,000 LATIN AMERICANS ABOUT U.S. PROGRAMS

One of the most comprehensive efforts ever made to find out how the short-wave programs of the United States are getting through to Latin America is soon to be undertaken by Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Fifty thousand questionnaires will be sent to listeners down there asking not only how our programs are coming in but how they compare in strength of reception and quality of entertainment value and popularity with the enemy countries. Also with the stations of our Allies.

The questionnaire will be printed in Spanish, Portuguese and English. It will be prefaced by the following request to Latin-American listeners:

"Will you please send us your criticisms and opinions of the short wave broadcasts from the United States, which you either hear or try to hear? The U.S. program schedules being sent you regularly list the programs on which criticism is desired. If you will return this report to the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, with as complete answers as possible, and as soon as possible, you will greatly help the broadcasters of the United States to improve their broadcasts to you.

"Most of the questions have been so arranged that they may be answered by making a mark showing the reply you wish to make.

"If you listen on a wave length, as shown on your radio dial, which is not shown under the station call letters, please write in the wave length heard.

"May we assure you that criticism to assist in making these broadcasts better will be appreciated even more than any complimentary statements which you may find it appropriate to make."

The listener may omit his name if he desires but will be asked to give the city and country where heard and the make and model of his radio. Also to list in order, the type of four programs to which he prefers to listen, such as news, drama, opera, classical music, popular music, serials, language lessons, travelogues or others.

The broadcasting organizations on whose short-wave stations a report is to be asked are:

The Columbia Broadcasting System; General Electric Company; National Broadcasting Company; Crosley Corporation; Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc.; World Wide Broadcasting Corporation; British Broadcasting Corporation; U.S.S.R. Radio Stations; German Radio Stations; Italian Broadcasting System and Japan Broadcasting Corp.

The questions will be:

"Mark the wave length heard best from each station; indicate local time each station is heard best; give date of report each station heard; heard direct by short wave or local rebroadcast, and indicate opinion of program subject matter."

Also, "how loud is the broadcast signal?; Is there much variation in the signal strength?; How is the musical tone quality?; Was much interference with the broadcast noted?; Indicate in the order of your preference (1, 2, 3, etc.) the stations whose programs you enjoy most; and Indicate the relative signal strength (1, 2, 3, etc.) of the stations to which you listen."

Just who compiled the Rockefeller questionnaire is not known but it is very much on the order of inquiries which used to be sent out by John H. Payne, former Chief of the Electrical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who is now Associate Director of the Radio Section of the Rockefeller organization.

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LABOR WILL BACK DCB IN WARTIME EFFORT

Full cooperation of industry and labor interests in the communications industry have been pledged to the Defense Communications Board, Chairman James L. Fly announced yesterday (Monday) in making public the following joint statement by the Labor and Industry Advisory Committees of the Board in connection with the victory drive:

> "Recognizing the vital role of the Communications industry in winning the war, the Industry Advisory and Labor Advisory Committees of the Defense Communications Board, at a joint meeting on February 3, 1942, pledged the full cooperation of Industry and Labor in the communications field in advising and assisting the Board.
>
> "The Industry and Labor representatives present recognize that wartime efficiency of communications requires the special contributions of each group and the closest cooperation with the Government.
>
> "To this end, these committees will aid the Defense Communications Board in its important task by the consideration and study of communications problems on which the Board desires assistance."

Commenting upon the statement, Chairman Fly said:

"I had intended to add a note simply expressing my gratification for the constructive and cooperative attitude which was taken both by the management representatives and union representatives. All of them have been extremely cooperative and there has been a general tendency to forget differences and move together shoulder to shoulder and do a real job. And, needless to say, that's very heartening."

The Industry Advisory Committee comprises Walter S. Gifford and Keith S. McHugh, President and Vice President respectively of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.; Jack Kaufman and F. C. Alexander, Executive Vice President and Vice President of Globe Wireless, Ltd.; Col. Sosthenes Behn, President of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp.; Frank W. Phelan, President of All American Cables and Radio, Inc.; E. F. Chinlund and Ellery W. Stone, President and Executive Vice President of Postal Telegraph, Inc.; Joseph Pierson and Donald K. deNeuf, President and Superintendent of Operations of Press Wireless, Inc.; David Sarnoff, President, and his assistant, Dr. C. B. Jolliffe of the Radio Corporation of America; William E. Beakes and R. V. Howley, President and Vice President of Tropical Radio Telegraph Co.; R. A. Phillips and Louis Pitcher, President and Executive Vice President of the United States Independent Telephone Association; and A. N. Williams, and E. R. Shute, President and Vice President in Charge of Traffic of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Representing labor interests interested in communications, the Labor Advisory Committee members are: Robert J. Watt, of the American Federation of Labor; Joseph P. Selly, of the American Communications Association, for the Congress of Industrial Organizations; and Paul E. Griffith, President of the National Federation of Telephone Workers.

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PACIFIC COAST JAP STATION REPORT SPIKED

There was no confirmation at the Federal Communications Commission that a Japanese spy radio station had been seized last week on the West Coast near the Burbank airport. A motorist was supposed to have been riding by with his radio on and to have traced the radio station to an abandoned water tower.

A member of the Commission after contacting the official in charge of keeping his ear on the ground for any spy stations reported:

"He says that is like the rumor about someone who was supposed to have been shot right at his transmitter in Honolulu. That had no foundation at all. He says he thinks this is probably the same kind of story because the only reports he has had are the rumors that have come through the press services rather than from official circles, so he will guess that it hasn't happened."

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ACCUSES FCC TRYING TO STAVE OFF SENATE INVESTIGATION

Expressing the hope that the House will report favorably on a resolution which will bring about an investigation of the Federal Communications Commission in the near future, especially of a disproportionate number of Senate appointees, Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R.), of Massachusetts again paid his respects to the Commission, saying:

"I suspect that the FCC has feared for some time an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Committee in the Senate. I call attention in this connection to a table inserted in the hearings from which the interesting fact appears that the Commission has seen fit to employ no less than seven persons who formerly were on the rolls of this Senate committee.

"The number includes a general counsel at $9,000; an assistant general counsel at $7,500; an assistant secretary at $5,600; an attorney investigator at $4,600; a social-science analyst - whatever that is - at $3,800; and two secretaries, one at $4,000 and one at $2,100.

"Under leave to extend my remarks, I include a copy of the table at this point:

Statement Showing Present Employees of the Federal Communications Commission Who Have at Previous Times Served on Senate Committees.

(Name, title, salary, and service with Senate Committee)

Henry M. Barry, secretary to Commissioner, $4,000; Clerk to various Senate standing committees.

Edward M. Brecher, secretary to Commissioner, $4,000; Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, editorial assistant.

Charles Eugene Clift, principal investigator, $3,800; Senate Subcommittee on Education and Labor, investigation.

Allen W. Sayler, attorney-investigator, $4,600; Senate subcommittee under Senate Resolution 266.

Edward Cooper, assistant secretary, $5,600 (recently appointed by the Federal Communications Commission to the office of assistant secretary); Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mrs. Mary M. Donahue, secretary to General Counsel, $2,100; Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Miss Elsa Gullander, social-science analyst, $3,800 (appointment approved by Federal Communications Commission, but not yet filling the position); Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Lucien Hilmer, assistant general counsel, $7,500; Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Telford Taylor, general counsel, $9,000; Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

"The Commission furnished, at my request, a list showing the name, position, grade, and salary of all those now employed in

its Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service. The list indicates a personnel in Washington of 225 and in the field of 31, or a total of 256. It includes 2 assistant editors, 12 editorial assistants, numerous translators and analysts, and many other positions. I confess that without further explanation I do not know what the duties of many of those listed are. Your committee is advised that the needs of this unit under wartime conditions are now receiving careful study by the Bureau of the Budget. Further information in this connection will, no doubt, be available when the agency next appears before your committee.

"Because of charges similar to those made in respect to the O.C.D., the list of the foreign broadcast monitoring service was also referred to the Dies committee, with a request for similar comment in respect to those included in the rolls of this Division.

"Again, I do not know whether the Dies committee has done a complete job on the list or not; I have received, however, from the Dies Committee the names of a number of persons included in the list, who, according to the Dies committee, have had affiliations in the past with Communist front organizations.

"Again I am not going to take the time to go into detail. I may mention in passing, however, that included among the names of those received from the Dies committee is that of Goodwin Watson, chief analyst, at $5,600, whom the House dealt with in connection with the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill and whose case is now being considered by the Senate Appropriations Committee, because, despite the record made by the able gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Starnes), there appear to be at least three members of the Federal Communications Commission who think he should be retained on its rolls. His record requires a page and a half of comment.

"There are also the names of Peter Rhodes, foreign editor, at $4,600; William E. Dodd, Jr., editorial assistant, at $2,600, whose record requires three full pages; Charles E. Gould, editorial assistant, at $2,600; Mary Johnson, translator, at $1,800; and a number of other persons in minor positions. Again, under leave to extend my remarks, I shall include at this point the comments of the Dies committee and allow them to speak for themselves."

The alleged communistic records of Messrs. Watson, Rhodes, Dodd, Jr., Gould and Mary Johnson, which Mr. Wigglesworth introduced at this point covered the better part of two pages of the Congressional Record (Pages 1136-37 - February 6).

Congressman Wigglesworth concluded:

"I may say incidentally that the Federal Communications Commission reports that five employees in this unit have had their appointments terminated since July 12 last for other reasons, as a result of findings by investigators of the Civil Service Commission."

Commenting upon the records of Dr. Goodwyn Watson and the others which Representative Wigglesworth set forth, someone remarked, "They should call it the Federal Communist Commission."

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PRESS HEARINGS ADJOURNED; STAHLMAN SCHEDULED LATER

The Federal Communications Commission hearings on whether or not newspaper-owned radio stations should be singled out for special treatment adjourned last Friday to an undetermined date at which time James G. Stahlman, publisher of the Nashville Banner, who the District of Columbia Appeals Court recently ruled must respond to the FCC's subpoena. The Court ruled that the Commission has the right to inquire into the newspaper issue "but cannot deny an application for broadcast facilities merely because the applicant publishes a newspaper."

Elisha Hanson, counsel for Mr. Stahlman, in appealing to the higher court, had characterized the FCC proceedings as a "fishing expedition" and the Court of Appeals backed him up in this saying:

". . . we do not mean to hold or to suggest that the Commission is authorized to require appellant or other witnesses whom it may summon to bare their records, relevant or irrelevant, in the hope that something will turn up, or to invade the privacy protected by the Fourth Amendment, but only that the Commission may, without interference, seek through an investigation of its own making information properly applicable to the legislative standards set up in the Act. We should not assume that the investigation will be conducted for any other purpose or in disregard of the constitutional limits which govern such procedure."

The last witness Friday was Dr. Roscoe Pound, Dean Emeritus of the Harvard University Law School. He told the FCC that it was his opinion that no "hard and fast" rules on newspaper acquisition of radios should be made.

Mr. Pound contended the Commission should consider all factors in each application because "a general rule cannot take care of exceptions and conditions".

"There is need for individualizing", he said. "There are more and more cases where you cannot apply a hard and fast rule."

Asked his opinion of so-called "one-one" cities, in which the only daily newspaper controls the only broadcast station, Mr. Pound replied that "theoretically it looks pretty bad, but I do not think it is an actuality."

"Is there any such thing as a person cut off from all but the local radio station?" he asked.

Chairman James L. Fly asked Mr. Pound his attitude in the case of rival applications, one by a newspaper and the other non-newspaper. Mr. Pound said he felt it proper for the Commission to "take account of" newspaper ownership in such cases, but that he did not feel this should be a controlling factor in itself.

Mr. Pound said the promulgation of rules discriminating against any class, such as newspaper owners, or any church group, would be "infringing considerably" on the Bill of Rights.

"When you begin to encroach, the tendency is to extend control", he said. "The time to resist is in the beginning."

Donald Harris, an FCC attorney, remarked that some people felt "affirmative Government action" was necessary to safeguard freedom of speech and freedom of the press".

"That", Mr. Pound commented, "is arrant nonsense. The tendency of those who have power is to reach out for more power. Any Government control of the press is the beginning of autocracy."

Asked by Mr. Harris whether he felt the question "before the house" involved freedom of speech and freedom of press, Mr. Pound replied:

"It is distinctly a move in that direction."

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NO PRIORITY ORDER YET BUT FUTURE GRANTS

Asked if he had any idea when the priority order would be coming along for other than standard broadcast stations, James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, replied:

"No, I haven't. Of course the important thing was simply to bring into practical operation what has for some time appeared to be a fundamental policy on the part of the defense agencies. That is that there should not be future grants and we did what seemed to be the simplest thing to avoid trouble - that was to stop the grants in the standard field for the time being. Now I say for the time being - I have no doubt that the policy of not making standard broadcast grants where there is existing primary service - but in principle we suppose it is for the duration.

"As to how they will be defined into specific detail - in answer to 40 different questions that will arise in specific cases - procedural mechanism - That will all have to be worked out. As to what will be done with FM and television, that's another thing. That has not been considered. Of course we have always had it in mind but there has been no specific policy adopted in relation to it. That is one thing that we will have to take up in the very near future. That's unavoidable, of course."

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PROCEDURE AND PERSONNEL NOT AFFECTED IN NEW WPB SET-UP

Radio industry problems, procedure and official personnel generally are not affected by the new War Production Board organization, under Chairman Donald M. Nelson, according to a Radio Manufacturers' Association bulletin. Prominent in the new WPB is J. S. Knowlson, former President of RMA, who has been appointed Director of the Division of Industry Operations. This has charge of converting civilian industries to war production, also taking over priorities administration and requisitioning authority.

Jesse L. Maury and his staff continue unchanged in the radio interests and the WPB Electrical and Consumers Durable Goods Branch. This and other industrial branches, including the radio and other industry advisory committees, are directly under Philip D. Reed, Chairman of the General Electric Company. He has been appointed by Mr. Knowlson to head up the WPB Industrial Branches.

In the military radio production of WPB, Ray Ellis continues actively for the radio branch of the Division of Production, which is headed by W. H. Harrison.

Priorities administration, formerly of OPM and SPAB, now is under C. H. Matthiessen, Jr., former OPM Assistant Deputy Director, who has been appointed by Mr. Knowlson to have charge of WPB priorities matters.

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FCC HAS MORE OFFICE SPACE -- ON PAPER

It was said at the Federal Communications Commission yesterday (Monday) that the Commission at last had found more office space but as yet it was on paper. For additional room they had been promised the old Stillson-Hutchins Building at 10th and D Streets, N.W., the old home of the Washington Post. It is about three blocks from the Commission's present offices. Asked if they would get the whole building, Mr. Fly replied:

"Yes, we need more than that. I think there is 30 thousand square feet of office space there. We are terribly crowded. We have so many people - some on important work, particularly engineers, six, eight, ten in one office with lots of records. To have professional people working under those circumstances is not only uncomfortable to them but it might decrease the efficiency. You can't work efficiently under those circumstances. That situation must be relieved. Our staff has generally increased. The Monitoring Service has increased and in other branches there has been some increase, so we are in a critical situation quite apart from the addition of the defense mechanism and personnel."

"Then I take it you have not decided just who will be there?" the Chairman was asked.

"We are still studying that", he replied. "There will be donsiderable reshuffling. I haven't taken it up with the Commission, but I assume the people that are doing the work that is currently most significant and where they need to be in touch with the main office most continuous will be the people who will remain close to the Commission, and those whose contacts are required less often will be at a greater distance."

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TRADE NOTES

Extended service by two of New York's six active FM stations now makes FM listening possible in that area from 7:30 A.M. to 12 midnight. W47NY, operated by Muzak, has moved its sign-on time up to 7:30 A.M. daily. Sign-off is at 11 P.M. W2XQR, the experimental outlet of WQXR which previously went off the air nightly at 10 P.M., now transmits until midnight.

WOR is now broadcasting periodic announcements publicizing the free courses in "Fundamentals of Radio" that will be offered by local universities to meet the urgent need in both industry and the armed forces for trained radio technicians. Rutgers University has already begun its course of 16 weeks of radio technical instruction in Bayonne and Red Bank, and by the end of February will be operating in 30 different cities in New Jersey.

The Radio Recording Division of the National Broadcasting Company will begin immediately to release to its Thesaurus subscribers music controlled by several ASCAP publishers, C. Lloyd Egner, Vice-President in Charge of the Radio Recording Division has announced.

Larus & Brother Company, Inc., Richmond, Virginia, have resubmitted their application for a construction permit for new relay broadcast station, on 31620, 35260, 37340, 39620 kcs., 100 watts, A-3 emission.

The "electric eye", used for years to count traffic, open doors for busy waitresses, sort coffee beans according to color and do a dozen or more other jobs which previously had to be done by hand, has just come into a real wartime occupation, that of standing by as all-night guard for alert warnings of possible air raids. Focused on the street lights, which will be turned off the instant a warning is received in any city, the "electric eye" sounds an immediate warning and likewise turns off the lights in the home, store, display signs or wherever lights are to be extinguished to perfect a city blackout, a General Electric Bulletin states.

Don Lee Broadcasting System, (W6XDU), Portable-Mobile, Los Angeles and environs, modification of construction permit, which authorized addition of aural equipment using Special emission) for extension of commencement and completion dates only to 3/1/42 and 9/1/42 respectively.

Quarterly dividends on the outstanding shares of Radio Corporation of America $3.50 First Preferred stock and outstanding shares of "B" Preferred stock, were declared for January to March. The dividend on the First Preferred stock is 87½ per share, and the dividend on the "B" Preferred stock is $1.25 per share.

Beginning at 12:30 A.M. next Sunday, the New York Daily News will broadcast over WNEW, in New York City, a five-minute news period, hourly on the half hour twenty-four hours a day and seven days a week. It will be similar to the news broadcasts started recently by the New York Times.

Among the pictures of "Life Goes to A Party" (Life, February 9) of the brilliant reception given in Washington by Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Russia, and Mrs. Davies, to Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet Ambassador, are a couple of familiar faces. One of them is Harry C. Butcher, Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System in Washington (Page 106), and nearby is Merle Thorpe, Editor of the Nation's Business. Life says: "With champagne, music and fanfare, it was the biggest blowout in Washington since the war began."

The Radio Age for January published by the Department of Information of the Radio Corporation of America, contains the following articles: Radio at the Ready: 1941-1942, by David Sarnoff; "Blue Network Company, Inc."; Pacific Link; Phonograph Comes Back by Frank B. Walker; Electron Microscope in New Fields by Dr. V. K. Zworykin; "Finest Programs Possible"; RCA Men Aid Government Groups by Dr. C.B. Jolliffe; Laboratories Cornerstone Laid; New Studios; RCAM Employees in New Victory Campaign; Tubes Rushed; RCA Sign Off.

Station WSAV, Savannah, Georgia, has asked the FCC for a construction permit to change frequency to 1370 kc. from 1340, increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW, install new transmitter and install directional antenna for night use.

For the second time in four years, WOR is one of the winners of the Annual Advertising Awards. In 1938, WOR became the first radio station ever to win one of the awards. At the annual Awards Dinner last Friday, Joseph Creamer, WOR's Director of Promotion and Research, was cited for "technical excellence of visual presentation, layout, art and typography."

"In honor of a man and an ideal . . ." - three talks on freedom by Archibald MacLeish, William S. Paley and Edward R. Murrow made at the dinner CBS gave to the last named in New York have been attractively reprinted in pamphlet form.

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THROCKMORTON ELEVATED TO RCA MFG. CO. CHAIRMANSHIP

George K. Throckmorton, for the past five years President of the RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., of Camden, N. J., has been elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of that company. Robert Shannon, former Executive Vice-President, was elected President.

In announcing these organization changes, David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America said:

"The new President of the RCA Manufacturing Company is a man from the ranks. 'Bob' Shannon, as he is affectionately known by thousands of employees, started as a factory worker thirty years ago. He has occupied various executive positions in the R.C.A. organization during the past twelve years.

"The conversion of a substantial part of the facilities and personnel of RCA Manufacturing Company to specialized manufacture of radio and electronic products for the Army and Navy has greatly increased the load on the management in two important respects", Mr. Sarnoff stated. "First, the volume and variety of these products require increased study and effort which must be given to plans and their execution. Second, speed is of the essence. Nothing can be put off until tomorrow which it is humanly possible to do today.

"The Directors of RCA Manufacturing Company have therefore created an Executive Committee of the Board. This committee will act during the intervals between meetings of the full Board, so that decisions on all plans can immediately follow their formulation, thus effecting the greatest possible flexibility and speed of action. * * *

"Under Mr. Throckmorton's able supervision the RCA Manufacturing Company, which employs more than 20,000 workers, prepared itself in advance to meet the demands now placed upon it by the war. Its plant facilities were enlarged in the interests of national defense. Its workers patriotically pledged themselves to 'Beat the Promise' by endeavoring to make deliveries on Government work in advance of contract dates.

"Last week the United States Navy awarded to RCA Manufacturing Company the coveted Navy 'E' pennant, in recognition of the company's 'outstanding results in the production of Navy material vital to our war effort'. In Navy parlance it means 'well done' - the highest praise the Navy can bestow. The winning of the Navy 'E' is an eloquent tribute to the leadership of Messrs. Throckmorton and Shannon.

Membership of the Executive Committee of RCA Manufacturing Company is composed of the following members of the company's Board of Directors: G. K. Throckmorton, Chairman, Gano Dunn, J. G. Harbord, DeWitt Millhauser, David Sarnoff, O. S. Schairer, and Robert Shannon.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1403

February 14, 1942.

DIES RINGS BELL WITH AXIS SHORT-WAVE PROPAGANDISTS

Confirming a story that has been going the rounds for sometime, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission has advised Representative Dies, Chairman of the Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, that our listening posts have found that Mr. Dies has received as many favorable references in Axis propaganda broadcasts as any American. It was revealed in the following letter written by Mr. Fly to the Texas investigator:

"I have your telegram of yesterday (Feb. 10) advising me that you are informed that the publication News Week for January 5, 1942, contained the following statement: 'The FCC's short wave monitoring service has found that Representative Martin Dies is the American most frequently quoted by the Axis radio in programs beamed to the hemisphere'. I was not aware of the statement in question and have not seen the January 5 issue of News Week. You ask in your telegram to be advised whether this statement is correct, and if any report, official or otherwise, issued by this Commission was the basis for this statement in News Week.

"Before answering your inquiry, let me say that I have noted an account in the New York Times of today commenting on what appears to be a statement made by you on yesterday (Feb. 10) raising a question as to how the Commission comes into possession of 'inside information' on axis propaganda. I had assumed that the Congress long since had fully understood the work of our Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service, which is devoted completely to the job of monitoring, recording, translating and analyzing radio propaganda aimed at the Western Hemisphere by any and all countries. In that way, we necessarily have more than the 'inside information' - we have all the information on incoming radio propaganda and much of the foreign domestic propaganda. This includes the propaganda from foreign countries not merely the foreign enemies. However, greater attention is given to the propaganda of our enemies, which is most carefully analyzed and reported to the several government departments and agencies to whom this information may be of value in the war effort.

"In October, 1941, the staff members of the Commission's Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service, as part of their routine analytical functions, undertook a study of the use of American sources by Axis propagandists in their broadcasts beamed to this hemisphere during the months of August and September (October being later added as the study ran into November). The study was never completed and exists only in draft form. It was never presented to the Commission, officially or otherwise, and I therefore had not seen it until after receipt of your telegram.

"The draft study sets forth at the outset that, to gain support and confirmation for its propaganda to this country and to South America, the Axis radio draws heavily and purports to quote liberally from accounts of leading American news services, newspapers and magazines and from statements by American public figures. These American sources upon which the Axis draws may be arbitrarily classified as 'approved' by the Axis and 'unsympathetic' to the Axis, according to the respective roles they play in Axis propaganda. 'Approved' sources are rarely if ever criticized by the Axis, but are consistently quoted to support some political or ideological view. It seems apparent that Axis propagandists regard the statements and activities of certain American public figures and institutions, even though known to be anti-Axis, as more generally useful than otherwise to them in their propaganda warfare and they therefore are willing to ignore hostile sentiments and endeavor to build such figures and institutions into authoritative symbols. 'Unsympathetic' sources are most often criticized or ridiculed for statements the the Axis dislikes, but, on the other hand, are quoted frequently for confirmation of Axis claims, apparently in the thought that such Axis claims must necessarily be true since even 'unsympathetic' American sources admit them.

"At the outset the draft of the study stated: 'It must be continuously kept in mind that these alleged quotes and reports of American statements over the Axis radio are frequently distorted, even completely perverted, in order to achieve Axis propaganda aims'. A footnote at that point indicates several startling examples of the complete reversal of the position of American sources.

"In lieu of a summary, I think it better to quote the actual language of the draft respecting yourself:

> 'Representative Dies-- Representative Dies, ardent supporter of Americanism and opponent of subversive propaganda, received as many favorable references in Axis propaganda to this country as any living American public figure. His opinions were quoted by the Axis without criticism at any time. In several broadcasts, Rome reported that Dies had sent a letter to President Roosevelt demanding "the dismissal of the Federal Price-Controller, Henderson, and of four of his intimate collaborators", whom Dies accused of being Communists. Berlin quoted statements by Dies that there never had been religious freedom in the Soviet Union, and that: "Sending war materials to Soviet Russia is absolutely useless now because it will only fall into German hands". This latter statement soon afterwards became a common theme in German propaganda. The remarkable thing, however, is that Congressman Dies should be presented to Americans by Naxi and Fascist propagandists as an authority whose opinions should be heeded.'

"The study was, of course, not intended for publication, and I am unable to state how the periodical in question came into possession of its somewhat garbled version. However in view of the suggestion contained in the New York Times article that Dr. Goodwin Watson

may have had something to do with this study, I might add that the study was made before Dr. Watson joined the staff of this Commission, which was November 17, 1941. I am advising you completely of the facts insofar as you are concerned. I do not believe it would be appropriate to reveal other American sources quoted by Axis propaganda as determined by the study."

Introducing into the Congressional Record the letter Chairman Fly wrote to Congressman Dies, Representative Thomas H. Eliot, of Massachusetts, said:

"Under leave to extend my remarks, I include a letter, which has been made public, from the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission to the Chairman of the so-called Dies Committee.

"The letter points out that in Axis propaganda broadcasts the utterances of the Chairman of the Dies Committee have been quoted with approval many times by the Nazis.

"It would be most unfortunate to have a committee supposed to uphold Americanism become instead, however inadvertently, a vehicle for the propagation of Nazi-ism."

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FCC PROPOSES TO DENY MORE TIME TO WNYC

Holding that the proposal is inconsistent with Commission's rules and, further, is contrary to equitable distribution of radio service, the Federal Communications Commission announced intended denial of the application by the City of New York Municipal Broadcasting System to increase the hours of operation of its station WNYC on the frequency 830 kilocycles with its present power of 1 kilowatt.

This licensee sought to operate from 6 A.M. to 11 P.M., Eastern Standard Time, using directional antenna, instead of daytime until sunset at Minneapolis, as at present.

The Commission is of the opinion that such a grant would not serve the public interest, convenience and necessity. The Commission's Rules Governing Standard Broadcast Stations provide that only one full time station may be assigned to the frequency in question (now used by Columbia Broadcasting System station WCCO at Minneapolis on an unlimited time basis) and that the power of such station shall not be less than 50 kilowatts (which is the power of WCCO). Simultaneous operation would result in interference detrimental to both stations. Also, grant of the application as proposed "would not tend toward an equitable distribution of radio service to the several states and communities" as contemplated by the provisions of the Communications Act.

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ASSERTS MOST SOUTH AMERICANS LISTEN TO LOCAL STATIONS

Despite the improvement of short-wave broadcasting, Don Francisco, Director of Communications, in the Rockefeller office of Inter-American affairs, discussing the South American broadcasting situation, expresses the belief that in any country, including our own, most people listen to their local stations. An address on this subject by Mr. Francisco was reprinted in the Congressional Record by Senator Lister Hill of Alabama.

Mr. Francisco said further in connection with the Rockefeller problem of covering Latin-America:

"To reach the maximum audience we must develop network broadcasting on an international scale. Already three broadcasters have created inter-American networks through the retransmission by local stations of programs broadcast from the United States.

"To insure reception the most important programs, speeches, and events are also being transmitted by point-to-point communications to the other republics for rebroadcast by local stations. Recent speeches by President Roosevelt, transmitted in this way, have been rebroadcast by as many as 200 local stations in the southern countries.

"Through these networks we of the Americas can listen together to the tangoes of Argentina and the rumbas of Cuba, to educators in Lima and Montevideo, to the statesmen of Brazil and Mexico, to voices from Washington, Bogota, Santiago, and a hundred other places."

"The words of President Roosevelt reverberated around the world as have the words of no other man in all history. No man before him has ever commanded so great an audience.

"While the Chief Executive is speaking to the world, translations are beamed southward, to Brazil in Portuguese, to the other Americas in Spanish. In the short-wave broadcasting studios of America's great radio nerve centers, eager hands rip the speech, paragraph by paragraph, from chattering tickers. Heads bend low over typewriters, and soon the President's words appear in German, French, Italian, Swedish, Finnish, Turkish, and a dozen other languages, transposed by specialists who fashion their words to fit the language pattern of their foreign audience."

"With incredible speed, while the President is still speaking, in English, his words, in many languages are winging their way over directional radio beams to the far corners of the earth. Before the day is out his voice has rolled over the pampas of the Argentine and across the snowy peaks of the Andes. His words have left their impact in the Land of the Kangaroo and the so-called Rising Sun. From the Rio Grande to the Straits of Magellan, into the war-torn capitals of Europe, and down into the tiny settlements of the African jungle men and women have heard the President of the United States speak in accents they can understand.

"This was no one-time achievement. The international broadcasting of important speeches and events has now become routine."

"For more than a year we have been working closely with the radio industry."

"What has been accomplished? Let us first examine some figures on the short-wave broadcasting activities of our 11 United States international stations.

"On an average day a year ago our short-wave stations were on the air a combined total of 79 hours. Today their combined time averages 132 hours per day, in 19 languages.

"In the last year the total number of short-wave news broadcasts by all stations, on an average day, has increased from 72 to 209 per day. The time utilized by all stations for daily news broadcasts on average days has increased from 18 to 52 hours per day.

"Thus by better facilities, improved programs, advanced publicity, and perhaps by more receiving sets, our short-wave audience is being increased."

"Our office is producing 52 transcribed programs in Spanish and 52 in Portuguese. These programs range from informative material, such as Ripley's Believe It or Not in Spanish and Portuguese, to American folk songs and a dramatized series on national defense. It is expected that hundreds more will be made during the year. These will be sent to the other American republics for broadcasting over local stations.

"Special live-talent programs devoted to inter-American friendship and understanding are being sponsored by local organizations in several countries, and others will follow.

"One of the helpful activities of the United States advertisers in the southern republics has been the use of news of our great press associations as program material for their sponsored broadcasts. The best answer to Axis propaganda is a wider dissemination of the facts.

"We have knowledge of 132 stations carrying such programs, and doubtless there are many others that do not appear on our records."

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WOW SUES ASCAP FOR ROYALTIES DAMAGES

The Woodman of the World Life Insurance Society, operators of radio station WOW, filed suit in District Court in Omaha Thursday against the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, asking $298,319 in triple damages alleged to have been suffered through payment of ASCAP royalties.

The petition was in behalf of "all others similarly situated" in Nebraska and lawyers said claims would total almost a million dollars.

A Nebraska law passed May 7, 1937, barring alleged monopolistic practices of ASCAP, was upheld by the United States Supreme Court in May. Payments during that period for songs and music originating in Station WOW to ASCAP under protest amounted to $87,724, but under the statute ASCAP is liable to triple damages plus interest, the petition asserted.

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BAN ON NEW RADIO STATION CONSTRUCTION

The Defense Communications Board has recommended to the War Production Board and the Federal Communications Commission that, effective immediately, all new construction for standard broadcast facilities be limited in accordance with the following:

"1. No critical materials shall be allocated by the War Production Board or further authorizations issued by the Federal Communications Commission for the construction of any new standard broadcast station where all or a substantial part of the proposed primary service area is already provided with primary service from one or more standard broadcast stations.[1]

"2. No critical materials shall be allocated by the War Production Board or further authorizations issued by the Federal Communications Commission for construction in order to change the transmitting facilities of any existing standard broadcast station unless the change will result in a substantial new primary service area no substantial part of which is already provided with primary service from one or more standard broadcast stations.[1]

"3. No critical materials shall be allocated by the War Production Board for the construction, under outstanding authorizations of the Federal Communications Commission:

(a) Of any new standard broadcast station where all or a substantial part of the proposed primary service area is already provided with primary service from one or more standard broadcast stations; or

(b) In order to change the transmitting facilities of any existing standard broadcast station unless the change will result in a substantial new primary service area no substantial part of which is already provided with primary service from one or more standard broadcast stations."[1]

It is understood that this matter has already received consideration by the Federal Communications Commission, as evinced in that Commission's public statement of January 30, and by representatives of the War ProductionBoard in conferences with the Priorities Liaison Committee of the Defense Communications Board.

1/ In general, the Federal Communications Commission's Standards of Good Engineering Practice will be used as a guide in the determination of primary service.

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PAPERS FAIRER ON NEWS THAN RADIO, STAHLMAN CLAIMS

James G. Stahlman, publisher of the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, told the Federal Communications Commission Thursday he believed that newspapers "in 999 cases out of 1,000" gave a fairer presentation of the news than radio broadcasts.

On the advice of Elisha Hanson, counsel for the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, Mr. Stahlman several months ago failed to answer a Commission subpoena. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia recently upheld the Commission's right to subpoena him but said the Commission had no power under the Communications Act to bar newspapers from owning or operating radio stations.

Before Mr. Stahlman took the stand, Mr. Hanson, who has contended the investigation is unlawful, called the Commission's attention to the Appeals Court decision and asked that it be made a part of the record.

Chairman James L. Fly did not allow it to go into the record, remarking that members of the Commission already had read it.

"I am glad that they did and I hope they understood it and enjoyed it as much as I did", Mr. Hanson commented.

Mr. Stahlman remarked that he always had opposed commercially sponsored news broadcasts and that he had not changed his opinion.

The publisher told of offering a resolution at the April, 1933, meeting of the Associated Press to permit newspaper members of the cooperative, non-profit organization to make available news reports to local stations, but not for chain broadcast. He said his motive in offering the resolution, which was adopted, was to make "legitimate news" available to radio stations.

Mr. Stahlman now is on active duty with the Navy as a Lieutenant Commander. He appeared in uniform yesterday, Mr. Hanson explaining that regulations required this. Mr. Hanson added, however, that Mr. Stahlman was testifying as an individual and "not as an officer of the Government".

After hearing Mr. Stahlman, the hearings recessed to an indefinite date. FCC attorneys predicted the hearings would be completed shortly.

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Looking to relieve the amount of paper work required for renewal of standard broadcast station licenses, the FCC approved a revised draft of Form 303, "Application for Renewal of Standard Broadcast Station Licenses". The form has been shortened from 10 pages to 5, and in other ways has been simplified to meet the cooperative suggestions made by various licensees.

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RADIO SET OUTPUT TO BE CUT OFF WITHIN THREE MONTHS

The radio set manufacturing industry, whose civilian output has already been cut to 40% below last year's total, was told today (Friday) by the War Productions Board that it is next in line for conversion to the production of war material.

Speaking before a meeting of the representatives of fifty-five radio set manufacturers, R. R. Guthrie, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Industry Branches, said the radio manufacturing plants will be converted as rapidly "as is technically possible".

While no dead line has been set, it is expected that the major part of the job will be done within three months. A program for conversion will be drawn up at conferences between the representatives of the industry and the Government.

"The problems of your industry in the war effort are at once difficult and pressing", Mr. Guthrie said. "The strategical objectives and the broad dimensions of the task before you are clear. It should be as gratifying to you as it is to me that these objectives and dimensions are no longer subject to change with the fortunes of war. We are, thank God, out of the period in which succeeding military reverses met a revision of our estimates of what we must do. We are demanding the utmost of your industry and every other industry now.

Mr. Guthrie said that the present output of radio manufacturers would be converted to the manufacturing for military purposes radio sets, signal corps detectors, and similar equipment needed in enormous volume.

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WIRELESS OPERATORS GIVE MEDAL TO PRESIDENT

Chairman Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, at the invitation of the Veteran Wireless Operators' Association, presented a medal to President Roosevelt at the White House Thursday afternoon in recognition of the latter's outstanding contribution to the advancement of the wireless art in peace and war. The gold token of the Association's appreciation was presented in advance of the Association's annual dinner in New York on February 21st.

In conveying the message of the Veteran Wireless Operators, Mr. Fly said the medal was in commemoration of the President's sixtieth birthday and "in tribute to him grand use of wireless communications to the greatest advantage in peace and in war".

Life members of the VWOA in Washington were invited to attend the presentation. They were Neville Miller of the National Association of Broadcasters, George W. Bailey of the American Radio Relay League, Admirals S. C. Hooper and Leigh Noyes, FCC Assistant Chief Engineer E. M. Webster and William D. Terrell, Chief of the FCC's Field Division.

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FCC WARTIME SURVEY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE BROADCASTS

A Federal Communications Commission wartime survey reveals 200 standard radio stations in the United States broadcasting in 29 foreign languages for a total of 6,776 hours during the first 30 days after Japan began hostilities on December 7th last.

A pre-war survey, conducted by the Commission in 1940, showed 199 stations broadcasting in 31 foreign languages for a period of about 1330 hours a week. Previously an additional 57 stations had broadcast in foreign tongues. The current survey indicates a decrease of 67 hours as compared with foreign language broadcast time for the 30 days preceding the outbreak of war.

Italian, Polish, and Spanish still predominate the domestic foreign language broadcasts directed at local foreign-born populations. A comparison of foreign language broadcasts for the 30-day period before and following the Pearl Harbor attack shows from November 7 to December 6, 1941 - 6,843 broadcasts and from December 7, 1941 to January 5, 1942 - 6,776.

No domestic station broadcasts in foreign tongue exclusively. Only three stations broadcast 300 hours or more of foreign languages in the 30 days mentioned. Two stations broadcast 200 to 299 hours, 3 from 160 to 199 hours, 3 from 120 to 159 hours, 11 from 80 to 119 hours, 22 from 40 to 79 hours, 25 from 20 to 39 hours, 36 from 10 to 19 hours, and 95 for less than 10 hours.

Few high-power stations broadcast in foreign languages. Only one 50 kilowatt station does, and no 25 kilowatt station. Lesser power stations engaging in foreign language broadcasts include three 10 kilowatt stations, 38 of 5 kilowatts, 48 of 1 kilowatt, 8 of 500 watts, 94 of 250 watts, and 8 of 100 watts.

As in the case of foreign-language newspapers, most of these stations are in areas with considerable foreign-born populations. Since the outbreak of war, and under increased surveillance, the foreign-language stations have themselves jointly and individually acted to guard against subversive broadcasts. Many programs are being devoted to the United States war effort, and various Government agencies are utilizing this media to inform and enlist the support of our foreign-born in the battle for democracy. In particular, foreign-language stations have broadcast information about the alien registration and other matters pertaining to aliens within our borders.

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Radio's use in education, by adults as well as in the classroom, is to be demonstrated before more than 20,000 principals and other school executives by the CBS Department of Education at the annual meeting, February 21-26, of the American Association of School Administrators in San Francisco.

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RCA OPENS DIRECT CIRCUIT TO IRAN

A new direct radiotelegraph circuit between New York and Teheran, Iran, was opened last Tuesday by R.C.A. Communications, Inc.

Until now, all radiotelegraphic traffic from the United States to Teheran had to be routed by way of London, where, under war conditions, there was a considerable time lapse before clearance. The new 6000-mile circuit will eliminate serious delays.

With the addition of Iran, R.C.A. Communications operates direct radiotelegraph circuits to four countries of the Near East. The other three link New York with Beyrouth, Syria; Istanbul, Turkey, and Cairo, Egypt. RCAC direct radio circuits connect the United States with a total of more than forty countries.

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MILE O' DIMES STILL COMING IN

Contributions to the national fight against infantile paralysis continue to be received at Washington's NBC studios, despite official closing of the Mile O'Dimes campaign which netted approximately $30,000 this year.

Part of the proceeds already have been delivered to the White House, where the money taken in through this part of the annual President's Birthday Celebration, was received on behalf of President Roosevelt by his Military Aide, Major General Edwin M. Watson, U. S. Army.

The Mile O' Dimes stand in front of the NBC studios was host from January 12-30 to Government officials, motion pictures stars, and thousands of Washingtonians and out-of-town visitors. Included among the notables were Jesse Jones, head of the R.F.C.; Paul McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, and Secretary of Agriculture, Claude Wickard.

Milk bottles on the Mile O' Dimes stand represented every State in the United States, and also about 12 foreign countries. Contributions credited to Uruaguay totaled over $51. Boy Scouts assisted by accepting contributions from passing motorists.

A minimum of two broadcasts were conducted from the Mile O' Dimes stand daily. Many citizens participated on special programs.

Bryson Rash was conductor of the Fifth Washington Mile O' Dimes campaign, assisted by NBC Staffmen Don Fischer and Dorian St. George, who was Eastern Regional Director.

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TRADE NOTES

Marshall Orr, principal attorney and head of the Marine, Aeronautical and Emergency Section of the Law Department of the Federal Communications Commission, has been called to duty as a major in the Air Corps. Long a flyer, he was in the Navy air service during the World War.

Thomas Rishworth, Director of the NBC Public Service Division, will be one of the principal speakers at the 72nd annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators, opening a six-day conclave in San Francisco on Saturday, February 21st. His subject will be "Radio and Recordings".

The Commission denied a petition by Portsmouth Radio Co. requesting a grant without further hearing of its application for a new station in Portsmouth, Va., to operate on 1490 kilocycles with 250 watts power, unlimited time. The Commission directed that further hearings on the application be held in the light of the existing situation on the availability of materials.

At the same time, the Commission denied the application of R. N. Wallace and G. E. Schnibben, doing business as Norfolk County Broadcasting Co., for like facilities at Norfolk, Va.

Sally's Furs, Inc., 17 West 44th St., New York City, in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission, is charged with misrepresentation in the sale of ladies' fur coats, through advertisements in newspapers, business papers, the radio and other media.

William J. Slocum, Jr., CBS Director of Special Events and Sports, has returned to New York after five weeks in San Francisco, where he supervised the setting up of a complete news bureau and shortwave listening post to handle the increasingly important news from the Far East.

A new "Danish Hour" has been added to NBC's regular daily short-wave schedule. It will be beamed to Denmark from 12:30 to 1:00 P.M. EWT. Danish is the tenth language now included in NBC's daily language pattern.

WCKY, L. B. Wilson, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, has been granted a license by the FCC to cover construction permit which authorized changes in directional antenna system, and use after sunset at Sacramento, Calif.

K53LA, Standard Broadcasting Co., Los Angeles, Calif., has been granted extension of special temporary authority to operate commercially on 45300 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt to not later than March 9th.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1404

February 17, 1942

COURT DECIDES RADIO TRANSMISSION KNOWS NO STATE BOUNDARIES

Judge Emmerich Freed of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, in the case of United States of America v. Betteridge and Wolf, in an opinion dated February 6, 1942, stated that operation of any radio transmitter within the United States or certain of its territories or possessions must be licensed by the Federal Communications Commission and conducted by a licensed operator. The opinion points out:

> "It is needless to go into a lengthy dissertation on the inherent natural characteristics of radio transmission to arrive at the inescapable conclusion that all transmission of energy, communications or signals by radio, either use an interstate or foreign channel of transmission or so affect interstate or foreign channels as to require the regulation of their use by licensing or otherwise if the announced purpose of this section; that is, the retention of control in the United States of all channels of interstate and foreign radio communication, is to be carried out effectively. The daily use of the radio, even to a lay mind unacquainted with the science of radio transmission or its engineering intricacies, has clearly demonstrated this conclusion.
>
> "A careful analysis of the prohibited operation of a radio transmitting apparatus without a license discloses that the section is so all-inclusive that it would require great imaginative faculty to find an instance where the operation of a transmitting apparatus would not be embraced within the provisions of the Act. In fact, I am bound to come to the conclusion that all the operations of a radio transmitting apparatus fall into one or the other or several subsections of the statute and that under the Act none can operate without a license." (Emphasis supplied.)

This case involves the prosecution of two individuals who had operated an unlicensed transmitter at Thistledown Race Track, near Cleveland, Ohio, in August, 1941, in connection with a scheme to best the bookies by signalling "tips" while the races were being run. The defendants contended that the five-meter ultra-high frequency transmitter which they were using was incapable of sending signals beyond the boundaries of Ohio. Monitoring officers of the Commission offered no proof of actual interstate interception of the signals or interference with interstate communications, but evidence was submitted to the court to establish that these radio signals were capable of receipt at great distances from the point of origin, depending upon atmospheric and other conditions. In considering that point, the court said:

"There is evidence to the effect that such transmissions could not be controlled by the sender except as to volume and would transmit energy, signals, and communications in radiated directions and that such transmissions would interfere with any other radio transmissions using the same frequency at the same time either from outside the State of Ohio, to points within the State of Ohio, or from inside the State of Ohio to points outside the state."

The court pointed out that the intent of the defendants to transmit only within the state was immaterial; that all that is necessary to commit the offenses described in Sections 301 and 318 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, is to operate a transmitter without proper licenses.

One defendant was sentenced to a term of imprisonment of six months and another to three months.

The Commission warns against violation of the Communications Act by the unauthorized operation of a radio transmitter, regardless of the limitations which may exist with regard to the range of ground wave transmission. This warning is directed particularly to potential operators of 2½ and 5 meter ultrahigh frequency transmitters who have sometimes felt themselves to be beyond the jurisdiction of the Commission.

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U.S. MAY LEASE ALL SHORT-WAVE TIME

The Federal Government, acting through the Office of the Coordinator of Information, is preparing to lease all time on the Nation's 12 short-wave radio transmitters and provide many programs for foreign broadcasts, especially for enemy territory, according to the Washington Star.

Nelson P. Poynter, Associate Director of the Foreign Information Service in the O.C.I., is in New York making arrangements for the plan, it was understood. The plan, it was said, will include increasing the power of the stations from 550 kilowatts to approximately 2,500 kilowatts as well as erection of additional transmitters.

It was believed the mechanical operation of the transmitters would be kept under direction of the present licensees, but the Government will provide broadcasts for enemy territories, as well as to countries in the Western Hemisphere and other areas where it is desired to combat broadcasts by enemy countries.

The hours from 4 P.M. to midnight, it was said, would be allocated to the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs for broadcasts in the Western Hemisphere, while the O.C.I. would direct broadcasts to all other parts of the world.

The Federal Communications Commission permits the international stations to have unlimited power, but has fixed a minimum of 50,000 watts. Some stations have less than the minimum. Under an order of the Commission, these were required to step up their power at least 50 kilowatts by last July 1, but owing to the shortage of critical materials needed in the manufacture of transmitting apparatus of such high power, the Commission postponed its minimum order indefinitely. However, it is expected that means will be found to provide the apparatus.

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ONLY QUESTION NOW HOW SOON SET-MAKING CAN BE STOPPED

The end is definitely in sight with regard to the manufacturing of household radio receivers until after the war. Confirming the preliminary announcement made last week , the War Production Board is expected within the next few days to issue an order to suspend all civilian production on April 22nd. The industry through the Radio Manufacturers' Association has been told emphatically by Government officials that all usable facilities must be converted to war to purposes with all possible speed.

The principal problem is of closing out all civilian production as orderly as possible, Jesse L. Maury of the War Production Board stated, detailing the various factors involved. He said flatly there were no prospects whatever of any further allocations of aluminum, nickel and other vital metals, except only for radio replacement parts, and that there were enough radio sets now in public use "for complete advice of the civilian population".

Appeals from the April 22 suspension order will be considered, Mr. Maury stated, only on a basis of expediting and facilitating war production, with inventories only a secondary factor. Mr. Maury indicated that the larger companies with large military contracts and with facilities especially needed for war production probably would be closed down on April 22 so far as civilian production is concerned, but that temporary exemptions based entirely on their prospective war work would be given limited extensions on civilian production. The question of the amount and condition of inventory will be a secondary major in the decisions. Possible transfer by manufacturers of their inventories of materials, including fabricated parts, to another set manufacturer was suggested by Mr. Maury.

On behalf of the Radio Manufacturers' Association and the industry, Fred D. Williams, Chairman of the Association's Priorities Committee urged an extension of the April 22 limitation order for a further period of sixty days. This recommendation, supported by Vice Chairman S. T. Thompson of Chicago and several other manufacturers, was not granted.

Mr. Williams and others urged the sixty-day extension because delayed military contracts are not yet available to manufacturers; also the extension requested would permit manufacturers to use up their inventories without any additional supplies of critical metals. Mr. Williams also stated that the WPB plan for individual company exceptions from the April 22 suspension would result in many inequities and discriminations between different manufacturers.

The disposition of more than a score of appeals from the present limitation order was not announced by Mr. Maury and are still under consideration. He stated that after the April 22 general suspension order was formally issued, manufacturers could appeal and that decisions would be made in such individual company cases solely on a basis of whether their continued operations would facilitate the war program.

Albert J. Browning of the Army Procurement Division likewise emphasized that the war effort was paramount; that no aluminum, nickel, or copper would be available for further radio production, and that manufacturers must realize that immediate war conversion is a vital necessity.

That many radio assembly plants of limited facilities for war production presented a "disappointing picture" was stated by Henry Ahlberg, engineer of the WPB Production Division's conversion unit. He analyzed twenty-three companies appealing from the limitation order and suggested pooling by manufacturers in the same locality of war contracts and their use on other than radio products also.

Lieut. E. H. Conklin of the Navy Procurement Division said that apparently the radio industry had secured aluminum when it could not be secured for naval purposes.

Details of present military radio production were given by Ray Ellis of the WPB communications branch, stating that conversion was a question of the individual plant and the product. He stated that some radio products might be ordered through non-radio plants which might have necessary facilities.

Many of the smaller radio manufacturers are without necessary machine equipment, Mr. Ellis said, for the special type of military radio apparatus involved.

Nominations have been received by Mr. Maury for his appointment of a small technical committee of three production executives to work on the conversion problems and distribution of war contracts.

Press reports quoted Robert Shannon of the RCA Manufacturing Company at Camden as saying that his concern for "a long time" had anticipated the need for conversion of plant, equipment and manpower from a commercial to a war basis. Such a program, he declared, was begun the day war was declared in Europe, and he added that the

process of conversion was still going on now on a greatly accelerated basis. Employment since 1939 had risen from 15,000 men and women to a peak now of almost 22,000.

"Every effort is being made to minimize any hardship to our employees and to get production ready to take on an even larger amount of war orders", he said, adding that orders still were not enough to keep all plants busy, but that it was expected that all regular workers, and more, too, would be needed. It is understood that all plants are now more than 80 per cent on war production.

The Philco Radio and Television Corporation was reported as in "complete accord with the government's war needs" with an annual all-out war production peak near the $160,000,000 mark and conversion well under way. Word from the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company, at Rochester, said that a main plant and three other auxiliary factories were going "largely on war work, now many times its output of radios for civil use".

Divisions of General Electric at Bridgeport, Conn., and Westinghouse at East Pittsburgh, are at full output on various government radio orders and are at more than the half-way mark on other items. E. F. McDonald, President of Zenith Radio in Chicago, said that his plant was about changed over now for war orders.

O. H. Caldwell, editor of Radio Retailing, cautioned that some of the country's radio makers would have to tackle jobs other than the building of receivers because "it is unlikely that the war needs for radios will ever be great enough to keep the industry fully employed". He added that the public would continue to need many new radios and that some of the plants now producing them should be allowed to continue until such time as these facilities were actually requiried for other purposes. Especially was this true, he said, in the case of the smaller plants, where complete ending of all production would be a hardship.

Mr. Caldwell also stressed the fact that many competent radio servicemen would be needed throughout the country to keep the existing sets in operation while the industry was busy at other tasks.

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SOME SEIZED ALIEN RADIOS WILL BE GIVEN BACK

Cameras, radios and other articles received from enemy aliens by local Police Departments will be turned over to United States marshals for inventory and safekeeping, Attorney General Biddle said last week. Steps will be taken to return to their owners articles such as radios incapable of receiving short-wave signals, firearms considered more as museum pieces than as weapons and other items not required under the recent regulations.

In some instances the alien enemies voluntarily surrendered antiquated muskets, ceremonial swords and even spears.

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ROCKEFELLER'S MILLION LATIN RADIOS AGAIN REPORTED

About every so often the story bobs up that things are all set for Nelson Rockefeller's dream to supply 1,000,000 short-wave radio sets to Latin-Americans at about $15 apiece so that they can tune in on Mr. Rockefeller's good neighbor programs. Always the Rockefeller people have failed to confirm the report that the deal has been closed.

It is known, nevertheless, that numerous pow-wows have been held with radio manufacturers, John H. Payne, formerly of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, apparently representing Mr. Rockefeller in these conferences. Much mystery about the negotiations and considerable reticence in discussing them has seemed to prevail for the idea being, presumably, if we were going to do such a thing, we wouldn't want the Germans or the Japs to beat us to it.

However, the story of the possibility of manufacturing a million short-wave sets for Latin-American use again broke in the New York Times Tuesday, which said:

"The production of the sets, which are marked for Latin-American use, is another step in the government's campaign to put the South and Central American Republics in closer touch with the United States, it was explained.

"The Rockefeller Committee, the Board of Economic Warfare and the War Production Board are all reported backing the move on the ground that once the government has arranged short-wave broadcasts which hold Latin-American interest and completes plans for expanding the number of programs now directed to that audience, it must also make sure that an adequate audience hears the messages.

"The order, which government officials said would be prorated among all radio manufacturers, will be filled in the period between April 1, when production of radios for civilian use in this country is expected to cease, and August 1, when the industry is expected to be completely converted to wartime production.

"Because of its special status, the restrictions applying on civilian production will not apply to the Latin-American radios, which will have a position somewhere between a military purchase and an order as placed by a Federal Government bureau.

"All of the sets will be similar in construction, being built according to specifications drafted by Federal officials in consultation with representatives of the radio industry. They are expected to cost about $10 to build and will be sold in Latin-America at prices ranging from $15 to $20. This level is far below those at which similar sets are available there now.

"Because money is plentiful in most of the Latin-American markets at present, it was said, there should be little difficulty in moving the sets through regular distributing channels there.

"There is some talk that the governments of the various countries will be asked to ration the sets made available to their nations and to establish strict supervision to insure that the sets go where they will be of the greatest service.

"WPB officials said that the production of the necessary sets for Latin America probably could be handled without interfering in the plan for converting the industry to full war production. By distributing the order among all producers, the volume handled by each will not be sufficiently large seriously to impede conversion plans in the plants."

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ARGUES THAT PAID WAR ADVERTISING IS NOT A SUBSIDY

Rejecting the idea that paid advertising by the Government is a subsidy to the press, and pointing out the difference between radio and newspaper advertising, the Editor & Publisher says:

"Some of our newspaper friends seem to fear that the argument for use of paid Government display space in publications has been prejudiced by the generous donations of time by the broadcasters for the promotion of the sale of Defense Stamps and Bonds. We do not agree with that pusillanimous attitude. The patriotism of the radio operators in offering their facilities gratis to the government is highly commendable, but, with that in mind, it is still possible to question their business judgment. Their production problem is not similar to that of the newspaper, for it does not involve the conversion of raw materials into useful form by the application of mechanical skills and complex tools.

"Publishers who look with suspicion on government advertising contend that the same results can be obtained by having the government's display appeals financed by private contributions. Without a doubt, that can be done. It has been done in many cities, in 1917-1918 and in the present era. Our complaint against that method is that it is not efficient. It is a hit-or-miss proposition, which cannot have the effect of a concerted, well-organized, and thoroughly planned advertising campaign. It depends far too heavily on the goodwill and available funds of an unknown number of individual patriots.

"The government can get its money's worth many times over by using advertising as it should be used for the many war purposes that the experiences of Great Britain and Canada have demonstrated. We'll take with an even temper Secretary Morgenthau's ironic remarks that only Editor & Publisher and the Chicago Tribune have objected to the Treasury's so-called advertising program. There is such a thing as being lonely - and being right."

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HAMS URGED TO SELL SETS TO UNITED NATIONS

Radio hams are being asked to sell their transmitters and receivers for use by the armed forces of the United Nations, according to an announcement by the American Radio Relay League, which is centralizing information on available apparatus on behalf of the government agencies concerned.

Only commercially-manufactured communications-type receivers and transmitters for which standard instruction manuals are available are required at present. Such equipment is more readily used and understood by military operators than homemade units, even though the latter may be of comparable quality, it was exaplained.

Urgent shortages of communications equipment required for defense needs led to the call, manufacturers finding themselves unable to make deliveries sufficient to fill the intensified demand as the theatre of war expands in widening circles.

Amateurs willing to turn over their apparatus to their country are requested to advise the ARRL at West Hartford, Conn., giving model number, condition, and the price for which it can be delivered crated to a local transportation agency. Only standard manufactured equipment should be offered, it was reiterated, homemade or "composite" equipment not being required at present.

The biggest need is in transmitters, it was stated. According to League statistics, approximately two-thirds of the receivers found in amateur stations are factory-made but only 5% of amateur transmitters were purchased from manufacturers.

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RAISE IN PAY FOR RADIO OPERATORS

Wage increases averaging $26 a month have been obtained by 166 radio operators employed by fifteen steamship companies following protracted negotiations and the intervention of the United States Conciliation Service. Harry Morgan, Vice President of the American Communications Association said that Maxwell Copelof, arbitrator appointed by the Conciliation Service, had notified the union of the reward. Mr. Copelof was assigned in January after the negotiations had reached a deadlock following four months of discussion with representatives of the lines.

The wage increases are to be retroactive to Nov. 1, 1941. Radio operators on freighters will receive $172.50 a month; those on Class B passenger ships will receive from $168 to $204, and those on Class C passenger vessels from $165 to $198. The overtime rate of pay will be $1.15 per hour.

Mr. Morgan said the new rates gave East Coast operators parity with those on the West Coast lines and that they would stabilize "the relationship between the union and the steamship companies."

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NELSON CALLED ONLY "PRETTY GOOD"

There is no enthusiasm for the work up to now for Donald Nelson in the latter's recently created job of Chief of the War Production Board on the part of Frank Kent of the Baltimore Sun, whose column is widely syndicated. Through James S. Knowlson, former President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Nelson's assistant, the future of the radio industry is in Mr. Nelson's hands.

Mr. Kent writes:

"The best judgment about Mr. Nelson is that he is 'pretty good'. He isn't another Baruch. And he isn't a human dynamo except in the press releases and his publicity-department written speeches. 'Pretty good' just about describes him. Nevertheless, 'pretty good' is above average here for key men and it isn't the fact that Mr. Nelson is no superman on which worry is based."

"Things are not going well in Washington and there is no use pretending they are.

"Complacency about the operations of the war organization is sheer stupidity. No informed man is complacent; every posted person is deeply concerned.

"That is an opinion widely held not only outside the administration but inside, where, however, it has to be voiced privately. When after 22 months Mr. Roosevelt finally yielded to pressure and delegated authority to Mr. Nelson, established the single-headed War Production Board which should have been named in the first place, there was a wave of optimism in the country. A feeling arose that at last confusion was to be ended and competency installed. That feeling has been only slightly justified.

"Industry, so far as it is not restricted by shortages of raw materials and labor troubles, is concededly doing a good job. In the matter of supplying, through priorities and development, the raw materials, which is Mr. Nelson's real job, he has performed no miracles - and will perform none."

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LEE DE FOREST'S TELEVISION BOOK MAKES ITS BOW

DeForest's new book "Television Today and Tomorrow" is now available, an offering of the Dial Press, of New York, and the price is $3.75. Just what the present state of television is, its scientific basis and its probable future development is fully covered. A number of its chapters are frankly technical but, writes the author, "in this forty-first year of the twentieth century, thanks largely to the interest in things scientific which radio has awakened in the American mind, the average intelligent citizen is able to understand, and should have an interest in understanding, such matters of science and technology as television is made of."

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TRADE NOTES

Radio was included in the coordination of the facilities of the entire advertising industry to help win the war in the completion of the organization of the Advertising Council in New York this week. Representing radio in the Council, sanctioned by the National Association of Broadcasters, are Paul Kesten, of N.Y., Vice-President of CBS and John Elmore of WCMB, Baltimore. The Council had already formed a radio committee working with W. B. Lewis, former Vice-President of CBS, now with the Office of Facts and Figures.

A fifty-foot display that tells the story of radio's role and the activities of the National Broadcasting Company in the various fields of education, will be exhibited jointly by NBC and the RCA Manufacturing Company during the 72nd annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators which opens at San Francisco on February 21st.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., estimated consolidated net earnings for the fiscal year ended January 3 were $4,800,000, equal to $2.80 a share, as compared with $5,006,600, or $2.91 a share for the fiscal year ended December 28, 1940. The earnings were estimated for the combined class "A" and class "B" stock.

Among those present at the White House when the Veteran Wireless Operators' Association presented a medal to President Roosevelt last Thursday afternoon, but whose names did not appear in the listing at that time, were Gen. Dawson Olmstead, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, F. P. Guthrie, District Manager of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., and E. H. Rietzki, President of the Capital Radio Institute.

Paul Muni is heard as narrator on the second broadcast of "This Is War!" at 7 P.M., E.W.T., Saturday, February 21. Entitled "The White House and the War", the second chapter of the giant four-network series on behalf of the government is again broadcast over more than 600 U.S. stations and short-waved throughout the rest of the world in many languages.

Programs of FM stations are now being heard over a number of collegiate "wired radio" stations. Since last year Station CURC, the Columbia University outlet of the Intercollegiate Broadcasting System, has rebroadcast programs of W2XMN and W71NY in New York.

Last week W65H, the FM outlet of WDRC in Hartford, announced that its program schedule had been made available to the radio systems of Yale, Wesleyan and Connecticut Universities.

Howard Chinn, of the CBS General Engineering Department, talks before the Ohio State Broadcast Engineering Conference February 26 on "Recording and Reproducing Standards". Radio engineers from all over the country are to attend the conference in Columbus February 23-27.

The owner, manager, and seven employees of a small trading company in El Callao, Venezuela, have shown their faith in the United States and hemisphere solidarity by sending $10 to Professor Vicente Tovar of WGEO, General Electric international broadcast station in Schenectady, and asking of him "the service of investing these dollars in 'Bonds of the Victory'."

"Burasi New York, Birlesik Amerika Devletrinde...Beynelmilel WCBX istasyondur."

It's the microphone signature of Raif Erisken, Turkish announcer, who is the latest addition to Columbia Broadcasting System's international division, and means: "This is New York, United States of America...International Station WCBX". Turkish is the eleventh language on the roster of the CBS foreign transmission service.

With war upon us, the portable radio set should come into its own, O. H. Caldwell writes. "Business men need the little personal '3- to 4-pounders' to keep in hourly touch with the news - at their offices, in trains, at lunch, and in hotels.

"And the larger portables have their many uses - for families during blackouts and for travellers. With its alternate power supply from either electricity outlet or battery, the portable is the ideal set. During blackouts or air-raids, when electricity supply is cut off, the battery radio is essential."

A new symphony orchestra, led by Rosario Bourdon, a twenty-five piece string ensemble, conducted by Norman Cloutier, the Goldman Band with Dr. Edwin Franko Goldman, conducting, together with exclusive contracts with leaders in both swing and sweet music, will now become available for NBC Thesaurus subscribers.

With the agreement reached with ASCAP and certain music publishers, the works of such composers as George Gershwin, Victor Herbert, Jerome Kern, Sigmund Romberg and Rudolf Friml are again available to the NBC Record Recording Division. Certain ASCAP tunes are already being serviced to NBC Thesaurus subscribers, and more will be recorded at once.

Chronic sufferers from sinus disease who do not have pus in their nasal discharges can be benefited by treatment with short radio waves, according to a report in the current Journal of the American Medical Association.

The report was made by Dr. George R. Brighton, Dr. William Benham Snow and Dr. Herbert S. Friedman of Presbyterian Hospital, New York. They do not recommend the treatment for acute sinus disease or chronic sinusitis with pus discharge. The effects of the short-wave treatment are believed due to the heat produced in the tissues.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1405

HENDERSON BLASTS RADIO PRICE HIKES

Price Administrator Leon Henderson acted promptly and without hesitation in combatting alleged sharp practices on the part of jobbers and dealers by demanding immediate cancellation of recent "inflationary and unfair" price increases on radios and radio-phonographs.

He sent a caustically worded telegram to all wholesalers and retailers characterizing the price boosts as completely unjustified because a ceiling was imposed on manufacturers' prices February 9. He requested that prices be restored to the levels of February 10.

Retail price advances occurred on a nation-wide scale, Henderson said, immediately after the War Production Board announced last Thursday that the greater part of civilian radio production would be halted April 22 and the industry converted to war production.

Closely following the curtailment of radio set manufacturing the War Production Board ordered a drastic cut in the use of critical metals and plastics in musical instruments in order to save substantial quantities for weapons, planes and ships.

The cutting down of the 50 million dollar industry, which employs about 15,000 workers, covers the period from March 1 to June 1 after which it may be extended or made more drastic.

All musical instruments except radios, phonographs and radio phonographs - whose producers have been ordered to prepare for complete conversion to war work - are covered in the order, as well as such accessories as music stands, bows, picks and piano stools.

The order provides that in the three-month period manufacturers may use in total volume up to 75 percent of their average 1940 consumption for a similar period in instruments containing less than 10 percent of these materials by weight. In instruments containing 10 to 25 percent of the restricted materials, they may use up to 65 percent, and in instruments containing 25 percent or more of the materials, only up to 50 percent.

It is understood that a survey of stock, including tubes and spare parts now on hand in the radio manufacturing industry is at present under way by the Defense Communications Board. The main thing, the DCB is keeping its eye on is the supply of radio tubes. Just how many of these tubes and spare parts the jobbers and dealers will be allowed to keep without being charged with hoarding remains to be seen. The possibility of the confiscation of all radio supplies stored by wholesalers and retailers now looms.

An added wartime problem of the broadcasting industry is the virtual freezing of frequencies and the halting of station building and new construction.

This will cause a change in plans of somewhere around 30 station applicants. The Commission at present has 170 requests for new or improved facilities. About 150 construction permits have been issued but these will have to be re-examined to ascertain whether or not the new stations are necessary for areas not adequately served.

One critic expressed the opinion that the new stipulations appear to have been framed with the thought in mind of further efforts to break the so-called major network "monopoly", adding:

"The provisos that construction may be allowed if the project will produce 'substantial new primary service' are the cause of most uneasiness. Strictly interpreted, these will permit erection of stations in the radio desert west of the Mississippi and in a few islands in the East.

"Likewise present plants on the fringe of the poorly-served regions may be able to wangle more wattage and improve their competitive situation. But the operators who would be plunged into more torrid rivalry will be entirely unable to take a defensive step."

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CHARLES R. DENNY, JR., NEW FCC ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL

Charles R. Denny, Jr., has been appointed as Assistant General Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission to succeed Thomas E. Harris, who has resigned to take a position as Assistant General Counsel of the Office of Price Administration. Mr. Denny, who is now in the Department of Justice, will join the Commission's staff within a week.

Mr. Denny was born in Baltimore, Md., on April 11, 1912. He has been for many years a resident of Washington, D. C., and attended the Washington public schools. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1933 and from the Harvard Law School in 1936.

From 1936 to 1938, Mr. Denny was employed by the Washington law firm of Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson & Shorb. Since that time Mr. Denny has been employed by the Lands Division of the Department of Justice. He is at present the Chief of the Appellate Section, and has had extensive appellate court experience.

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TWO-YEAR LICENSE PROVIDED FOR NONBROADCAST RADIO SERVICES

In conformity with extension of the licensing period of standard and relay broadcast stations of from one to two years, authorized October 11, 1941, the Federal Communications Commission has now fixed the normal license term for most of the other types of radio services accordingly.

As in the case of standard broadcast, the new rules stagger the renewal time to further relieve the burden of routine paper work on the part of the Commission and the licensees. It will be necessary under this plan to issue some renewals this year for periods varying from one year to 27 months in order to get the staggered system working.

The new staggered expirations will become effective beginning in April. However, this does not waive the requirement that renewal applications be filed at the usual time this year.

Many existing rules have been changed to provide for the longer license period and to stagger the expiration dates in that connection. Thus, after the first renewal has adjusted the various classes of stations into their proper place in the schedule, regular licenses in the following services normally will run for two years, with expiration dates as noted:

Fixed Public (Dec. 1); Coastal and Marine Relay (Feb.1) Aviation, other than aircraft and Alaska stations (Mar. 1); Scheduled Aircraft other than Alaska (April 1), and Special emergency (May 1); Also Forestry and marine fire (Dec. 1); Police (Feb. 1, Mar. 1, April 1, May 1, June 1, and July 1, depending on States in which such services are located); Miscellaneous, other than Intermittent (May 1).

Licenses for experimental stations will continue to run for a period of one year, and in services other than broadcast will expire by class on October 1 or November 1. The expiration date for experimental stations in the broadcast service will continue as now.

One-year license periods will continue to apply to all classes of stations in Alaska, with expiration date fixed as January 1, and also to non-scheduled (itinerant) aircraft stations in the aviation service. In the latter category, persons with names in the alphabetical group A to L inclusive will have August 1 as their expiration date, and those in the rest of the alphabet, September 1. The license period and expiration date for stations in the Intermittent service is unchanged.

Police stations licensed in states whose state names begin with A, C, D and F will expire February 1; those in states with G, I, and K, on March 1; those in L and M states, April 1; those in N states, May 1; those in O, P. R and S States, June 1; and those in T, U, V and W states, and territories and possessions other than Alaska, July 1.

The staggered plan will balance the amount of renewal work at the Commission and avoid the peaks of filing renewal applications. Under present practice, approximately 4000 emergency station licenses expire May 1, and about 2500 aircraft station licenses on August 1, whereas there are no renewals in the months of June, July, September, and November. The new plan, drafted with the needs of the various services in mind, will spread this load so that the renewal peak in any one month will not exceed a thousand applications.

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CENSOR LISTS RADIOGRAM AND CABLE RESTRICTIONS

The Office of Censorship, announcing regulations governing cablegrams and radiograms, detailed a dozen subjects to which no reference may be made.

Except in press dispatches, for which separate regulations have been issued, international communications may not contain references to any of the following:

Location, identity, description, movement or prospective movement of any merchant vessel, aircraft, naval or military vessel or naval or military force, including the collective or individual personnel thereof, operated by the United States or other nations opposing the Axis powers.

Also barred are references to:

Weapons, installations, supplies, material or equipment of the United States or other anti-Axis nations.

Location, description or capacity of existing or proposed private or Government-owned or controlled plants, yards, docks, dams, structures.

Civil, military, industrial, financial or economic plans of the United Nations, or the personal or official plans of any official thereof.

Employment of any naval, military or civil defense unit.

Reports on production and conditions in mining, lumbering, fishing, livestock and farming.

The weather - past, present or future.

The regulations also contain a prohibition against "any other matter, the dissemination of which might directly or indirectly bring air or comfort to the enemy, or which might interfere with the national effort of or discharge the foreign relations of the United States or other anti-Axis nations."

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CLOSE VOTE SEEN IN PRESS-RADIO ELIMINATION

Whether the purge majority members of the Federal Communications Commission have evidently tried to make of newspaper-owned stations will be effective, apparently depends on a single vote. The hearings, which have dragged along for nearly a year and estimated to have cost $250,000, seem to have ended as of last week with the testimony of James G. Stahlman, former President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and owner of the Nashville Banner radio station.

It is believed that those who were members of the Commission when the hearings began will vote the same as they did then with the exception of Commissioner Payne, who this trip will probably cast his ballot for the newspapers. Mr. Payne explained that he originally voted against the issue simply to bring up a test case. In favor of forcing newspapers to give up their stations the prediction is made that the lineup will be Chairman Fly and Commissioners Walker, Durr and possibly Wakefield. Favoring the newspapers will be Commissioners Craven, Case and Payne. The doubtful man seems to Wakefield. If so, he is in a position to throw the thing one way ot the other.

As one observer sees it, while ostensibly undecided, the quartet headed by the Chairman repeatedly disclosed by the tone of questions and casual observations a strong conviction that public interest will be promoted if all links between the two media are severed. Similarly the Case-Craven-Payne wing reflected equally deep feelings that such a policy will be undesirable besides unquestionably a direct violation of the Constitution.

The assertion has been made that the newspaper applicants for FM stations will lose even if they should win as between now and the time their applications have been filed, war priorities will have gone into effect and they now would not be able to secure the materials to construct the new stations.

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DILL STUBS TOE OVER CONGRESSIONAL PENSIONS

Apparently former Senator Clarence C. Dill, of Washington, co-author of the original Radio Act, and well known to the industry, got himself into somewhat of a jam as a Defense Bonds speaker by bringing up the subject of and being understood as favoring pensions for Congressmen. This was revealed when Senator Mead, of New York, sponsor of the pension bill in the Senate, asked to have a radio address printed in the Congressional Record, which Mr. Dill made on the subject of Congressional retirement, saying:

"The former Senator has written me a letter on the subject, that the reports of the statement he gave out were grossly exaggerated and misleading. I quote from his letter to me, dated February 11, 1942, as follows:

"I might add that the newspaper story that went out from Spokane to the effect that I had made a speech at the Athletic Round Table in which I said that when I was in Congress that the Chaplain looked and Congress and prayed for the country is not only false but malicious. That is such an old chestnut anyhow that even if I had thought about it, I wouldn't have used it, and I never could see anything very funny about it when I first heard it.'"

Senator Dill started his address by saying:

"A few days ago I received a letter from Mrs. Rosetta Thomas of South 321 Greene Street, Spokane, in which she writes:

"'Dear Mr. Dill: Will you explain over the radio that $5,000-per-year pension which the Congressmen and Senators voted to themselves? Some of the women say they will not buy stamps or bonds if the Congressmen and Senators are going to steal it all. Is it true or not?

'Rosetta Thomas.'"

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KNOX QUERIED ON WINCHELL'S DUAL ROLE

The question of how Walter Winchell can broadcast each week in a commercial capacity and still retain his naval rank was raised in Congress last Thursday.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox was asked by members of the House Naval Affairs Committee to explain why Newspaper Columnist Walter Winchell is permitted to make radio broadcasts sponsored by a hand lotion firm while on active duty as a naval officer.

"Winchell should be assigned to duty at Samoa or permitted to resign", one committee member said.

The columnist, a lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserve, has been on active duty since the Nation entered the war and thus wears full uniform. He said in his first wartime broadcast that the Navy had asked him to continue his newspaper and radio activity.

Mr. Knox was understood to have told the committee that he knew very little about Winchell's case and that he would ask Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, to supply details.

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DEAL STILL DISCUSSED TO BUY ALL U.S. SHORT-WAVE TIME

Apparently things are shaping up for the plan of the Government either to buy all the time of the U. S. short-wave stations - G. E., Westinghouse, Crosley, CBS and NBC - or take over the stations altogether.

According to the present plan, the Office of the Coordinator of Information, William J. Donovan, will take over sixteen hours daily of the time of the stations and the Office of the Coordinator of American Affairs, Nelson Rockefeller, is expected to make use of the remaining eight hours.

The Director of the Budget has received a request for funds for the project and is expected to approve the undertaking soon.

It was said that the Donovan organization would employ the stations from midnight to 4 P.M. for broadcasts to various parts of the world, the best evening hours for Europe, and that the Rockefeller agency, interested exclusively in Latin America, probably would use the hours from 4 P.M. to midnight daily, the best evening hours for South America.

It is reported that it would cost about a million and a half dollars a year to buy all the time but the expenditure would be greatly increased by a 500 percent expansion of short-wave broadcasting capacity said to be contemplated. Also a larger amount would be involved if the stations were bought outright. Mr. Donovan is supposed to advocate buying only the time but Mr. Rockefeller is said to favor buying the stations.

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MRS. ROOSEVELT HITS RADIO AND PRESS IN PENSIONS FIGHT

Mrs. Roosevelt defending the bill for pensions for Congressmen, which also carries with it an estimated $37,500 pension for the President, charges radio and the press with "obscuring" the issue. In her column "My Day", she writes:

"It seems to me fairly obvious that the principle of this bill is good. The timing may be bad, so, perhaps, it should wait until this war is over. There may be amendments which are necessary in order to prevent people from getting a pension except on an insurance basis.

"It may be embarrassing to vote yourself a pension, but who else can do it? And you are voting for the future as well as the present. I think it is important to have the principle of insurance for old age established for every group of citizens, and doubly important for the public servant to be secure and, therefore, beyond temptation or threat.

"I want to add this to clarify the whole situation. So much that the people are discussing today is obscured for them by the press and radio, instead of being made simple and clear."

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DIVIDED JURY ON "THIS IS WAR"

Arguing that the United States should "talk less and act more", criticism is voiced in Variety of the government's widely heralded presentation "This Is War" which made its bow last Saturday night (February 14) at 7 P.M., E.W.T., and is to be heard each Saturday night at the same time. The broadcast is unique in that it is put on and carried without cost to the Government by all four networks.

"The inaugural of the super dooper, morale building program 'This Is War' produced a sharp division of opinion among psychological warfare experts and radio critics. The unfavorable viewpoint summed up with the taunt, 'Big Talk and No Victories'", Variety comments. "The favorable viewpoint argued that certain things must be said and the Norman Corwin-directed series was saying them. It was held that critics did not review last Saturday's 'This Is War' broadcast but instead emotionally reacted to the Normandie, Singapore and Dover Straits.

"While the all-out from way-backers were calling Corwin's starting program too tepid and tame, the religious types were expressing shock and disapproval at the 'extreme' views and phraseology.

"There also has developed the possibility that appeasement, negotiated peace and Roosevelt-hating elements are out to discredit the program because of its supposed endorsement by the President. Some observers thought they detected this line in the pleased whoops following disclosure that a singing turn on the first broadcast, the Almanacs, were 'Communist favorites'. The implication slyly conveyed is that the program's propaganda with its blasts against the Axis is somehow un-American. If there is a conscious campaign against the Government's own war propaganda on the air this would presumably be sabotage in the best Naxi manner.

"Both the Rockefeller organization and the networks opposed sending the show to South America, but the pressure on them was from places too high to be denied. 'This is War' has been dubbed in radio circles 'The President's Own Show'. It will be aired regularly to S.A.

"Objection to it is that it is strictly domestic propaganda and not the type of stuff to be sent to Latin America. Following several months of disastrous American and British defeats, Rockefellerites and CBS and NBC experts feel that the U.S. has already done enough drum-thumping on its own behalf and the time has arrived when we must either show our military might or shut up.

"As a result, the Corwin script was completely rewritten and toned down in the translating process. Most blatant of the propaganda was deleted."

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TRADE NOTES

The American Communications Association, of which Joseph P. Selly is President, has invited FCC Chairman James L. Fly to address the Association's annual convention at Atlanta, Ga., on April 13.

The Federal Communications Commission has proposed to deny the application by the Butler Broadcasting Corporation for a new standard broadcast station at Hamilton, Ohio, to operate on 1450 kc. with 250 watts power, unlimited time. As a result of hearing, the Commission concludes that public interest, convenience or necessary would not be served by such a grant.

Delayed by failure of necessary equipment to arrive on time, the inauguration of The Milwaukee Journal's new 50,000-watt FM transmitter for W55M has been postponed from February 15 to Sunday, Feb. 22.

A new 15-minute radio news program will be carried three times a week over 48 stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System and seven FM stations of the American Network, beginning Tuesday evening, March 3. The program is sponsored by the G-E Radio and Television Department.

Two hundred and sixty-four different advertisers used WOR to sell their products and services during the fiscal year 1941 - the largest number of sponsors to buy time on WOR in the history of the station.

William B. Lodge, engineer-in-charge of the Radio Frequency Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, has been given a leave of absence to do research work for the National Defense Research Council.

Station WAGE, Syracuse becomes a basic affiliate of the Blue Network on March 1. Making a total of 115 affiliates, Station KFEQ, St. Joseph, Mo., will join the Blue Network as a basic supplementary outlet, effective March 15.

There are now 63 commercial FM transmitters authorized throughout the country. Twenty-four are on regular schedules, along with eleven experimental stations.

Edwin A. Kraft, Kodiak, Alaska, has been granted a construction permit for a new station to operate on frequency 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Senor Eurico Penteado, Commercial and Financial Attache for Brazil in Washington, and Chief of the Pan American Coffee Bureau, presented the Library of Congress with a complete set of scripts and records of her weekly Blue Network broadcasts. It is explained the material is being turned over for the study of students.

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STORER HEADS NEW BLUE NET PROGRAM DEPARTMENT

With the appointment of Douglas F. Storer as Manager of the newly organized Commercial Program Department, the Blue Network strikes a new note in network service to advertising agencies and all others interested in commercial radio.

Mr. Storer has had wide experience in commercial radio, according to a Blue Network bulletin. Following his graduation from Dartmouth College in 1921, he became an account executive with the John Curtiss Advertising Agency.

In 1929 he reorganized and managed Stations WGHP (now WXYZ), Detroit, and WSPD, Toledo, and in 1931, left Curtiss to become Director of Radio for the Blackman Company. In 1935, Mr. Storer joined Rockwell, O'Keefe and in 1936, opened his own offices.

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A FEW WORDS ABOUT MR. MC COSKER OF WOR

WOR will celebrate its twentieth birthday-February 22nd. In that connection some interesting highlights in the station's history include this reference to Mr. McCosker, whose name has become synonymous with WOR:

"1924 was the year that a young man by the name of Alfred J. McCosker joined the staff of WOR as the station's first publicity director. To radio, McCosker brought the sense of showmanship he had learned in the motion picture industry, and the news sense he had acquired in the newspaper game. He was more than a publicity man in those days - he was probably the first radio special events man.

"Ever alert to the potentialities of radio, he sold the medium persistently to artists and to the public. Time and time again, he was responsible for broadcasts that won new listeners, broadcasts that put WOR on the front pages.

"He cornered celebrities of all sorts - opera singers, actors, movie stars, authors, statesmen, artists - and brought them out to Newark for their first broadcast. He persuaded Charlie Chaplin and Thomas A. Edison to go on the air for the first time. It was McCosker who arranged the broadcast of 'the shot that was heard around the world' - when Justice Salvatore Cotillo tested a new bullet proof vest by firing at a man who wore the impenetrable garment.

"In 1926, McCosker became Manager of WOR, and in 1933 its President.

"There wasn't anything impressive about the first broadcast. No fanfare, no official ceremonies. In a stuffy little rug-draped room off in a corner of the furniture and radio department of the L. Bamberger & Co. store in Newark that served as studio, office and transmitting site, some one put on a recording of 'April Showers', pulled the big horn-shaped microphone close to the phonograph. An engineer threw the switch of the 250 watt reconditioned transmitter that DeForest himself had once used in some experiments, and WOR was on its way.

"In the first few months when the station's staff (all five of them!) learned that WOR had been heard in Staten Island, Asbury Park and Brooklyn, they were excited - and proud. They took a newspaper ad to tell the world about it.

"One of the engineers who helped put the station on the air that February 22 was J. R. Poppele, a young man, who had the title of 'assistant operator'. Two months later the chief engineer resigned; said he didn't think radio had any future. Poppele became chief engineer, a post he still holds. In twenty years he has seen radio find its future, has helped WOR grow from a 250 watter to the maximum power of 50,000 watts and a position as one of the nation's greatest stations."

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RADIOS VIEWED AS NECESSITIES

A reader of the New York Times, Mark Groskin, recently wrote to the editor of that paper:

"Now that curbs are being planned for all types of consumer goods, I believe it is not in the interest of national defense to limit by a planned scarcity the opportunity of our people to own more radios. This is the one best piece of small equipment to help in our national defense - which will be used in homes, factories, on farms, on ships, on trains, not for entertainment, but for keeping up our national morale, if or when air raid warning signals are sent out.

"We have already been instructed over the radio as to how to recognize air raid warning signals, and these practice tests go on regularly. We have also been instructed to keep our radios going if an air raid is on. How, then, can those who do not yet own a radio be warned and safeguarded if the very means to detect these air raid dangers are prohibited to them?"

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Read in Leonard Lyons column: "N.B.C.: Your rival chain, C.B.S., will tray a television innovation next Friday. Linton Wells, the commentator, will conduct the new program-series."

Also, "Music Corporation of America: A large group of the artists whose contracts were transferred to you when the CBS Artists Bureau was disbanded, have organized to break their contracts."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1406

February 24, 1942

DCB ONE BOARD NOT ASKING FOR MORE MONEY

Despite its manifold activities, the Defense Communications Board has not asked and is not asking Congress for any appropriation, Chairman James L. Fly has announced.

The Board functions with the assistance of 17 committees representing all branches of the communications industry. Telephone and telegraph, commercial radiotelephone and radiotelegraph, cable, all classes of broadcasting service, and such special services as police, aviation, amateur, government, and maritime radio interests, partake in the work of these committees.

Current DCB problems include:

Extension of additional communications service to both domestic and foreign points where war has brought new or enhanced need for instantaneous communication facilities;

Cooperation with the War Production Board in determining priorities and allocations for radio equipment;

Safeguarding of communication routes and plants from accidental or deliberate damage, and prevention of service interruptions.

Prior to December 7, 1941, the DCB was chiefly engaged in readying plans for use in the event of war or other emergency; since that date, its function has expanded to include facilitation of action under such plans.

Continuance of DCB activities without either Congressional appropriations or funds from the President has been made possible through the cooperation of other government agencies, industry, and labor, Chairman Fly explained. The bulk of the DCB administrative work has been carried by the regular staff of the Federal Communications Commission, plus a few clerical positions authorized in the FCC appropriation for DCB duties. Other government representatives, corporation executives, and labor officials on the 17 DCB committees have given unstintingly of their time and energies.

Chairman Fly stated:

"We need communications facilities for the instantaneous transmission of orders and intelligence from one point of our far-flung battle fronts to another; for the transmission of news to the home front; for the presentation of American news and opinion to our

sister American republics and to the rest of the world. At home we need peak efficiency in our telegraph and telephone systems if we are to function as a fortress, base, and arsenal of democracy. Facilitating the fulfillment of these requirements is the major function of the Defense Communications Board."

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FCC ELATED AT COURT CHAIN VICTORY; CONSIDERS NEXT STEP

A bad break for the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System fighting the Federal Communications Commission's order restricting chain broadcasting was the dismissal of the case by the United States Court of Appeals in New York "for lack of jurisdiction. The relief sought by NBC and CBS, the New York Court suggested, is by appeal to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

The next move is up to the networks but in the meantime, the FCC was further considering the matter although it was said that any date set for the regulations finally to go into effect would no doubt give the chains plenty of time to complete any further court action contemplated.

Another bad break against the chains was the war with Japan which started after the anti-monopoly regulations were issued last May. The war generally has strengthened the hand of the FCC as well as other governmental bureaus having to do with defense making them harder to fight.

The decision handed down by the Circuit Court of Appeals in New York last Saturday was 2 to 1, Judges Learned Hand and Henry W. Goddard versus Judge John Bright. The opinion referred to the FCC's new chain regulations as being, in effect, "no more than the declaration of the conditions upon which the Commission will in the future issue licenses" to radio stations, and therefore beyond the power of the court to rule upon.

"We have seen", the court asserted, "* * * that the regulations are nothing more than a declaration - or if one choose, a threat - by the Commission that it will enforce these conditions upon any renewal of a license in the future.

"No change is made in the status of the 'affiliates' (radio stations affiliated with the network) meanwhile; their existing contracts with the 'networks' remain enforceable; nor has the Commission given any evidence of an intention to use them as a basis for a revocation of existing licenses.

"They (the networks) allege - and there seems to be no question about it - that their interests will be adversely affected by the enforcement of the regulations", the opinion continued. "If

so, they can appeal to the Court of Appeals of the District from any order imposing unlawful conditions upon an 'affiliate's' license.* * At any rate, until the Commission shows some disposition to deny them a fair hearing in a proceedings for renewal of an 'affiliate's' license, we are not to assume that it will not do so."

In dissenting, Judge Bright asserted:

"There is no question in my mind that the order sought to be reviewed is one which * * * we have jurisdiction to enjoin. Must these networks await the idle ceremony of a denial of a license before any relief can be sought, when it is perfectly obvious no relief will be given? And what relief could they get if they did wait?"

The main fight now is over the exclusiveness of contracts which the FCC regulations would bar. Another provision was prohibiting the National Broadcasting Company from owning two networks but since the suit began the NBC has separated the Blue net from the Red in anticipation of selling the Blue.

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RADIO OPERATORS' RULES EASED

The Federal Communications Commission, in recognition of the growing shortage of first class radiotelephone operators and upon the recommendation of the Defense Communications Board, relaxed its operator requirements to permit the operation of broadcast stations of any class by holders of radiotelegraph first or second class operator licenses or radiotelephone second class operator licenses. A broadcast station may use operators of such classes, however, only insofar as it is unable to secure a sufficient number of first class radiotelephone licensees.

At least one first class radiotelephone operator must be employed who will be responsible at all times for the technical operation of the station and must make all adjustments of the transmitter equipment other than minor adjustments normally needed in the daily operation of the station. Any adjustment of transmitter equipment other than a minor one must be made by a first class radiotelephone operator and until such operator is available to make the adjustment, the station shall cease operation.

The Commission in relaxing its requirements emphasizes that a station licensee is not relieved of his responsibility of operating the station in exact accordance with the rules and regulations of the Commission. The relaxation is intended solely to meet a critical shortage of technical personnel. It is expected that the relaxation will not impair technical operation of broadcast stations or lower labor standards in the industry. If it is determined that first class operators are available, the Commission will restore the higher standards.

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DRAFT WILL CLASSIFY RADIO AND PRESS AS ESSENTIAL

Local draft boards will be advised that the radio and the press are viewed as industries essential to the national interest. Similar conclusions had previously been reached with regard to motion pictures and organized labor leaders. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, emphasized that only local boards can decide whether any individual is a key man and therefore eligible to draft deferment as indispensable to an industry considered essential.

The Selective Service chief said that local boards would be under terrific pressure in the case of nationally known motion picture and radio stars.

Too many persons, he said, "want Jack Benny on the radio and at the same time want Jack Benny to go to war. They can't have both."

General Hershey emphasized that no group or class deferment from military service can be made except by Congress.

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HOLLYWOOD HARNESSES TELEVISION TO WAR

Closely gearing in with the national war effort, the Thomas S. Lee-owned television station W6XAO in Hollywood announces a schedule of defense programs for Southern California starting Saturday, February 28th. The initial program will include a film, "Safeguarding Military Information", showing the importance of keeping Defense information confidential.

"Front of Steel" will depict the gigantic Hitleran display of tanks, men, guns and war machines in 1938 and subsequent efforts of Canada to meet this menace. The bombing of England and various phases of battle in that country are thrillingly shown in the film "Fight for Liberty". "Building a Bomber" concludes the one-and-a-half-hour telecast.

Telecasts will be under the supervision of Harry R. Lubcke, Director of Television for the Don Lee network. W6XAO went on the air December 23, 1931, and is the only licensed operating tele station in the eleven States west of Kansas.

While film will be employed for the most part in the defense programs, present plans take into consideration inclusion of live demonstrations in first aid, extinguishing fires caused by incendiary bombs, and similar activities relating to wartime emergencies.

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NEW POLICY FOR HANDLING STATION APPLICATIONS IN WARTIME

In the important matter of policy and procedure for handling standard broadcast applications the Federal Communications Commission today (Tuesday) issued the following opinion:

"Because of the present war emergency, the Commission is called upon to formulate a policy and procedures for the future handling of standard broadcast station applications. The effective conduct of the war is, of course, a paramount consideration for all of us. The requirements of the armed services have created a shortage of the critical materials and skilled personnel required for the construction, operation, and maintenance of radio broadcast stations. This must inevitably affect plans for the increase or improvement of broadcast facilities.

"However, it is not clear at this time that the expansion of broadcasting should be entirely eliminated for the duration of the war. For the best war effort, it is important that there be adequate broadcast facilities throughout the nation. The three governmental agencies concerned with this problem - the Defense Communications Board, the War Production Board, and the Federal Communications Commission - are in agreement that, so far as possible, every part of the country should receive a good radio service. We have not yet reached that goal.

"It follows that the scarce materials and limited personnel available to the broadcast services should be carefully conserved to meet this basic need. The public interest clearly requires such conservation and the Commission must apply the test of public interest in exercising its licensing functions. The problem as to materials is, of course, primarily the concern of the War Production Board. On January 30, 1942, the Commission announced in a press release that at the request of the Defense Communications Board, pending the adoption of a specific policy by that Board and the War Production Board, the Commission would make no further grants for the construction of stations or authorize changes in existing standard broadcast transmitting facilities where all or a substantial part of the proposed new primary service area already receives primary service from one or more other stations. The Defense Communications Board, on February 12, made its further specific recommendations to the Commission and to the War Production Board. Cooperating with both those Boards, the Commission has now worked out a policy and procedures for the handling of new and pending standard broadcast applications.

"Under the policy adopted the Commission will grant no standard broadcast station application unless a showing is made that:

(1) Construction (if any) pursuant to the grant will not involve the use of materials of a type determined by the War Production Board to be critical; or

(2) Where the application is for new standard broadcast station, the station will provide primary coverage of an area no substantial part of which already receives primary service[1] from one or more standard broadcast stations; or

(3) Where the application is for a change in the facilities of an existing standard broadcast station, the change will result in a substantial new primary service area no substantial part of which is already provided with primary service[1] from one or more standard broadcast stations.

"The Federal Communications Commission Standards of Good Engineering Practice will be used as a guide in the determination of primary service. For the time being, requests involving essential requirements for repair or maintenance will be treated as heretofore.

"Applications not heretofore acted upon which do not fall within one of the three described categories will be designated for hearing, where notice of issues has already been announced, specif issues appropriate to the new policy will be added. Cases which have already been heard will, when necessary to apply the new policy, be redesignated for hearing upon issues under this policy. Cases in which proposed findings have already been issued will be determined as heretofore.

"Applicants who consider that their applications satisfy the new requirements may wish to support their applications by filing a proper petition supported by affidavit setting forth detailed data on this point.

"In cases where an application has heretofore been granted subject to approval of a further application to be filed by the applicant, such further application will not be granted unless the proposal meets the requirements set forth above, or the applicant has, pursuant to the grant, actually commenced construction or made substantial expenditures for materials or equipment prior to the date hereof.

"The Communications Act contemplates that construction permits should not be issued or allowed to remain outstanding where there is no reasonable prospect of completion of the proposed construction within a reasonable period of time. Hence, requests for extensions of completion dates under standard broadcast authorizations will not be granted by the Commission unless the applicant can by proper petition show that the proposed construction meets the requirements set forth above, or that the applicant has actually commenced construction prior to the date hereof and has available all the critical materials and equipment necessary to the completion thereof. However, requests for extension of completion dates under authorizations issued in cases where proposed findings are now outstanding will be granted if the requirements set forth above are met, or if the applicant has available all critical materials and equipment necessary for completion.

1/ As here used, "primary service" includes service to be rendered pursuant to an outstanding broadcast construction authorization.

"The foregoing requirements may be waived where changes in facilities are required to be made by an agency of the Federal Government.

"Special policies are now being developed with respect to experimental operation, frequency modulation and television stations, facsimile, and auxiliary broadcast services, taking into account the technical experimental benefits to be gained especially insofar as they may assist the war effort. Applications involving international broadcast stations will be considered and acted upon in accordance with policies worked out in cooperation with other governmental agencies concerned with this field."

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CRITICS STILL DISAGREE ON "THIS IS WAR"

Although apparently satisfying more people than the initial presentation, the free super-offering to the Government of all four national networks - NBC, CBS, Mutual, and the Blue - still seemed to fail to click. It was entitled "The White House" and many appeared to take it as largely ballyhoo and build-up for President Roosevelt personally.

"I don't see that the dramatizing of the President's life has anything to do with pepping up the country for war", one listener commented. "Everybody knows his story. What they want to know now are the indise facts about the war."

To this writer the second broadcast was disappointing to say the least. Too high-brow, or too something.

Later in the evening, listening to the General Electric Washington's Birthday program (the old "American Patrol" set to words and a couple of bang-up old Sousa marches) and the splendid rendition on Station WGN of Chicago of Kent Cooper's new patriotic song, "America Needs You", the thought came of how musically dead the second "This is War" broadcast was. Not a musical thrill in the entire half-hour.

The boys preparing the "This is War" broadcasts should go to WGN or the G.E. "Hour of Charm" for a few patriotic music suggestions. Or if Dr. Frank Black happens to be around, ask him.

The writer didn't hear the first "This is War" program but John K. Hutchens did. He is the Radio Editor of the New York Times, was formerly dramatic editor of the Boston Transcript, and a first string critic who should know not only his radio but his theatre. Mr. Hutchens wrote:

"To this column the premier of 'This is War' was a disappointment and on an enormous scale; for never before have the four networks joined their dollars and facilities on behalf of a radio series, thus virtually assuring an audience comparable to that which hears a presidential speech."

A little further along discussing the propaganda angle, Mr. Hutchens said:

"This is not to suggest that our propagandists should casually tell us one thing and the rest of the world another; still less that they should depart from that standard of truth and accuracy which has given American short-wave broadcasting its high and valuable reputation abroad. But there is such a thing as propaganda technique, and it can no more afford to be vague than it can to be untruthful. No civilized person could regard without loathing the motives or content of German radio propaganda.

"But we could very well learn something from the thoroughness with which Germany studied the problems and opportunities of radio propaganda as a weapon of warfare. We must learn, in short, what to say to whom, and when, and how. For propaganda, like the radio itself, is an instrument calling for a high degree of selectivity and precision. It is not - or should not be - an arrow shot into the air, its landing place uncertain."

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F.D.R. OPENS FIRST DIRECT NEW ZEALAND RADIO CIRCUIT

Further strengthening the radio life-line of communication between the United States and Australasia, a new direct radiotelegraph R.C.A. Communications, Inc. circuit, linking San Francisco with Wellington, New Zealand, was opened last Monday by President Roosevelt. This is the first time that direct radio communication has been established between this country and New Zealand.

The President sent the following message to New Zealand's Prime Minister Peter Frazer:

"The establishment at this time of a direct radio-telegraph circuit between the United States and New Zealand is another link in the ever-tightening bonds between our two countries. It gives me great pleasure to make use of this new and rapid channel of communications to convey to you personally and through you to the people of New Zealand the warm and fraternal greeting of the American people and to assure you that we shall leave nothing undone to achieve our common objective of freeing our world once and for all of the forces of aggression."

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LA GUARDIA WITHHOLDING SARNOFF REPORT CAUSES COMMENT

Mayor LaGuardia who seems now to be having about as hard a time holding onto his job of head of Civilian Defense in New York as he did before being pried loose as National O.C.D. Director has been further criticized for withholding for three weeks what is described as a highly important report of David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, Chairman of the Technical Communications Group for the City of New York, recently organized by Mr. Sarnoff at the request of the Mayor to study the problems of communications, including air raid warning signals and blackouts and to make a report to the Mayor on its studies and recommendations.

"Why the Mayor has refrained from making the report public has puzzled those who are generally interested in the subject of civilian defense", the New York Times reports. "It is reported that the study dealt with what might happen in New York if conditions of vulnerability regarded as rivaling or exceeding those of Pearl Harbor in some respects are allowed to continue.

"It was thought likely that publication of the report would lend support to the growing demand for Mayor LaGuardia to step aside and for the appointment of a full-time director with executive and administrative ability and experience to head the city's civilian defense program under the Mayor.

"When the Mayor resigned as National Director of the Office of Civilian Defense this month after much criticism and controversy over his holding of two jobs, he retained his post as head of civilian defense for this city."

Mr. Sarnoff's Committee includes Arthur V. Van Dyck, President of the Institute of Radio Engineers, as Executive Secretary. Other members of the Committee were the Chief Engineers of the National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System, the Mutual Broadcasting System, the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company and the New York Telephone Company.

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"EVERYBODY WORKS BUT FATHER?"

Among the Washington bureaus which functioned as usual despite the Washington Birthday holiday yesterday (Monday) was the Federal Communications Commission. However, the Monday press conference with Chairman J. L. Fly was omitted. "Out of the city" was the only explanation forthcoming from the Press Bureau but another FCC official said that Mr. Fly was away on a vacation.

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TRADE NOTES

Ninety-three ASCAP controlled numbers have been reinstated by the NBC Radio Recording Division. At the same time the NBC Radio Recording Division released 40 new BMI selections to Thesaurus subscribers. The Recording Division will start at once pressing other ASCAP tunes which are now available for use by their Thesaurus subscribers.

A new radio tube plant, to eventually employ 1800 people to work on special purpose radio and electronic tubes, is being planned by RCA Mfg. Co., Inc., at Lancaster, Pa. Ground will be broken about March 1st. RCA undertakes this project in cooperation with the U. S. Navy, but says too that special purpose tubes "are finding constantly widening applications in new commercial fields", and that such products hold great promise for the future after the war is over.

Robert D. Swezey, a member of the NBC legal staff has been named as counsel for the Blue Network. Mr. Swezey is a graduate of Cambridge Latin School, Harvard University and Harvard Law School and is a member of the Massachusetts and New York bar associations. He joined the Boston law firm of Warner, Stackpole and Bradlee after his graduation from Harvard Law School.

Donald Flamm, New York, N. Y., has applied for a construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 620 kilocycles, 5 kilowatts, unlimited time, using directional antenna day and night to move transmitter site to near Moonachie, New Jersey.

In submitting a report to the National Association of Broadcasters on the number of defense announcements aired over WLW, it was noted that during the month of January, 561 such announcements were made as compared to 295 for the month of December.

Cooperating with the 15 different agencies submitting defense announcements by wire, phone and mail each day since the outbreak of the war, it has become a policy with the station to allow time for a defense announcement on every broadcast which oritinates with WLW. As a result, the average day will have approximately 75 such "spots" - or two for every 15 minutes the station is on the air.

Station WSYR, Syracuse, New York, becomes a part of the Basic Red Network of the National Broadcasting Company on March 1.

Jayhawker Broadcasting Co., Inc., Topeka, Kansas, has applied for a construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 940 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt, unlimited time, using directional antenna.

"Down Mexico Way", a new series of programs inspired by Vice President Wallace and designee to increase Inter-American understanding, will be presented by the National Broadcasting Company on Saturdays at 4 P.M. EWT, beginning February 28th.

"Down Mexico Way" has been built around Vice President Wallace's belief that interest in the people of Latin-America can be stimulated best in North America through dramatic presentations of their music, customs and languages. Each program will feature Mexican music with lyrics in both Spanish and English. This is to be blended into a background of plot and dialogue.

Isle of Dreams Broadcasting Corp., Miami, Florida, Station WIOD, has asked for a construction permit to increase power from 5 kilowatts to 5 kilowatts night, 10 kilowatts day, and make changes in directional antenna system and transmitter.

Leonard Lyons in his New York column writes:

"Recently the National Broadcasting Co. had its Directors' meeting. One of the Directors asked the usual question - about the prospects for profits for the balance of the year 1942? . . . David Sarnoff made reply - a good, tactful speech in which he declared that while these are trying times, etc., etc., the National Broadcasting System can look forward to the future with optimism, etc., etc. . . . Gen. Charles G. Dawes, seated near the end of the table, then made his own comment: 'Never have I faced such an obscure future with such complete indifference.'"

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CALLS FOR SEPARATION OF NEWS & CENSORSHIP

Pretty much along the line of reasoning by Presidential Secretary Stephen Early that the source of governmental news should not be confined with government censorship, was a previous declaration by Dr. Ralph D. Casey, Director of the University of Minnesota Journalism School, who said:

"Whenever propaganda and censorship are under one authority, the censor will face the temptation of using censorship for propagandistic purposes.

"Press and radio will suffer loss in prestige if news is unwisely timed or withheld. Lay persons do not distinguish between the channel of information and the original source that chokes off the news."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1407

NBC BROADCASTING COMPANY
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK

ANOTHER LA GUARDIA DEFEAT IN WNYC NIGHTTIME REFUSAL

Having been forced to resign as National Director of Civilian Defense, and now facing a similar determined fight to dislodge him as New York City Civilian Director, Mayor LaGuardia was dealt another blow when the Federal Communications Commission turned down his request that WNYC, the New York City Municipal station be allowed to broadcast at night.

Evening hours were specially desired by Mr. LaGuardia, because he is in a bitter wrangle with the New York newspapers. As it is now, WNYC must sign off at 7:45 o'clock each evening to keep from interfering with WCCO of Minneapolis, a CBS affiliate. The Mayor wanted to go over the heads of the newspapers by reaching his constituents direct through WNYC during the desirable night hours. It is certain New York's peppery chief executive will make a vigorous court appeal. Also he has the active backing of Commissioner George Henry Payne, one of the hardest hitting members of the FCC. It was a 6 to 1 vote against LaGuardia's request, Commissioner Payne being the only one who stood by him. In a lengthy dissenting opinion, Mr. Payne said that it is perfectly clear from the record that WCCC is not interfered with in Minneapolis or Minnesota, and that the service of WCCO to that community and that State is not impaired. Mr. Payne declares that WCCO does interfere with WNYC in New York and because of these facts it is difficult indeed for him to see why Mayor LaGuardia's application for evening broadcasting hours were denied.

Mr. Payne stated further:

"The program service of WNYC, which has not been taken into consideration in the proposed findings in this case, is of the highest standard as to quality and is unique. It is a service presented by an agency of government for the benefit of its citizens and not for financial gain. No advertising whatsoever is carried by the station.

"I cannot emphasize too strongly the high quality of the programs broadcast by the New York City station and the general usefulness of its service to the city's own departments. There are many stations like WCCC. It is no better, no worse, than scores of others. It is a commercial station the main purpose of which is to earn money for those who own and operate it. The program service is, after all, a secondary matter to a station like this.

"Any abridgement of the service that WNYC suffers is a direct loss to millions of people - a loss which cannot be compensated

by other stations. Any loss in the service of WCCO is and will be compensated by a dozen stations of equal quality and having the same purpose.

"After all, a broadcast station is just a lot of meaningless equipment unless it renders a program service, and the better the program service, the better the station. Between the program service of the two stations we are now dealing with, there is no comparison, so superior is the New York station to the Minneapolis one. But, owing to the restriction on the operating time of WNYC which prohibits operation evening hours after sunset, Minneapolis, it is impossible for this station to be heard night-time by the millions of people it is designed to serve, who are employed in the daytime.

"Mayor LaGuardia pointed out that this service is entirely noncommercial, in character and the time of the station is devoted entirely to educational, governmental, cultural and other public service features. He especially emphasized certain advantages to be derived from the nighttime operation of Station WNYC, such as the dissemination of information concerning weather and motoring conditions and traffic matters. He also stated that unforeseen events, such as fires, the breaking of water mains ir other sudden emergencies affecting an entire section of the city can be immediately transmitted to the public over this station whereas delays are necessarily entailed in making arrangements for broadcasting such matters over the commercially operated stations. Mayor LaGuardia further pointed out that a large portion of the population which is now served by Station WNYC is composed of persons who are employed during the day and who do not return to their homes until between 5 and 7 in the evening."

The FCC majority conclusions were:

1. The applicant proposes to operate Station WNYC daytime and nighttime until 11 P.M. Eastern Standard Time on the frequency 830 kc., with 1 kw power, simultaneously with Station WCCO, which is authorized to use the frequency 830 kc., unlimited time, with 50 kw. power. This proposal is inconsistent with the provisions of Section 3.25(a) of the Commission's Rules Governing Standard Broadcast Stations which provides that only one full time station may be assigned to the frequency 830 kc. and that the power of such station shall not be less than 50 kw.

2. The operation of applicant's station WNYC simultaneously with Station WCCO nighttime hours would result in interference limiting the service of Station WNYC to areas within its 10 mv/m field strength contour and in interference to the secondary service of Station WCCO extending, as an average condition, to approximately 32% of the area within the station's 0.5 mv/m (50% of the time) field strength contour and also extending to a large part of the station's service outside that contour. The areas in which interference would affect reception of Station WCCO would be subject to wide variations due to variations in field strength which characterize sky wave transmission.

3. Operation of Station WNYC as proposed would not cause interference to operation of Station WGY as proposed in application No. B1-P-1417 or to operation of Station WHAS as proposed in application No. B2-P-1245.

4. The antenna system proposed to be constructed conforms to the requirements of Section 3.45 of the Commission's Rules Governing Standard Broadcast Stations.

5. The granting of the application under the conditions proposed herein would not tend toward an equitable distribution of radio service to the several States and communities as contemplated by the provisions of Section 307(b) of the Communications Act of 1934.

6. The granting of the application would not serve public interest, convenience and necessity and therefore the same should be denied.

Mayor LaGuardia, who has been delivering his principal addresses Sunday afternoons when his newspaper critics with whom he has been refusing to talk are taking a day off, has estimated these Sunday afternoon audiences at 100,000 persons.

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FEDERAL TO SUPPLY RADIO EQUIPMENT FOR 381 MORE SHIPS

The Federal Telegraph Company has been advised by the United States Maritime Commission that it has been awarded the contract to supply the radio equipment on 381 additional ships of the emergency Liberty Fleet. Federal Telegraph is a subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and received the original order last year to equip the first 312 Liberty ships as a result of producing equipment of a revolutionary design which has met the Commission's radio performance specifications and, at the same time, cut the installation time on the ships to one-fifth and brought additional savings in materials, labor, and in the precious shipboard space for which the Commission is applying every development the marine industry can produce.

A number of these installations has already been made and have set the general type standard for the radio equipment on the other Liberty ships yet to be constructed. The new contract with Federal is for the same installation which is being made on the first 312 vessels.

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LIBRARY RECEIVES MRS. ROOSEVELT'S RADIO RECORDINGS

Mrs. Roosevelt last Wednesday presented to the Library of Congress the scripts and recordings of the much discussed and highly controversial broadcasts which she has been making the past twenty-two Sundays under the sponsorship of the Pan American Coffee Bureau. There are four more yet to come.

According to the Congressional Library's announcement, these recordings will be added to the Library's archives where they will be available to any one who wants to go over them. Persons wishing copies of the records can obtain them through the Library, which maintains a recording laboratory where reprints can be made.

Taking exception to her last broadcast, Frank R. Kent, in his syndicated column, wrote in the Washington Star (February 24):

"Mrs. Roosevelt would have been better advised to have omitted the Sunday night radio defense of her recent O.C.D. activities which resulted in her being forced out of a position in that organization into which she had thrust herself and for which she clearly was unfitted. It seems to show that this lady does not know when to leave well enough alone.

"She had been permitted without comment to say that she had resigned voluntarily in order that a fine program should not be handicapped by personal attacks upon her, when the program was not fine and when no personal attack had been made. And James Landis had been permitted without comment to say in accepting her resignation that she had done immensely valuable work, which was not true, and that every farm and home in the country was impressed with her genius and nobility, which was not true either. And the newspapers which had been foremost in pointing out the obvious reasons Mrs. Roosevelt should retire bent over backward to praise her warm heart and humanitarian endeavors when she did retire. So far as known, not a single unpleasant word came from them - quite the contrary.

"But Mrs. Roosevelt was not content to leave it at that. On Sunday she felt it necessary to occupy the 10 minutes, for which she is paid $2,000, in name calling and self-praise. She berated her critics, referred to them as 'unenlightened men' whom she pictured as favoring the 'privileged few' and against the downtrodden many, whose champion she asserted herself to be. In brief, she reacted against criticism of his acts since politics became a profession. The long accepted political device for such a situation is to abuse the critics, assume an air of injured righteousness, and make the age-old demagogic class appeal to the many as against the few. Politicians have been doing that for centuries. It was never done more according to the rules than on Sunday night."

And so on Mr. Kent wrote for another column length, the most critical article this writer has ever seen about Mrs. Roosevelt or any other First Lady of the Land.

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RCA 1941 NET PROFIT IS $10,192,716

The twenty-second annual report of the Radio Corporation of America for 1941 released by David Sarnoff, President of RCA, shows, after all deductions, a net profit of $10,192,716, an increase of $1,079,560, or 12% over 1940. After payment of all Preferred dividends, earnings applicable to the Common stock were equivalent to 50.2 cents per share, compared with 42.5 cents per share for 1940. Total gross income from all sources amounted to $158,695,722 in 1941, compared with $121,439,507 in 1940, an increase of $37,256,215.

Operations for 1941 compared with 1940 show an increase in gross income of 31%, an increase in net profit of 12%, and an increase in the number of persons employed of 20%.

Provision for Federal income taxes was $16,373,600, an increase of $12,128,302 or 285% over the preceding year. These taxes were equivalent, in 1941, to $1.18 per share on the outstanding Common stock, compared with 31 cents in 1940. In addition to Federal income taxes, the total of State, local, social security and other taxes paid or accrued in 1941 was $3,417,250, compared with $2,685,903 in 1940.

Capital additions and improvements during the year in plant facilities and equipment for manufacturing, broadcasting, communications and research, including additions to the patent capital account, amounted to $8,138,627, compared with $4,469,285 during 1940.

At the year-end the total number of employees was 30,461, an increase of 5,423 over the preceding year.

The year-end financial statements contained in the report show that: After providing for all dividends and other deductions from the surplus account, the total earned surplus at December 31, 1941, amounted to $27,963,975, an increase of $4,310,961 over surplus at the end of 1940.

Year-end inventories were $29,382,450 (valued at the lower of cost or market), compared with $16,841,037 at the close of 1940. The increase was due largely to requirements in connection with Government orders.

Total current assets at the year-end amounted to $77,578,132, compared with $49,249,607, at the end of the previous year.

Total current liabilities were $39,863,293, compared with $22,554,602 at the close of 1940.

Calling attention to the fact that the personnel of RCA, to the extent of more than 30,000 workers in every phase of radio activity, is responding whole-heartedly to the war effort, Maj. Gen. J. G. Harbord, Chairman, and David Sarnoff, President, representing the Board of Directors, stressed the important part of radio in the

war, ashore, afloat and aloft. To expand and speed this war work in every possible way, the report to stockholders indicates how RCA's research, manufacturing, communications and broadcasting are geared to operate with maximum efficiency in the interest of the armed forces and civilian defense of the United States.

While RCA is concentrating on the immediate demands of war, General Harbord and Mr. Sarnoff said that the company is mindful of its responsibilities in the post-war period, when the machinery of war will be turned to the service of peace. The wartime developments of science, they stated, hold promise of spreading into the days of peace. It is recalled that radio broadcasting emerged from the first World War to become a new industry of great national significance.

The gigantic task that confronts the radio industry in equipping the United States and its Allies for swift and efficient radio communication on land, sea and in the air, is revealed in the review of RCA's operations for 1941. Radio is described as a strong protective arm in modern warfare; a lifeline of the Army, Navy and Air Corps.

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ARMY AND NAVY COME TO AMATEURS' RESCUE

The Federal Communications Commission, at the request of the War and Navy Departments, has resumed the issuance of new amateur radio operator licenses.

The Commission is advised that the classification of men for Navy and Army radio duty is facilitated greatly if such persons who are qualified to hold a radio operator license are in a position to verify this fact by exhibiting their license.

When cessation of amateur station operators was ordered following the outbreak of the war, the Commission followed a policy of not issuing any new amateur operator licenses or amateur station licenses, although examinations for the former have continued to be conducted. As a result, there are approximately 1500 applicants who have successfully completed the examination for operator's license and have complied with the provisions of Commission Order No. 75 (proof of U. S. citizenship) and are now qualified to receive new operator licenses.

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Philco Distributors, Inc., in New York have bought the Ed Fitzgerald program on WOR Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 11:15 to 11:20 P.M. to advertise maintenance and servicing of their radio sets.

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INDUSTRY "OVER HUMP" BY FALL KNOWLSON PREDICTS

J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations for the W.P.B., former President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, predicted that the Nation's industrial strength would be substantially converted to armament production by late Fall and that conversion of the automobile industry would be completed by September 1.

"Smugness throughout industry is all over", he told a press conference. "They know, more and more every day, that it's a question of 'root hog or die'."

But Mr. Knowlson added, "There is no use in trying to kid ourselves that this can be made a very comfortable transition from a peacetime to a wartime economy."

"There is no royal road", he asserted. "There are going to be casualties in business - the suffering isn't going to be in the trenches alone."

Mr. Knowlson said it was probable that the conversion drive would not affect manufacturers as severely as retail trade outlets which will be hard hit by stoppages of many civilian production lines. However, he observed, the personnel of these establishments eventually could be absorbed in war industries.

Mr. Knowlson said he based his predictions that conversion would be "over the hump" by late Fall on his "great faith in the American businessman's ability" and on indications that the program is much farther advanced than is generally realized.

He estimated that 90 per cent of the industries called in for consultations by the W.P.B. had some war business. He emphasized that the Government itself could not and does not convert an industry.

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FCC SIDESTEPS 100 BUCK DINNER

Among the names conspicuous by their absence in the published list of those who attended the $100-a-plate Democratic Dinner in Washington on Washington's Birthday, were the members of the Federal Communications Commission. The name of Chairman James L. Fly, whose present term expires in June, and who is said to be very nervous about not being reappointed, was nowhere to be found on the list. In fact, the only one who apparently fell for what was commonly regarded in the Capital as a political shakedown, was Commissioner Paul A. Walker, supposedly the least politically minded member of the Commission.

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ROOSEVELT FIELD RADIO DENIALS

The Federal Commission denied two applications by George W. McCauley, doing business as Aeronautical Radio Co. - one for renewal of license for airport station WQEB at Roosevelt Field, Long Island, N. Y., and the other for construction permit to add ultra high frequency 130,400 kilocycles for the same station.

The applicant failed to file proposed findings of fact and conclusions following hearing on his applications December 1, 1941, and it further appears that the applicant does not have adequate facilities to operate an "airport control station" as defined by Section 9.9 of the Commission's Rules and Regulations; that Roosevelt Field has no present use for an "airport control station"; that the applicant does not care to assume the responsibility of operating such a station; that he has no intention of complying with the certified airman requirements of the Civil Aeronautics Administration; that he has no use for the ultra high frequency requested; and, that the station has not provided, in the past, the service for which it was licensed. Consequently his special temporary authorization granted January 29, 1942, is cancelled.

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DCB IN CLASS 2 IN DEFENSE PRIORITY RATING

In defense priority ratings for each government bureau, Budget Director Harold D. Smith announced that the Defense Communications Board was in Class 2, second only to the War, Navy and War Production Board. The Federal Communications Commission defense activities were also in this class but the FCC otherwise was placed in Class 5, the least essential insofar as war activities are concerned.

The classification was made in connection with the setting up of machinery for the conversion of the Government to a total war footing by the transfer of thousands of employees to war jobs instead of loading down the Government payrolls with an entirely new crowd as has been the practice up-to-date.

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I. T. & T. ADDS BOLIVIA

Direct radiotelegraph service between the United States and Bolivia was established yesterday (Thursday) by the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company and the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation radio subsidiary at La Paz, capital and principal city of Bolivia.

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WORK BEGUN ON 100,000 WATT SAN FRANCISCO S-W STATION

O. F. Walker, radio engineer of the General Electric Company, has arrived in San Francisco by air from Schenectady, N. Y., to supervise installation of a 100,000-watt short-wave transmitter, which will be another gun in a kilocyclic battery "shooting" from the United States across the Pacific in the propaganda war with Japan.

The powerful transmitter, built by General Electric and operated previously at Schenectady for short-wave broadcasts to Europe and Latin America, will be operated in San Francisco under call letters KWID. Operators of the station will be Associated Broadcasters, Inc., operators of long-wave station KSFO. General Electric is completing another 100,000-watt transmitter at Schenectady and meanwhile is on the air there with two other short-wave transmitters.

KWID, which will have studios and offices at the Hotel Mark Hopkins, will render additional short-wave service to that now being given by General Electric's 50,000-watt San Francisco station KGEI, with studios and offices at the Fairmont Hotel. KGEI has been broadcasting to Latin America, Asia, the Antipides, and Africa for more than three years, and is at present the only United States short-wave broadcasting station west of the Mississippi. KGEI is now broadcasting in eight languages and two foreign dialects.

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ADVISES RADIO AND PRESS TO DECLINE DRAFT EXEMPTION

Advising radio and the press to refuse to accept draft exemption, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson writes in his column:

"Here is something that is not getting much attention, but it had better get it.

"A few days ago Selective Service announced that labor leaders were subject to deferment from the draft as essential men in an industry essential to the prosecution of the war.* * *

"Next came a ruling that employees of the press and radio are also subject to similar deferment.

"It is true that it was pointed out that this was no blanket exemption; that the final decision is in the hands of the local board, to whom it must be proved that the industry is necessary in war production or for the national safety, health or interest; that what the man is personally doing is essential to its functioning, and that there is no replacement supply.

"But what good is that when Washington headquarters itself 'advises' that the press, radio and labor leadership are essential to the national interest? That certainly takes away that particular decision, reposed by law in the local boards, and lodges it in headquarters.

"William Green of AFL has denied any desire for them on the part of labor. We should like to hear the same from Mr. Hillman. On the contrary, he has pressed for them. Radio and the press would do well also to decline."

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TRADE NOTES

Due to the paper shortage, and the necessity for curtailing distribution of releases, the Federal Communications Commission deleted from Section 1.196(b) of its Rules and Regulations the provision that notice of filing of all applications under Part 1 of Title III of the Act that such lists shall be mailed to all persons who, in writing, request this service."

Rufus C. Maddux since 1940 Director of Sales, has been elected Vice-President in Charge of Sales for Station WOR. Prior to entering the sales field in radio, Maddux was Managing Director of the New Jersey Council. Born in Virginia, he is a graduate of Washington and Lee University and the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

The Federal Communications Commission has granted the application of Station KPMC, Bakersfield, California, to change frequency from 1600 to 1560 kc. KPMC will at a later date renew its request for an increase in power from 1 to 10 KW.

The Federal Communications Commission announced adoption of final order granting a construction permit to Western Gateway Broadcasting Corporation for a new broadcast station at Schenectady, N.Y., to operate on 1240 kilocycles with power of 250 watts, unlimited time, and denying an application by Van Curler Broadcasting Corporation for the same facilities.

Ken Rad Tube and Lamp Corporation - For 1941: Net profit $338,505, equal to $2.01 each on 168,450 shares of Class A common stock, excluding 6,550 treasury shares, compared with $72,302, or 41 cents each, on 175,000 shares of Class A common stock in 1940.

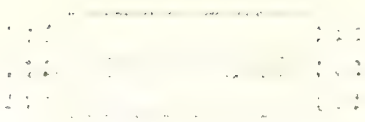
Physicians Electric Service Corp., Los Angeles, manufacturer of a short-wave diathermic device designated "Pescor Shortwavatherm and The May Department Stores Co., which sold the device at its Los Angeles store, have filed answers to a Federal Trade Commission complaint charging them with disseminating false advertisements concerning the device.

The Columbia Broadcasting System network sales since the first of the year show an increase over cancellations. Since January 1, CBS has sold 5-3/4 hours of time, a net gain of 1-3/4 hours.

As the economic life of the nation approached more closely the all-out mark and restrictions on manufacturing and priorities developed shortages in consumers goods, some observers predicted that networks were due for a sales lull. The opposite has been the case at CBS.

Of the total of 5-3/4 hours of new time, 2½ hours have been sold to new CBS clients; 1-3/4 hours have been sold to sponsors who are returning to CBS; and sponsors already on the network have bought 1½ hours in additional time.

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COURT RULES AGAINST ASCAP IN BROADCASTING RIGHTS

Supreme Court Justice Louis A. Valente refused last Tuesday in New York to dismiss a suit brought by Broadcast Music, Inc., and the Edward B. Marks Music Corporation against the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers and five individual composers, involving the question whether the publisher or the composer of a song controls the broadcast and performance rights. Defendants asked dismissal on the ground that a copyright question was involved and only the Federal courts had jurisdiction.

Justice Valente overruled this contention, declaring that the case presented no question of infringement of copyright or of the validity of copyright statutes, and that any copyright question involved was incidental to a dispute over contract rights. The Marks Company, publishers of the songs, after withdrawing from ASCAP, granted broadcast and performance rights to BMI, but the composers, remaining as members of ASCAP, signed contracts continuing for ten years the broadcast and performance rights previously held by ASCAP. The court must decide whether the composer or publisher had power to grant these rights.

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SAY NEWS BROADCASTS CREATE EMOTIONAL FATIGUE

"Radio fatigue" is a new mental disease forecast editorially by The American Sociological Review, Science Service notes.

If it develops as a mass affliction of the American radio public, it will be from an excessive listening to emotional broadcasts of war news, and ranting of misguided propagandists who stir up "ephemeral emotion which cannot build tanks, but does disturb digestions and impair mental and physical efficiency."

"The first news of the bombing at Hawaii probably released enough energy", the editorial stated, "caused enough emotion, to build thousands of tanks and bombers - if it could have been directed into proper channels."

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Maxim Litvinoff's first public address sincehis arrival in this country as Russian Ambassador to the United States, was broadcast from New York City last night (Thursday) when speaking before the Overseas Press Club, all over the world. Heard over 180 American stations of the Mutual Broadcasting System, this and other speeches were translated into Spanish or Portuguese for broadcast to South America over the short-wave stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Summaries were to be translated later into other languages for broadcasts to Europe and the Far East, so that people in every country, occupied as well as free, might hear his suggestion that the United Nations launch simultaneous offensives against the Axis this Spring on two or more widely separated fronts.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1408

March 3, 1942

GIVES ALLEGED FCC RED CLEAN BILL

Withdrawing charges with regard to a certain employee of the Federal Communications Commission, which he previously made, Representative Wigglesworth, of Massachusetts, offered the following correction to the House of Representatives last week:

"I included two tables received from the Dies Committee including the names of six people believed to be on the rolls of the Office of Civilian Defense and of five people believed to be on the rolls of the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Unit of the Federal Communications Commission. The names of five other persons believed to be holding minor positions in the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring unit were omitted from the tables.

"Under each name appeared the Communist front organization or organizations with which the individual was reported to have been associated, the nature of the association and the authority for the association reported. Since making the remarks in question, I am advised that two of the names carried in the tables were wrongly included due to a confusion between similar names.

"I am advised by Mr. Landis that the name of George Saunders was wrongly included in the table referring to the personnel of the Office of Civilian Defense; that it is George P. Saunders and not George Saunders, who is a consultant without compensation on the rolls of this agency.

"I am also advised that the name of Mary Johnson was wrongly included in the list referring to the personnel of the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Unit of the Federal Communications Commission; that Mary Dibrell Johnson and not Mary Johnson is employed as a translator by this agency; that Mary Dibrell Johnson has never even seen either of the publications to which it was reported she had contributed; that she comes from a family of high standing in the South, well known to our colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. South).

"I regret very much to have contributed to these cases of mistaken identity. I should be the last to wish to reflect unfairly in this connection upon any loyal American citizen."

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NBC AND CBS CARRY MONOPOLY CASE TO SUPREME COURT

The National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System are taking immediate steps to appeal from the decision of the U. S. District Court of Southern New York by asking the Supreme Court of the United States for a stay of the rules of the Federal Communications Commission pending the appeal. Stations of the two networks were so notified. William S. Hedges, Vice President in Charge of NBC Stations Relations, sent this telegram to affiliates of NBC:

"On Saturday, February 21, the Federal Court of New York by a divided vote dismissed our complaint in our action against the Federal Communications Commission on the proposed chain broadcasting rule solely on the ground that the Court did not have jurisdiction. The Court did not pass on the question of the Commission's authority to promulgate these rules. When the suit was commenced the Commission entered into a written agreement not to enforce or apply these rules for at least ten days after we are served with a copy of the Court's order. We intend to appeal immediately to the Supreme Court of the United States and ask for a further stay of the rule by that court."

In its appeal petition, CBS said: "A network system of broadcasting as presently operated by the plaintiff and based upon its affiliation contracts is essential to the public interest, convenience and necessity and indispensable to the fullest and most effective use of the radio facilities of the country."

The Columbia System, in a statement as to the jurisdiction, pointed out further that stations with which it had "affiliation" contracts fear the loss of their broadcasting license because of the FCC regulations. These affiliate station, it added, will not renew their contracts and have threatened to cancel existing ones.

CBS also held that the Court had erroneously failed to consider the merits of its application for a preliminary injunction.

The New York Federal Statutory Court recently held it had no jurisdiction in a decision recently.

The National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System contested the FCC order barring exclusive network affiliate station contracts and prohibiting any company from owning two networks, as an unauthorized attempt to enforce the anti-trust laws.

In its appeal petition, NBC asserted the Statutory Court had erred in dismissing its complaint and in failing to hold that it (the court) had jurisdiction.

The Mutual Broadcasting Co. intervened as a party with the Government and the FCC in the suits.

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NAVY TO TAKE OVER COASTAL AND MARINE RELAY STATIONS

The following order has been issued:

"Whereas, The Defense Communications Board has by Executive Order No. 8964 of December 10, 1941, been authorized, if the national security and defense and the successful conduct of the war so demand, to prescribe classes and types of radio stations and facilities or portions thereof which shall be subject to use, control, supervision, inspection, or closure, in accordance with such prescription, by the Department of War, Department of Navy, or other agency of the United States Government, designated by the Board;

"Now, Therefore, By virtue of authority vested in the Board under the aforementioned Executive Order, the Board hereby directs that all coastal and marine relay radio stations, as defined in the Rules and Regulations of the Federal Communications Commission, within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be subject to such use, control, supervision, inspection, or closure by the Navy Department in accordance with the terms of the said Executive Order as may be deemed necessary for the national security and defense and the successful conduct of the war by the Secretary of the Navy, under such regulation as he may prescribe."

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OVERSEAS RADIOPHONE SERVICE GROWS IN WARTIME

Overseas telephone traffic, as a whole, continued to grow rapidly during the year despite the decline in European messages due to the war conditions, President W. S. Gifford, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company reports. New record levels were reached in transpacific, Caribbean, and South American traffic and telephone calls with Hawaii, Panama, Puerto Rico and the Philippines increased several fold.

During 1941, direct circuits to Europe were in operation with London, Berne, Madrid, Berlin and Rome, and in June direct radiotelephone service was established to Portugal, formerly reached via Madrid. Upon the outbreak of war with the Axis powers, in December, the circuits to Berlin, Rome and Tokyo were discontinued. Upon the occupation of Manila, early in January, 1942, the San Francisco-Manila service was suspended.

To meet the increases in traffic and to strengthen important routes, radiotelephone facilities are being improved and augmented. During the summer of 1941, additional circuits were provided to Panama, the Philippines and The Netherlands Indies. Two additional circuits to Honolulu are being installed for completion early in 1942. An additional circuit to San Juan, Puerto Rico, and a second circuit to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, are planned for the middle of 1942.

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RADIO ALL-OUT FOR VICTORY

One of the most comprehensive compilations of radio's great part in the war is a 36-page handsomely illustrated brochure, "Radio All-Out For Victory" just issued by the Radio Corporation of America. Stating that the story of radio in National Defense is the story of radio's great advance from World War I to World War II, the introduction to the brochure reads:

"Research and invention have put radio in the first line of America's defense. The services of the Radio Corporation of America in research, manufacturing, communications, and broadcasting are geared to the all-out effort for Victory.

"Research and engineering developments in radio and electronics continually are strengthening the bulwarks of communications on land, sea and in the air. At Princeton, N. J., the new RCA Laboratories - the foremost center of radio research in the world - are under construction.

"International circuits operating on short and long waves make the United States the communication center of the world. Today, R.C.A. Communications, Inc., conducts direct radiotelegraph service with more than forty countries.

"Radio manufacturing machinery and production have national defense as the No. 1 program, with radio apparatus, second to none in the world, being produced to give the 'Arsenal of Democracy' a voice unsurpassed in range and efficiency. Thousands of workers in the RCA Manufacturing Company's plants have pledged themselves to 'beat the promise' in production and delivery dates of radio equipment for war and civilian defense.

"The Radiomarine Corporation of America has equipped more than 1,500 American vessels with radio and is completely engaged in the all-out war effort.

"Radio broadcasting is keeping the American people informed accurately and up-to-the-minute; it is the life-line of communication that reaches 55,000,000 radio sets in homes and automobiles. * * * The National Broadcasting Company and the Blue Network Company and their associated stations are fully organized for the coordination of wartime broadcasting.

"New radio operators and technicians must be trained for wartime posts. R.C.A. Institutes, the oldest radio school of its kind in the United States, has more than 1,200 students enrolled in its New York and Chicago classrooms."

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WOULD MAKE LAW MAKERS READ McDONALD'S GLIDER BOOK

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, endorsing "Youth Must Fly", the new book on the subject of gliders, by E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, said:

"It is my hope that this book will become compulsory reading for the law-makers and defense builders, as well as every student-aged citizen ofthis country."

"Youth Must Fly", published by Harper & Brother, makes clear how gliding and soaring, long a hobby of Commander McDonald, can be the invaluable and comparatively expensive method of preliminary training for young men who are to become wartime aviators.

"American youngsters are the most air-minded people on earth", Mr. McDonald writes. "There are more than two million teen-age kids in the United States today who spend their spare time and pocket money in building and flying model airplanes. Their interest and enthusiasm have made the model business a $7,000,000 industry. A boy will start with a flying toy, progress to constructing models powered by rubber bands, and finally produce a gasoline-powered model which will stay in the air much longer than the Wrights' first flight at Kitty Hawk. Sometime in his later teens he will begin to lost interest in models. They have served their purpose, taught him a great deal about the theory of flight, and led him to an intense interest in real planes. But they are only toys.

"Unfortunately, the great majority of these youngsters are lost to aviation as soon as they outgrow the model-building stage. They go as far as they can with their models, but then they stop. Most of them are too young to qualify for the Civilian Pilot Training Program sponsored by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and many of them never belong to the select minority who attend college and are eligible for these courses. Private flying lessons are too costly for many purses, and in some localities are not obtainable at any price. Parents frequently object to power flight because of possible danger, and it is true that a powerplane presents many hazards for the average immature youngster. The few boys who do get flying lessons usually find the purchase of a power airplane difficult or impossible. As a result, most of them lose interest."

Glider training, the author contends, provides the ideal method of briding the gap between model building kid and power flying young men thereby keeping our youth interested in aviation.

Commander McDonald says we have seen the crushing air power with which Germany entered the war and the startling suddenness of the glider conquest of Crete, and observes that the Germans found glider training so valuable that they considered it as a vital part of the national aviation program. He quotes Captain Rickenbacker as saying, "You are one hundred percent right. Teach our youngsters to soar and the future of aviation will take care of itself."

Concluding Commander McDonald says:

"Our problem is to get our boys into gliders now, to keep them in aviation, to bring them a marvelous new sport, to make better pilots for the future needs of civil and military aviation. The future of soaring is unlimited, but in this period of emergency, which may endure for years, we should accelerate its development by encouraging it in every possible way. I believe that there should be a government subsidy to get glider clubs started, possibly flowing through such organizations as the Boy Scouts, the Y.M.C.A., the Catholic Youth Organization, and others. Locally sponsored clubs should multiply. Free instruction in both flying and construction should be made available for high school youngsters everywhere. We should make it easy for Young America to spread his wings; then we can safely entrust the future to his care."

All the way through Mr. McDonald compared the development of gliding with how amateurs pioneered in radio saying: "Everything we have in this country in radio today is due to the youths of the United States."

"Youth has already contributed mightily to aviation but, unfortunately, the youngsters in this country have not been given the opportunity to perform the marvels they have done for radio. There are probably twenty teen-age kids building and flying models for every one that burns his fingers soldering wire to condensers, but there are nearly as many licensed radio amateurs as there are licensed airplane pilots of all types, amateur and professional."

"The parallel between radio and aviation is not, of course, perfect. There is a great deal of difference between shifting the connections of a few wires on a radio chassis and taking the air in an untried flying machine. We cannot encourage or permit our youngsters to leave the ground in gadgets of original design which may or may not have sufficient structural strength or stability to maintain flight. But we must not permit ourselves to fall into an attitude of smug complacence and dismiss the thinking of uneducated, untried youngsters simply because they cannot write a string of letters after their names."

"At Zenith we figure we have a research staff of 54,000 engineers, because we regularly advertise to America's 54,000 licensed hams in their magazine QST for ideas. Most of those which come in are impracticable, but every new suggestion is carefully studied by our engineering laboratores. It occasionally happens that we are able to purchase valuable ideas from this source. Incidentally, not a single one of our engineers has yet reached forty, and some of our best men came to us directly from ham ranks with no intervening pause in the college classroom."

Commander McDonald makes interesting references to his short-wave radio trail-blazing when he was with MacMillan in the Arctic, and to numerous noted associates in the radio world such as Marconi, Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, and Admiral S. C. Hooper. Also the electrical wizard Steinmetz.

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NBC AND CBS GRANTED MONOPOLY FIGHT STAY

(See earlier Story on this in this issue)

A temporary advantage was gained by the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System when the Federal Statutory Court in New York on Monday, which had previously ruled it had no power to restrain the Federal Communications Commission permanently from enforcing anti-monopoly rules granted a temporary stay until May 1st. In so doing the Court gave this opinion:

"Considering on the one hand that if the regulations are enforced the networks will be obliged to revise their whole plan of operations to their great disadvantage, and on the other that the Commission itself gave no evidence before these actions were commenced that the proposed changes were of such immediately pressing importance that a further delay of two months will be a serious injury to the public, it seems to us that we should use our discretion in the plaintiffs' (the networks') favor, to stay enforcement of the regulations until they can argue their appeal."

Should the United States Supreme Court hear argument on the appeal before May 1, the temporary stay will become inoperative on the date of such argument. Any stay beyond May 1, however, will have to be obtained from the Supreme Court itself.

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WINCHELL NAVY STATUS PROBABLY SOON DECIDED

It is expected there will be an early decision as to whether or not Walter Winchell, radio commentator, charged with being a New Deal apologist, may continue to broadcast while on active duty as a Lieutenant Commander in the Naval Reserve.

Mr. Winchell said recently that he had twice asked to be placed on the active list but that the Navy Department had given him the assignment of publicizing the big drive in New York for funds for the relief of Navy families in need of assistance.

The name of Mr. Winchell came up in Congress in connection with the debate on whether or not Lieut. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., had been accorded favoritism in connection with his recent operation for appendicitis.

Addressing the House, Representative Hoffman, of Michigan, who said, addressing Representative of Georgia:

"The distinguished gentleman from Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, has just rendered us a very noteworthy service in quoting the record with reference to Lieutenant Roosevelt. There is another topic on which he can give us some information. I

want to ask him if he will be so kind as to inform us about Lieutenant Commander Winchell, who, it is reported, gets $5,000 a broadcast once a week on a radio program, advertising a hand lotion and peddling dirty gossip, and does it in the uniform of a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy. Now, I may be wrong about that, and I wish the gentleman would give us information on his record tomorrow.

"I can tell the gentleman about that now", Representative Vinson replied. "I have advised the Navy Department either to call him to active duty or disenroll him."

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HYGRADE SYLVANIA 43% 1941 GROSS SALES INCREASE

The best year in the company's history was reported by Hygrade Sylvania Corporation in its annual report for 1941. The growth of fluorescent lighting and an unprecedented demand for radio tubes were held accountable for a 43 percent increase in sales during the year, producing a total volume of $20,561,000 as compared to $14,358,808.88 for the previous year.

Net income before Federal income or excess profits taxes was $2,402,186. This is an increase of 83 percent over the $1,307,625 figure for 1940.

Of this increased net income before Federal taxes $908,000, or 83%, will go to the Federal Government as increased Federal income and excess profits taxes on the increased earnings, and $186,561, or 17 percent, will remain for the stockholders.

After deduction of preferred dividends of $1.80 a share, this amounted to $1.78 per share on the 514,368 shares of common stock outstanding December 31st. The figure is not directly comparable with dividends of the preceding year, since the stock was split on a two-for-one basis and an additional 100,000 shares issued in September of 1941, but figured in terms of the current status of the common stock, 1940 dividends can be computed as equivalent to $1.79 a share.

"During this trying period, it is the No. 1 objective of the officers and directors of Hygrade Sylvania Corporation to conduct the business of the company so that it will be the greatest aid to our country in its efforts to bring the war to a victorious conclusion", a statement of policy contained in the report states. "The peace-time fundamentals of providing a useful service to the public and of contributing to higher standards of civilian life must occupy a secondary place."

The report added that the company continued to be the second largest manufacturer of radio receiving tubes, the third largest manufacturer of lamp bulbs, and one of the largest and foremost manufacturers of fluorescent lighting, with only three other manufacturers producing fluorescent lamps in substantial quantities

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KEEP EVERY RADIO WORKING - RADIOMAN'S WARTIME PLEDGE

Stressing what he describes as the radioman's wartime pledge "Keep Every Radio Working", O. H. Caldwell, Editor of Radio Retailing, advises:

"Servicemen should band together in each community and work in close cooperation with the local defense organization. A Community-wide check-up of radio sets should be arranged at once. This will mean each household getting a visit from a radio man, who should examine all sets, filling out a card for each home, showing make of radio, operating conditions, etc. If set is not working, repairs can be offered at an agreed-upon price schedule.

"Such a community-wide inspection should get the support of the local defense authorities. Home-defense leaders could be quoted in home-town newspapers emphasizing the importance of each household having dependable radio reception in case of emergency.

"Here is a move which should be started in your town without delay!"

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PEGLER'S VERSION OF BOAKE CARTER'S SILENCING

Explaining that the reason his letters were not appearing just now was that he was on his vacation, and denying that there had been any effort to silence him, Westbrook Pegler made a reference to Boake Carter, Philco commentator, whose disappearance from the air has been more or less of a mystery.

"I never have been conscious of any attempt by the New Deal to shut me up", Mr. Pegler writes. "This may sound self-important, but several editors have said that when I took my vacation in recent years they received letters from persons who thought the sacred American right to make a nuisance and/or an ass of one's self in print had been violated and I want the benefit of no such unfounded and harmful suspicions.

"Such a situation arose a few years ago when Boake Carter, a reporter gone cosmic like me, who had been broadcasting a rather aggressive line of personal opinion along with the news, suddenly went off the air. Of course, radio is less independent than the press, but I never shared the suspicion that Carter was gagged. Frankly, to me, Carter's broadcasts were affected, unconvincing and a bore and I felt that an advertising sponsor might have released him for reasons having nothing to do with his politics.

"Lately I have found myself in controversy with Mrs. Roosevelt.* * *

"In her radio address on the O.C.D. controversy, Mrs. Roosevelt said she spoke as 'a private citizen', when everyone in the advertising business knows that she was delivered as a commercialized political attraction at a high price because she partook of the Presidency of the United States, and wouldn't even have got an audition as a private citizen. I don't get her reasoning at all, but I want to study it over."

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CALLS INFLUENCE OF S-W BROADCASTS TO S.A. SLIGHT

A reader of the paper signing himself Luis Alcivar has addressed the following letter to the New York Times:

"Several days ago I read an article in your paper to the effect that the Government, through the Donovan and Rockefeller committees, was endeavoring to arrange with the owners of short-wave transmitters in the United States to purchase all the available time for propaganda purposes.

"As a citizen of Ecuador and manager of Radiodifusora del Ecuador in Guayaquil, it is my opinion that this action would be a great mistake. I am thoroughly acquainted with all the countries in Latin America and can speak with no little degree of authority upon their customs, particularly with reference to listening habits in the particular countries.

"If Hitler tomorrow were to build 100 new short-wave radio stations in an effort to influence thinking in the United States, he would be sure to fail in his purpose, for the simple reason that in this country it has been my observation that people do not listen to short-wave direct, but prefer to get any foreign programs by means of their local long-wave stations.

"I can assure you that exactly similar conditions exist in Latin America, where a very small part of the radio audience tunes in on direct short-wave.

"It is therefore my contention that any programs destined for Latin America will be relatively valueless unless they are rebroadcast locally by the local long-wave stations.

"It is my further belief that the programs which may be sent to us in our language will be much more believable and convincing if we feel that they represent free American public opinion on hemisphere matters rather than mere propaganda."

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TRADE NOTES

The National Broadcasting Company has gone on a war-time basis, with all departments operating on Saturday mornings. The departments have been operating on a five day week.

The Federal Communications Commission has denied the petition of Station KWK, Thomas Patrick, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., to grant it an application for construction permit to change frequency from 1380 to 680 kc., and increase power from 1 KW night and 5 KW day to 25 KW night and 50 KW day, and to require KFEQ, St. Joseph, Mo., to change frequency from 680 to 1380 kc., or some other suitable frequency. Also KWK was denied its request for special permission to eliminate transcription identification in connection with a particular daily broadcast.

Considerable work has been carried on during the past year in developing ultra-short-wave radio systems to serve as adjuncts to land lines, W. S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company reveals in his annual report.

Arabic takes its place as the twelfth language on the Columbia Broadcasting System's roster of service to the rest of the world with the addition to its shortwave staff of Dr. Clement Dorra, eminent Egyptian physician and publicist.

The National Broadcasting Company has applied to have the completion dates of its television stations in Philadelphia and Washington extended to March 3, 1943.

Establishment by the National Broadcasting Company of a radio transcription service on world events and educational subjects, for use in America's schoolrooms was explained in San Francisco to a meeting of members of the American Association for Education by Radio.

Station KOL, of Seattle, Wash., has applied for a construction permit to install a new transmitter, make changes in directional antenna for day and night use, change frequency from 1300 to 880 kc., increase power from 1 KW night, 5 KW day to 10 KW and move transmitter.

Station WBOE, the school-owned station in Cleveland, has been designated to give the air raid warning signal to all schools of Cuyahoga County, the Federal Radio Education Bulletin reports. Suburban parochial and private schools have purchased FM radio sets and at each school continuous listening makes possible an emergency warning within a few seconds. According to William B. Levenson, director of the station, a recent visitor from London, in Cleveland, to suggest civilian defense procedures, remarked that he thought this was a function that other school stations might well assume.

The restriction of the advertising content of London morning papers to a maximum of 40 percent of total space and to 45 per cent for evening newspapers was announced. Weekly, biweekly and triweekly publications will be allowed a maximum of 55 percent advertising, The major Sunday newspapers will come under the 40 percent rule.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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FCC CALLS FOR DEFENSE RADIO OPERATORS AND MONITORS

The Field Division of the Engineering Department of the Federal Communications Commission has openings for additional engineering personnel in connection with National Defense Operations. These persons are needed to augment the Commission's present staff in patrolling the radio spectrum and detecting and locating illegal and subversive radio stations. New positions are also being created as a result of the Commission's participation in the Air Raid Warning Service in cooperation with the Interceptor Command of the Army.

Work relating to the detection and suppression of illegal stations, and the monitoring of subversive transmissions as well as duties in connection with intercept work incidental ti air raid warning activities requires experienced radio operators who are especially skilled in the identification of radiotelegraphic traffic. Men who have had previous experience in the Army, Navy, Coast Guard and other Governmental services and those who have served in the Army and Navy Amateur nets are especially desired. However, any person holding a commercial radiotelegraph license or an amateur who can send and receive messages in the International Morse code at a speed of 25 words per minute would be given equal consideration.

All appointments are being made in accordance with the United States Civil Service Rules, from registers of Monitoring and Assistant Monitoring Officers and Radio Operators maintained by the Civil Service Commission. Operators are appointed initially at a salary of $1800 per annum; with possibility of promotion to follow, consistent with the qualifications and ability of the individual. Persons having a radio engineering background as well as operator experience receive an initial salary of $2600 per annum with similar opportunities for advancement.

Interested individuals may apply to their nearest United States Civil Service Commission representative requesting announcements numbered 166 and 203 which contain full information.

Operators will be required to perform some travel in Commission field cars on official business, and when operating outside the limits of their headquarters station will be paid six dollars per diem for subsistence.

The Government listening post system now has a staff of 300 to 350 experts. Four major listening posts at Portland, Ore.; Santurce, Puerto Rico; Silver Hill, Md., and Kingsville, Texas, are covering designated regions of the world in their hunt for the propaganda sent through the air by the Axis nations, our Allies and Neutrals. The material is collected into daily and weekly bulletins for the benefit of the State, War, Navy and other departments vitally concerned with the defense effort.

Specialists employed in the listening-post set-up for the most part transcribe, translate and analyze newscasts, speeches and other foreign radio matter. Experts in many languages are included in the corps.

Congress has appropriated about $836,000 for the work of the listening-post system in the fiscal year 1943. The FCC also has an elaborate monitoring system for use in connection with domestic broadcasts, but this is generally used to detect illegal transmitting stations.

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WAR NOT DELAYING NEW NBC SAN FRANCISCO BUILDING

Blackouts and war preparations will not prevent the completion within the next few weeks of the new million dollar NBC building in San Francisco. Offices in the structure are practically completed and technical features will be in operation as soon as it is possible under present war conditions which the Pacific Coast is operating at the present time.

Pointed to as the most perfect plant of its kind ever designed, it is stated that the improvement will definitely establish San Francisco as one of the four great radio centers of the United States and a place of tremendously increased importance during the present emergency. Located in the heart of the retail business district at Taylor and O'Farrell Streets, it is within a few minutes' walk from the largest department stores, theatres, hotels and clubs.

As if planned to guard its occupants against air-raids and blackouts, there are no windows in the building.

Here are some of the features of the new structure as described by Al Nelson, Assistant Vice-President of NBC and General Manager of KPO:

Five stories high, the building is being constructed of reinforced concrete, trimmed with bands of glass brick. These will admit daylight but will not be transparent and they will be illuminated at night from within to give the structure a dramatic appearance.

It will be air-conditioned throughout. Architecture is modern and streamlined. It will give 52,800 square feet of floor space, more than double, the area of present quarters. A larger percentage of the footage will be devoted to studios and not to unnecessary office and hallway area.

An 80 foot tower will rise above the entrance and as the visitor enters there will be a 16 by 40 foot mural symbolic of the unlimited scope of broadcasting and its service to all the people of the world.

Ten studios will give adequate facilities for all broadcasts, rehearsals and auditions. The largest of these will accommodate audiences of 500 people. All studios open to the public will be on the second floor, easily accessible from elevators and stairway.

Show windows at either side of the entrance and others inside the main lobby will tell the story of radio, will publicize programs and radio-advertised products.

There will be a special system to make all house monitoring possible and to enable executives to dial in any studio, any program or any other local broadcasting station direct from their desks.

Chances of error in switching operations will be reduced to a minimum by means of a master pre-set. At present individual buttons must be punched for all stations that are to carry the next program and this must be done in five seconds. By use of the pre-set this work is all set-up in advance. When chimes ring, only one button will need to be pushed. The pre-set will do all the rest, instantly and accurately.

Except for a public parking garage in the basement and a portion of the first floor, the entire structure will be devoted exclusively to broadcasting - a compact, well-arranged, beautifully designed structure - an ideal combination of radio studios, offices and facilities.

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LABOR SUBCOMMITTEE TO CONSULT ON RADIO CONVERSION

The Radio Labor Advisory Committee will name a subcommittee to provide consultative service to the Electrical Appliance and Durable Goods Branch of the Industry Operations Division, the WPB Labor Division announced last week.

John Hurley, Deputy Chief of the Durable Goods Branch informed a meeting of the Radio Labor Committee that any subcommittee they set up would be called upon soon in an advisory capacity.

Members of the labor advisory group said that unions in the radio industry had suggestions to offer that would help speed conversion of radio plants to production of communications products required by the military services.

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The New York column in the Washington Post carried the following message to ASCAP:

"When Edgar Leslie, who wrote 'America, I Love You', learned that last week Switzerland had banned that song from the radio because of the nation's desire to remain neutral, Leslie - who also wrote 'Among My Souvenirs', 'Me and My Gal', and 'Oh, What a Pal Was Mary' - sighed: 'I'm accustomed to my songs being banned from the radio - after what BMI did to me.'"

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RADIOMEN AND NEWSPAPERMEN NOT DEFERRED

Selective Service officials announced yesterday (Thursday) that no instructions have been given to local draft boards on the deferment of newspapermen or radio employees on the grounds that they are necessary to the maintenance of civilian morale.

Recently, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, stated that he considered newspapers and radio broadcasting services essential industries. Since that time, however, both the press and radio have said that they did not consider their employees entitled to determents.

According to Selective Service rules, General Hershey cannot grant group deferments to those industries which he considers essential, draft officials said yesterday. Only Congress is empowered to make group deferments, it was added.

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NOMINATES WINCHELL FOR "SCAVENGER DEPARTMENT"

Representative Clare E. Hoffman, of Michigan, arose in the House several days ago referring to the recent request of Congressman Vinson of Georgia that Lieut. Commander Walter Winchell, U.S.N.R.F., radio commentator and writer either be put on active duty or disenrolled, saying:

"Some of the boys in the Press Gallery suggested that Walter Winchell was coming down here to find out just how he could serve in the Navy. My thought would be that in view of his past experience and operations there might be in the Navy some division corresponding to the scavenger department, in which he has been operating, and he might get in that. He is fully qualified for that from past experience."

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MR. FLY FLIES BACK TO WORK

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission has returned to Washington after a two weeks' vacation. Considerable mystery seemed to surround his absence but one report was that he had been in Florida.

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UTAH APPLICATION WEIGHED AS TO WARTIME REQUIREMENTS

One of the first cases of its kind since the war, the hearings on the application of the Granite District Radio Broadcasting Co., Murray, Utah, for construction permit for a new station have been reopened for further hearing on the following issues:

"1. To determine whether the proposed construction involves the use of any materials of a type determined by the War Production Board to be critical.

"2. To determine the areas and populations which would receive primary service from the proposed station, and what broadcast service is already available to such areas and populations.

"3. To determine whether the granting of the application would be consistent with the policy announced by the Commission with respect to authorizations involving the use of critical materials.

"4. To determine whether, in view of the facts shown on all of the issues, public interest, convenience, or necessity would be served by the granting of the above-entitled application."

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SETS MANUFACTURE CONTINUED TO LABOR DAY - MAYBE

Manufacturers of radio sets have adopted a new plan that will permit salvaging available man power in their factories and provide consumers with a minimum flow of new radios until Labor Day, Lee McCanne, Assistant General Manager of Stromberg-Carlson was quoted as saying in New York Thursday.

Work on chassis put into production by the industry will cease at midnight of April 23, saving large quantities of vital nickel, aluminum and copper, but set deliveries will not cease. Instead, chassis will be placed into cabinets during the next few months, Mr. McCanne stated, piecing out consumer deliveries till Labor Day.

As a result, radio manufacturers will have time to salvage skilled woodworkers of the industry, many of whom have had more than twenty years of experience in the operation of power tools, saws, finishing machines and delicate hand operations, but whose skills must now be converted to metal work in war output.

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TO STANDARDIZE ARMY RADIO SIGNALING EQUIPMENT

For Release in A.M. Papers of Monday, March 9, 1942

American inventive genius has produced so many new types of radio signaling equipment that the Army Signal Corps has set up a special branch for the purpose of reducing its communication system to a limited number of standardized models, the War Department will announce Monday (March 9).

The new Communications Coordination Branch is headed by Col. David M. Crawford, Signal Corps, one of the Army's leading radio specialists. Colonel Crawford comes to the assignment from a tour of duty with the air defense activities of the Air Force Combat Command. His instructions from Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead, Chief Signal Officer, are to reduce the number of types of equipment to a minimum consistent with the requirements of the Army's arms and services.

In order to reconcile the communication requirements of the fighting arms, these arms are represented by specially qualified officers on the Army Communications and Equipment Coordination Board. This board, a part of the new Communication Coordination Branch, includes representatives of the Infantry, Field Artillery, Cavalry, Coast Artillery, Air Corps and Armored Force, as well as the Signal Corps. Also on the board are liaison officers from the Navy, the Marine Corps and the armed forces of the other United Nations. Progress has already been made in coordinating the radio equipment of Great Britain and the United States, utilizing the best features of inventions developed in the laboratories of both nations.

A major task of the new Communication Coordination Branch is to recommend the frequency bands to be alloted to the various arms and services. This task is similar to some of the controls exercised by the Federal Communications Commission in respect to radio activities of commercial companies. In the case of the Army, the problem is complicated by the fact that the transmitters are for the most part not fixed geographically like those of a civilian broadcasting station. Instead, thousands of them are in rapidly moving airplanes, tanks, and other vehicles. It is the problem of the Signal Corps to keep those transmitters functioning without interference that would disrupt the Army's lifeline of communications.

A third function of the Communication Coordination Branch is to insure uniformity of procedures for using the equipment in the field.

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An example of radio's contribution to the war effort is a series of anti-rumor spot announcements just launched by WOR. The announcements are pointed first at groundless whispering, and also at honest information talked about indiscreetly.

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WALTER DAMM NEW FM BROADCASTERS' PRESIDENT

Walter J. Damm, Manager of Radio for W55?-WTMJ, Milwaukee, was elected President of FM Broadcasters, Inc., the national trade association of FM stations, at its third annual membership meeting in New York. He succeeds John Shepard, 3rd, of The Yankee Network, Boston, whose time is now taken up with other duties including chairmanship of the Broadcasters' Victory Council.

The new Vice-President is Theodore C. Streibert, W71NY-WOR, New York City, while Robert T. Bartley of The Yankee Network was re-elected Secretary-Treasury.

Representatives from approximately two dozen active FM groups throughout the country were in attendance. Among those giving reports were Philip G. Loucks, FMBI Washington counsel; Lee McCanne, Assistant General Manager of the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co.; C. H. Bell of General Electric's commercial engineering section; W. R. David, General Electric Radio and Television Department; and Frank Gunther, Radio Engineering Laboratories.

Three members of the FMBI Board of Directors were re-elected. These are Theodore C. Streibert, W71NY-WOR; John V. L. Hogan, W2XQR-WQXR; and Dr. Ray H. Manson, W51R-WHAM. C. M. Jansky, Jr., of Washington, who has resigned to accept a post with the War Production Board, was replaced by J. H. DeWitt, Jr., of W47NV-WSM, Nashville, Tenn. He will serve for two years.

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CHAINS GROSSED $10,000,000 IN JANUARY

All network radio did a gross of $10,300,000 in January, 1942, which is 12% better than the total which prevailed for the like month in 1941. The NBC-Red figured $3,860,000; the Blue Network, $1,451,000; CBS, $3,930,000, and Mutual, $1,025,000.

The January, '42, figures represent the following boosts by network: NBC-Red, 8%; Blue, 24%; CBS, 2%, and Mutual, 102%.

Compared to the parallel month of '41, magazine lineage in January, 1942, was up 16%, while newspapers showed an increase of 4% in national business.

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FCC ACTION

The Federal Communications on March 3rd took the following action:

WEVD, Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., was granted modification of construction permit for new transmitter, installation of directional antenna for day and night use, increase in power and move, for extension of completion date to April 30,1942; KPQ, Wescoast Broadcasting Co., Wenatchee, Wash., granted special service authorization for period not beyond December 1, 1942, to make changes in equipment and to operate on 560 kc; 500 watts night, 1 KW day; WBBM, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Chicago, Ill., granted construction permit to install a new transmitter, make changes in antenna system and move transmitter to near Itaska, Ill., 11.5 miles southwest of present site (Change in transmitter site requested by Navy Department);

Also, KWKW, Southern Calif. Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Cal., granted modification of construction permit to install directional antenna for daytime use, and approval of transmitter site at Duarte Road and Vista Sts., Pasadena; KWK, Thomas Patrick, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., dismissed petition for rehearing filed by KWK, directed against the Commission's action of September 30, 1941, granting without hearing the application of KFEQ, Inc., St. Joseph, Mo., for construction permit to install a new transmitter and directional antenna, and increase power from 2½ kilowatts day, 500 watts local sunset San Francisco, to 5 kilowatts, unlimited time; also dismissed with prejudice the amended application of KWK to change operating assignment from 1380 to 680 kc., with power of 50 KW day, 25 KW night, using directional antenna, unlimited time.

Applications Received: M. A. Leese Radio Corp., Washington, D.C., construction permit for a new high frequency broadcast station has been amended to change name to The Evening Star Broadcasting Co.; Chattanooga Broadcasting Corp., Chattanooga, Tenn., construction permit for a new broadcast station has been amended to make changes in transmitting equipment, changes in proposed antenna system, change frequency to 800 kc., 1 KW daytime and omit request for facilities of WAPO when vacated; W47C, WJJD, Inc., Chicago, Ill., modification of construction permit as modified for a new high frequency broadcast station, requesting extension of completion date to 7/28/42;

Also, KEX, Oregonian Publishing Co., Portland, Ore., special authorization to operate on 1190 kc., with power of 10 KW, new transmitter, vertical antenna period ending 1/1/43; KRE, Central California Broadcasters, Inc., Berkeley, Calif., construction permit amended to request 960 kc., 1 KW, changes in antenna and facilities KROW, Oakland, Calif., contingent on KROW's change in frequency.

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TRADE NOTES

W. H. Green, a graduate of Iowa State College, recently joined the General Electric Radio & Television Department, with the responsibility for planning and formulating, in conjunction with the Publicity Department, advertising and sales promotion for radio transmitting and carrier-current equipment, and transmitting, industrial, and special-purpose tubes.

"Should an advertiser continue to advertise his products when he cannot deliver them to consumers; can fill only a small percentage of the demand, or can fill all requirements without advertising, under present and future wartime conditions", are a few of the questions answered in a new edition of "FACTS", produced by the NBC Red Network Promotion Department for member stations, agencies and advertisers.

In a statistical survey, the Columbia Broadcasting System disclosed that 287 national defense announcements were made and a total of 30 hours, 21 minutes and 30 seconds was devoted to national defense broadcasts on the network for the period January 1 to 15.

"Salary Report of Telephone and Telegraph Carriers and Holding Companies for 1940", released by the Federal Communications Commission this week, shows 632 officials in those groups drew salaries of $10,000 or more for 1940 as contrasted with 593 the year previous. In 1940 a total of 575 telephone officials and 57 telegraph officials were so paid, compared with 543 and 50 respectively in 1939. In 1940 seven telephone and telegraph officials received salaries of $62,500 and over. Two telephone officials were paid $66,000, and four others received $86,333, $90,000, $100,000, and $206,250 respectively. One telegraph official was paid $85,000. No names are listed in this report.

Criticizing the "This is War" programs, a contribution of the four networks to the Government each Saturday night, a reader of this service writes:

"The networks giving this time are generous indeed and have the best intentions but what in the devil is wrong with the people who are getting up the programs? My guess would be that there are simply too many of them - Corwin, McLeish, Lewis, Ayer, etc. I'm told that Robson was so sore about what happened to his script for the "White House" show that he refused to have his name connected with it."

The first regular series of sponsored programs ever to be aired on a network of more than two commercial FM stations got underway this week (March 3) with the inauguration of the General Electric Company's thrice-a-week news commentaries, featuring globe-trotter Frazier Hunt.

In view of present wartime conditions, the Communications Commission has requested discontinuance of all "urgent" international telegraph service, except "urgent press". This action is the result of conferences with telegraph carriers on the subject. A Commission order last May made unlawful a greater ratio between "urgent" and ordinary messages than 1½ to 1 for service between the United States and foreign points in direct communication therewith.

The value to the administration in publicizing points of importance through the medium of a presidential "Fireside Chat" is claimed to have been demonstrated through a test survey just released by the Samuel E. Gill organization. The survey was said to have shown that persons who had heard the speech were 30 percent more familiar with seven of the major points covered by the President than were a comparable group who did not hear the speech. It was assumed the speech was therefore highly effective.

William Neel, with the National Broadcasting Company since 1934, has been appointed News Editor of the NBC Washington office by Kenneth R. Berkeley, Washington manager. Mr. Neel has been attached to NBC in Washington for a year, first as press representative and later on the news side.

King-Trendle Broadcasting Corp., which operates WXYZ in Detroit has been authorized to construct a FM station on 46.9 megacycles to serve 5,300 square miles. The Amarillo Broadcasting Corp. last week received similar permission to build a station on 45.1 megacycles, covering an area of 5,600 square miles.

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COAXIAL CABLE MAY BE TELEVISION CARRIER

Development of the coaxial cable, which can carry several hundred telephone conversations simultaneously in two pairs of specially designed conductors, reached the point of regular commercial use when the 200-mile cable of this type between Minneapolis and Stevens Point, Wisconsin, was placed in service, Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company reports.

The extensive use of coaxial cables is planned on the longer heavy traffic routes as an economical means of providing long distance circuits. Coaxial cables are suitable also for use in inter-city networks for the transmission of television.

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CONFIDENTIAL RADIO CENSORSHIP BULLETIN

The Office of Censorship in Washington has sent the following confidential note to radio stations, signed by Byron Price, Director of the Office of Censorship:

"Enemy action against continental United States suggests a clarification of certain features of the Radio Code.

"Points under attack, or in imminent prospect of attack, are zones of combat and developments should be reported with great caution. As demonstrated by the submarine attack on the California Coast, enemy forces frequently miss their target because they are not certain of the exact locality. No American radio station will desire to give the enemy that information.

"Accounts of enemy attacks may properly give a general description of any event, and no prior clearance with any government authority is necessary so long as the account omits the following:

"1. Reference to military objectives. Military objectives include, in addition to fortifications, such things as docks, railroads, airfields, public utilities, or industrial plants engaged in war work. Office buildings, residences, churches and other structures unoccupied by war industry are not military objectives.

"2. Exact routes taken by enemy vessels or planes. It is safer to say that planes appeared 'over the Los Angeles area' or something similar.

"3. Counter measures or plans of defense, such as troop mobilizations or movements, or the number or location of anti-aircraft guns or searchlights in action.

"Of course, any of the above may properly be broadcast if released by the Army or Navy Commander on the scene, or his authorized representative."

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With a million and a half enemy aliens registered in the United States, it is evident that the Attorney General's order that short-wave radios be altered or turned in to the local police, is going to mean a lot of service jobs for radio men before finally complied with, C. H. Caldwell recently observed.

Unnaturalized Italians now in our midst number 700,000; Germans 300,000; Hungarians 400,000, and Japs 100,000.

It is apparent then that the few hundreds of sets turned in so far are but a drop in the bucket, in comparison with the vast number of sets held by enemy aliens, and which must eventually be modified or turned in.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

BROADCASTING COMPANY
PLAZA, NEW YO

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No. 1410

March 10, 1942

U. S. BANS RADIO SET MAKING FOR PUBLIC APRIL 22

Formally following up the preliminary limitation order issued in January, the War Production Board has ordered complete cessation of the manufacture of radio sets and phonographs for civilian use after April 22. The latest order affects 55 companies which in 1941 employed about 30,000 persons, produced more than 13,000,000 sets, and did a business of about $240,000,000, using, it was said, 2,100 tons of aluminum; 10,500 tons of copper, 280 tons of nickel and 70,000 tons of steel, all critical materials.

Ninety-five percent of the changeover is expected to be made by the latter part of June. It is estimated, however, that about 3,000,000 more radio sets will be turned out before production is cut off and that the industry will have equipped 87 percent of the homes of the United States with 60 million sets in operation.

The companies to be converted already have military orders aggregating $500,000,000, it was said, while an equal amount of such contracts is held by other radio companies not normally engaged in civilian production. All except thirteen of the fifty-five companies affected by the order have begun participating in the military business.

Provision is made to manufacture replacement parts in order to keep existing home radios going. The question of repair parts and tubes is now being studied intensively by the WPB. The tube replacement problem is being taken up first as it is regarded more immediate. Some WPB officials are said to feel that present inventories of parts, due partly to cancellations of orders by set manufacturers following the set limitation order, will substantially provide the public with adequate supplies of replacement parts for several months. Tube inventories in the hands of manufacturers and also jobbers and dealers are regarded as more limited and also unbalanced.

Chairman Williams of the Priorities Committee of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, and Bond Geddes, Executive Vice President, held a conference last week with the WPB people on the replacement and parts question.

Special allocations of nickel, copper and other metals for replacement tubes probably will be attempted. The limited number of tube manufacturers makes special allocations feasible for replacement tubes, but similar special allocations of materials for replacement components are regarded as very difficult, if not impossible, as an administrative matter. Possible special preference ratings for replacement parts also apparently is not favored in official quarters.

The distribution of special allocations among several hundred parts manufacturers also presents a complicated problem. A solution, however, is assured by officials for some definite future provision for replacement parts.

Discussing the matter of radio set replacements, Chairman James L. Fly of the Defense Communications Board said:

"Assuming that the war continues for a matter of years, there is, of course, the very great possibility that supply of such materials will be much more limited and as the parts wear out the problem will become more significant. But we have so many radio sets in this country if there is anything like an equitable distribution there should not be any difficulty for some years.

"We would feel that an adequate number of receiving sets were utterly essential. However, we have had such liberal purchasing of sets in the past and broad distribution. So many homes have more than one radio. I don't think we can be much alarmed now in view of the supply. I can contemplate the possibility that it might become a serious problem. Of course I would imagine from a defense point of view we woule want every household to have a radio. I don't think, though, at this time it is much of a problem for DCB."

It was indicated by WPB aides that there should be no rationing of the sale of radios now or after the shut-down. Instead, sale of available sets will be on a "first come, first served" basis, on the theory that if the industry continues to meet military needs, there is no necessity or possibility of discriminating between the eligibility of all other radio buyers.

War items which the radio industry make are airplane detecting equipment and military transmitting and receiving sets.

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NBC BARS JAP MUSICIAN DESPITE PLEAS

Not even pleas from Mayor LaGuardia, musicians of the Philharmonic Orchestra, or to David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, have been able to get Yoichi Hiraoka, xylophonist, back on National Broadcasting Company programs on which he has appeared for the past twelve years.

Mr. Sarnoff turned over the petition presented to him to Frank E. Mullen, Executive Vice-President of NBC, who turned it down slating the company had adopted the policy of not engaging enemy aliens and that no exception could be made in this case.

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WIRE CONTROL TIGHTENS U. S. CENSOR POWER

President Roosevelt delegating to the Defense Communications Board powers to control and operate or close all telegraph, telephone and other wire communications facilities was seen in some quarters as tightening the Federal censorship. Under the Executive Order there no longer could be any challenge of government right to control transmission of any and all information which the censors deem harmful.

At the Defense Communications Board, it seemed to be regarded as a routine transaction of taking over the wire facilities just as the radio facilities had previously been commandeered.

"The President has delegated to the Defense Communications Board the comparable power over wire and cables that they now have over radio", Chairman Fly explained. "Of course, the executive order doesn't have anything to do with what the actual plans may or may not be."

It was said by another Board spokesman that the order did not mean a "general taking over" of wire facilities and the order emphasized that "so far as possible" any action taken pursuant to it should not interfere with the procurement needs of civilian governmental agencies, the normal functioning of industry or the maintenance of civilian morale.

Provision is made for just compensation for the use of any facilities taken over.

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YOU'RE RIGHT! IT IS E. F. McDONALD, III

As had been predicted by practically everybody, the bouncing young son recently born to Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., and Mrs. McDonald at Miami, has been named "E. F. III".

"My friends didn't even give me a chance to select the name", Commander McDonald explained when asked about it. "They all wired it in for me. One man even sent a $100 defense bond to the baby made out to 'E. F. III'. So, you see, we couldn't change that name with $100 at stake."

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RADIO MANUFACTURERS STREAMLINE FOR WAR PRODUCTION

Anticipating the order to cease manufacturing civilian radios April 22nd, the full power of the radio industry behind the war program was planned at a meeting in New York City last week by the Board of Directors of the Radio Manufacturers' Association. Also it contemplated reorganizing the RMA on a war basis.

Two new wartime committees were authorized. One is a special "War Production Committee", with H. C. Bonfig, of Camden, N.J., as Chairman. Other members are E. A. Nicholas of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Ray F. Sparrow of Indianapolis. This committee will deal with the conversion of the industry from civilian to war production, including problems of inventories and all matters relating to mobilization of the radio industry's assets and forces behind the war program. Also, the committee will be the direct industry contact with WPB, the Office of Price Administration, the Army, Navy and other government agencies.

Another new special RMA committee is that on Replacement and Repair Parts. Its Chairman is J. J. Kahn of Chicago, and other members are Octave Blake, of South Plainfield, N. J.; H. E. Osmun, of Milwaukee, S. T. Thompson of Chicago, and Robert F. Herr, of Philadelphia. This committee will contact WPB in all problems relating to securing special allocations or other provisions for adequate manufacture and supply to the trade and the public of replacement and repair parts. New services to assist in the distribution of war contracts to RMA member companies - to "streamline" RMA for war operations - were planned, on manufacturing, engineering services and trade problems.

The parts trade show, scheduled for June in Chicago was called off.

The Chicago June convention program of RMA also is being revised. Instead of extending the convention over two days, it is proposed to hold a one-day general industry assemblage, of non-members as well as RMA companies in Chicago for intensive business sessions and including the annual election of officers, directors,etc. The present plans provide for holding the annual industry banquet and also the usual industry golf tournament.

The Directors provided for the decrease in the minimum dues of the Association to further widen its membership and activities. To enable smaller companies to join and receive its wartime services, the Board authorized a change in the dues. Instead of a flat minimum rate of $200 on gross sales, the Board decreased the minimum to $100, based on sales under $200,000, with a rate of $150 on sales of $300,000, and $200 on the present sales basis of $400,000 annually.

Four new members of RMA are: The Howard Radio Company and Travler Karenola Radio & Television Corporation of Chicago, and the Coil Engineering & Manufacturing Company of Roanoke, Indiana, together with Ad. Auriema, Inc., of New York City. These membership accessions brought the RMA rolls to a total of 131, the highest in more than ten years.

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DCB PRIORITIES, TELEVISION AND RECLASSIFICATION DISCUSSED

Chairman James L. Fly, at his press conference Monday, the first he has held since returning from a vacation in Florida, answered quite a few questions. The first one was:

"Under this new priority of classifying employees the Commission was split into two categories - in Class 2 the Commission employees on defense work, and Class 5 the others. Is the Commission making any survey or plans to transfer Class 5 employees to defense agencies?"

"No, there has been no concrete plan around those lines", Chairman Fly replied. "Of course where functions may be classed as non-essential, I assume, like other agencies, we will be perfectly willing to have personnel transferred to defense work. I don't know to what extent. One of our great difficulties here is that there is a close relationship from one branch of the work to the other and as you move along from one phase of it to another there is always a close tie-up of the various businesses. Licensing - I suppose that is classed as non-defense but you will find how awfully close that is in all phases along down the line."

With regard to securing necessary materials for station construction and repair, also with regard to the present status of FM and television, Mr. Fly said, in response to questions:

"I am fearful that we are going to have some further problems on priorities. At least I have heard some strange rumblings in the distance. On that I think it seems at every turn we are reminded of the fact that after all these main questions are going to be in any case as to how many Japs and Germans we are going to get with given materials. There have already come suggestions that rules that we have established may not be strict enough from a defense point of view. In other words, we may in due course face a question as to even in defense functions which defense function is paramount. While there is nothing immediately pressing on us there, from defense people there come suggestions of an awfully strong approach.

"We will also have to give attention pretty promptly to FM and television, experimental operations, and the like. Those suggestions are not quite as clear as the standard broadcast and rules have not been formulated. But that is something which is just around the corner.

"I suppose you gentlemen have noticed what's happened to radio receiving sets? That won't have much of an impact on standard broadcast. I think there are around 57 million sets in this country and, generally speaking, that should be enough to go around to meet all needs. There might be some inconvenience in a new community. I suppose that everybody who listens to a radio has at least one, and there are considerable number of new sets with repair materials available, so I don't think we will have any critical problem on standard receivers. But there may be some impact on FM and television.

"Speaking of television, I suppose you are familiar with the work that RCA is doing in New York and other companies are doing in other cities, but particularly the work of RCA in cooperating with OCD is quite impressive. They have been giving a series of lectures and exhibitions and instructions to the various Civilian Defense employees and representatives. I think around 50,000 people representative of all cross sections have already taken those courses and that, incidentally, is a very splendid thing for television, I should think, because it taps almost a new and very selected audience in that field. I think it will be helpful for the future stability of television when it gets going."

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SOUND DISPERSION SYSTEM IN WSPD'S NEW HOME

New studios of WSPD, Toledo, utilizing the dispersion acoustics theory developed by Dr. C. P. Boner of the University of Texas, and also installed by WFAA, Dallas, have been occupied by the station's staff. The new headquarters are now in WSPD's own building in downtown Toledo.

"The dispersion system, installed in all five studios, is designed to eliminate dead sound and to facilitate sound dispersion by dispensing with the conventional method of having studio surfaces that blur and d-energize sound waves", Broadcasting Magazine states.

"The new dispersion provides for hard surfaces which break up delayed sound waves by directing it from surface to surface thereby rendering ineffective any tendency to create relative effects into the microphone. Special reflector surfaces are built, curved to locate the stiffener in them so that all frequencies involved in speech and music are accommodated. The new studio technique is regarded as particularly desirable for FM stations.

"In keeping with Toledo's position as one of the world's glass centers, glass fixtures have been installed wherever possible. Corridors and studios are inlaid asphalt tile and lined with vitrolite with a blue border. In the circular reception lounge a large mural has been painted by Robert Kumler, noted midwestern artist. Studio layouts and designs were prepared by the WSPD personnel."

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KGEI HAS LISTENERS WHO MIGHT BE KILLED FOR LISTENING

Lights flickered out as San Franciscans went to bed. But on top of Nob Hill, in a carefully guarded hotel suite, a crew of 22 men knuckled down to work.

They run KGEI, the powerful General Electric short-wave radio station which beams news, a la American, to Tokyo and points south.

"And midnight here in San Francisco is just good listening time over there", writes Sigrid Arne of World Wide News, describing the station.

"So men in shirt sleeves settled down to edit the news for Japan, China, Thai, the Philippines, Burma and the Dutch East Indies. A Chinese man translated for his people. So did a Hollander, a Frenchman, a Filipino - and a Japanese - the same one who teaches American naval officers his language.

"They broadcast to areas where their listeners would be killed, if they were found listening: To areas where our Southern Pacific Allies listen as tensely as we do for good news to areas flooded by radio TOKYO with the sort of news the Japanese wish their neighbors to believe.

"So the job's constantly exciting: Particularly when they get radiograms from the Burma road, the Borneo jungle, and even smuggled letters from Tokyo itself - from Japanese.

"But there are high points.

"Take the night KGEI heard its own music program broken by a 'KGEI', which announced excitedly that Japanese bombers were over San Francisco, bombs had begun to fall, half the city was in flames. That sort of news could be dynamite in the nooks and crannies of the South Pacific, where half-literate millions may not have made up their minds.

"KGEI men rubbed their eyes. Below them lay peaceful, brightly lighted San Francisco. Not a bomb, they listened carefully to the phony 'KGEI'. It was an American voice, some sort of new Lord Haw Haw in Tokyo. They still wonder who he is and they'd like to ---.

"KGEI quickly denied the phony broadcast, and immediately started sending its programs over three to five beams to the Orient so listeners can pick them up on several dial spots. No more such tricks have been pulled by the Tokyo Haw Haw.

"But his voice keeps putting out Tokyo's newscases. He gets relief some nights from a man whose English is good, but whose voice is gutteral. KGEI guesses he's German."

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TREASURY URGED TO USE PAID ADVERTISING

An editorial in the Editor & Publisher reads in part:

"The Treasury Department has said that it has no funds available for the purchase of publication space or radio time for its promotion of Defense Bonds and Stamps. With more reason, it might have said that it had no money available for the printing of the bonds and stamps that it is selling to the public.

"How are we going to make this war personal to the men and women of Main Street?

"Answer - By the adoption of modern techniques in the marketing of Federal securities - by an appeal written by advertising psychologists to the mass mind of our people to inspire mass buying - by the use of paid display advertising in newspapers-- and when we urge this upon the Government we do so out of love of country and not in support of any petty, selfish newspaper publisher interest.

"Anyone who knows anything about selling knows that there is no other way known to the mind of man whereby an idea as to goods and services may be so economically implanted in the minds of millions with proper emphasis and at almost the same moment of time as through paid display advertising."

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ENEMY ALIEN TRANSMITTER REPORTED SEIZED

A powerful short-wave radio transmitter was in the hands of Federal agents at Albuquerque, New Mexico, according to reports from there after swift raids produced contraband and scores of enemy aliens.

Radio technicians said the transmitter, seized last Friday night in a continuing roundup of alien Japanese, Germans and Italians, was capable of broadcasting around the world.

Contraband included firearms, ammunition, cameras and radio sets.

FBI agents declined to say whether arrests were made in connection with the seizure of the transmitter. Information concerning the aliens also was withheld.

No confirmation of the seizure could be secured at the Federal Communications Commission. It was explained that when a station operating illegally is suspected of being subversive, the case is turned over to the FBI for whatever action the Department of Justice may take and any information about it must be forthcoming from that source.

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JAPS BROADCASTING PRISONERS' NAMES BACKFIRES

The Japanese radio propaganda technique has been revamped, in part, as an indirect result of a unique promotion stunt employed by United Press, the U.P. said last week.

It was discovered by members of U.P.'s San Francisco listening post that Japanese short-wave broadcasters were broadcasting recorded voices of American prisoners of war as "bait" to get listeners for their propaganda. At the start of each broadcast the Japanese announcer would give the names of six prisoners whose messages would be presented at the end of the show. Fifteen minutes of propaganda would follow. Then the messages would be aired.

The listening post filtered out the Japanese propaganda and recorded the voices of the American prisoners. Phonograph records were then made and mailed to client newspapers in the home towns of the prisoners. Newspaper publishers played the recordings for relatives of the war prisoners, then gave the discs to the families.

Taking no chances on what a prisoner might say into a live mike, the Japanese at their end recorded the voices and then broadcast from transcriptions. According to U.P. listening post experts, the Japanese apparently played the recording back at a speed slower than that at which they were recorded. As a result, voices, while recognizable, were low pitched and slow. Because of this variation in playback speed, relatives of several of the war prisoners said the speakers sounded "doped". These comments were quoted in American short-wave broadcasts, beamed to Japan.

Japanese propagandists recognized that their efforts were backfiring and altered their technique. Now, instead of presenting the recorded voices of American prisoners, a Japanese announcer reads in English.

The United Press listening post still is recording the Japanese broadcasts, discarding the propaganda, and moving brief "special interest" stories on the quotes from the Americans to newspapers in towns from which the prisoners come.

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When asked if there was anything new on the short-wave and broadcast plans of the Donovan and Rockefeller, a DCB spokesman said:

"No, we are giving that whole business study and I think we are all hopeful that some agreeable plan will come out of the studies and discussions. Something that will be effective and agreeable to everybody. I think at least the form has not been concluded. I should imagine within a couple of weeks it might emerge in some more definite form."

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TRADE NOTES

Leighton Peebles, head of the Radio Section of the War Production Board, has been made Chairman of the Communications Branch in the WPB reorganization of industry operations establishing 24 industry branches, such as automotive, industrial, machinery, lumber and so on. Each chief will serve as the "official point of contact" between the WPB and all committees of the industry assigned him.

Stewart-Warner Corp. reported 1941 consolidated net profit of $1,656,680, after $500,000 provision for contingencies, equal to $1.30 a share, compared with $1,470,804, or $1.18 a share in 1940.

The annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters will be held at the Statler Hotel in Cleveland on May 11 to 14.

"The radio has been completely stopped from expressing anything contrary to the paid prejudice of those in authority", a reader writes to the Washington Post.

"It may interest the taxpayers to know that the War Department is making recordings of all radio speakers, and then mimeographing them to send around to stations, etc.

"A speaker on a local station was surprised recently to see everything he had said in a recent broadcast in mimeograph form in the hands of another station.

"Is this really to protect the nation from its enemies, or is it a matter of politics and personalities?

"We are glad the newspapers are still free."

Sonotone Corporation and Subsidiary - For 1941: Net profit, $346,463, equal after preferred dividends to 43 cents each on 792,878 common shares, against $272,760, or 34 cents a common share, in previous year; sales, $4,265,721, compared with $3,035,115. Current assets on Dec. 31 last were $1,812,631, against $1,135,862 at end of 1940, and current liabilities were $725,542, against $301,091.

The contents of the March issue of Bell Laboratories Record are as follows: "Measuring Small Relative Motions in Central-Office Switches", by W. S. Gorton; "Brittle Temperature of Rubber", M. L. Selker; "A Telephone Set For Exposed Locations"; "High-Precision Frequency Comparions", L. A. Meacham; "Grounding of High-Gain High-Frequency Amplifiers", T. F. Gleichmann.

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HYGRADE ISSUES AIR RAID FOLDERS TO RADIO SERVICEMEN

An Air Raid Precautions Direct Mail Folder and a Poster is being made available by Hygrade Sylvania Corporation to Sylvania servicemen. Eighteen precautions, vitally important to the protection of the public, are illustrated and set forth on these posters. They are printed in two colors, bright red and black.

Sylvania servicemen can get the Air Raid folders for the cost of imprinting only: 100 - $1.00; 250 - $1.50; 500 - $2.00; 1000 - $3.00 and 2000 - $4.50.

Size, flat, is 8½" x 11". With every order of 250 or more, Sylvania gives the serviceman a jumbo size blow-up, 17" x 22" for mounting on his window.

"Offering these Air Raid Precautions Folders to servicemen is in line with Sylvania's efforts to keep radio retailers promotionally in tune with the times", says Henry C. L. Johnson of Hygrade Sylvania. "But, even more than that, it is an attempt to present the serviceman to the public as a home communications radio servant.

"Sylvania advises that radio servicemen use the folder either as a direct mail piece or as a door to door handout, offering it at the same time, by means of the poster, to street traffic."

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WOR SUIT ESTABLISHES CALL LETTERS' PROTECTION

A legal precedent affecting the broadcasting industry was established last week in Federal Court for New York District, when Judge Murray Hulbert issued a permanent injunction against William C. Orloff forbidding him to use the firm name of W.O.R. Printing Company. The suit was brought by the Bamberger Broadcasting Service, operator of radio station WOR.

Maintaining a station holds its license only through sufferance of the Federal Communications Commission and the license may be withdrawn by the FCC at any time, Judge Hulbert ruled that a station, nevertheless, is entitled to protection of its call letters.

Judge Hulbert's decision stated that the Bamberger Broadcasting Service is entitled to exclusive use of the call letters, WOR. Furthermore, the decision held that use of them by the defendant constituted unfair business practice, despite the fact that Orloff was not in actual competition with Station WOR.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1411

March 13, 1942

DECLARES FLY BLOCKED WIRE TAPPING BILL

That Chairman James L. Fly was the only important man in official position who was against the passage of legislation to permit Army, Navy and Federal Bureau of Investigation to tap wires or radio in combatting espionage and sabotage was charged by Representative Emanuel Celler of New York. The bill is now before the House Judiciary subcommittee.

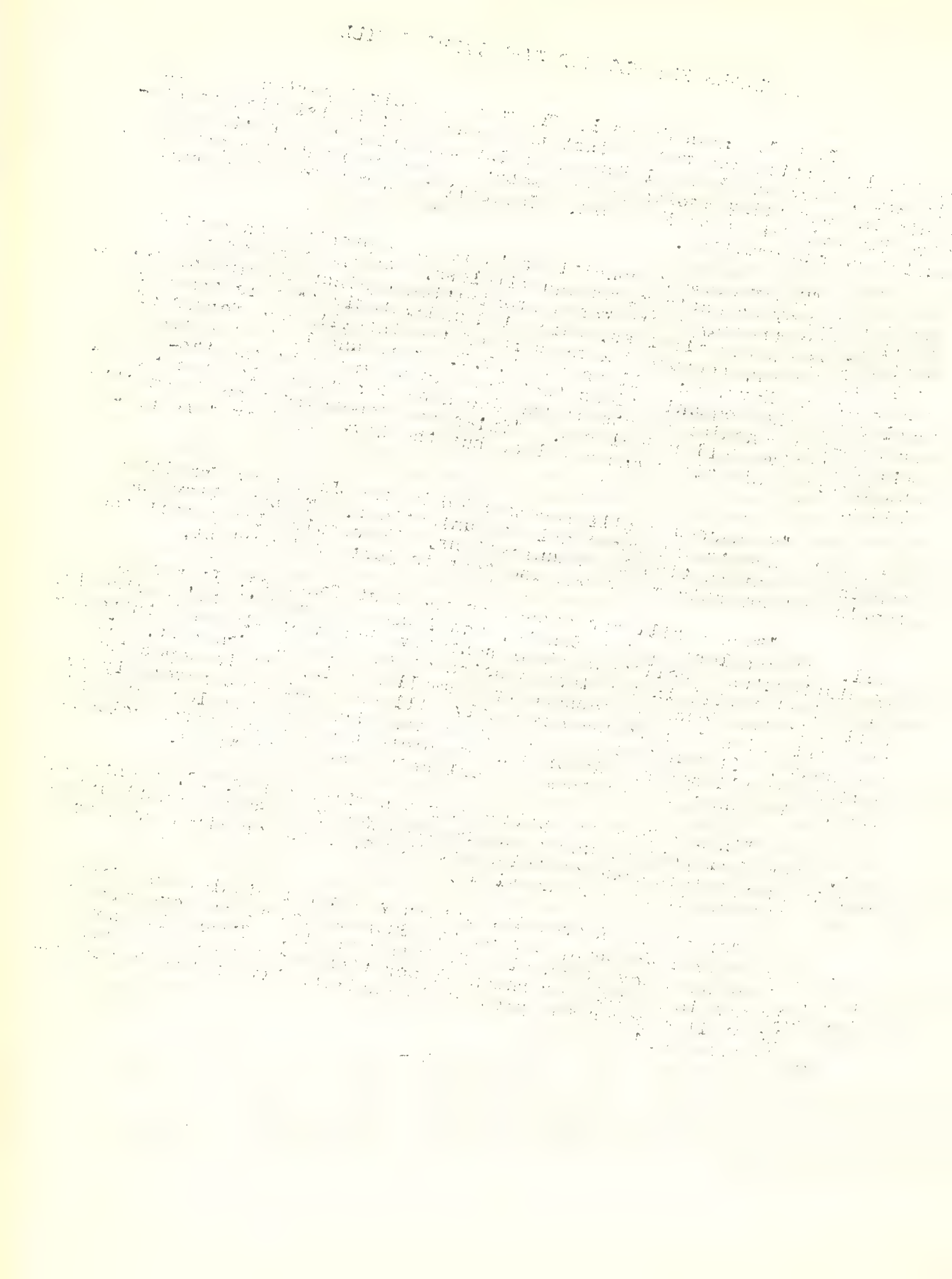
"Under present conditions there is a prohibition against the tapping of domestic wires and wireless. At the time of the Pearl Harbor tragedy there was a prohibition against tapping of international wires and wireless, which led undoubtedly to this tragedy at Pearl Harbor, because the members of the intelligence forces of the Army and Navy, as well as the F.B.I., were unable to tap the cables and the communications that were inaugurated by the two-hundred-odd consular agents of the Japanese Government located there", Representative Celler declared. "Spies and saboteurs tapped domestic and interoceanic wires and wireless but the Navy and Army were precluded.

"We passed a bill recommended by the Judiciary Committee with reference to international communications. We now allow the tapping of international communications. We should also permit the tapping of domestic wires because that is just as important.

"Such a bill was passed by the last Congress. It was my bill. It was lost in the Senate, and I use the word 'lost' advisedly. My distinguished colleague (Representative Hobbs of Alabama) introduced a similar bill in the last session of the present Congress. It failed in the House of passage by a small margin. It is hoped that the bill which I introduced recently will be considered favorably by the House. It sanctions the right to tap wired and wireless communications of all sorts. At present we protect spies and fifth columnists. We cannot ferret them out unless we tap their wires.

"In New York the police may tap wires but F.B.I. agents may not. New York police, under the revised New York State constitution may intercept telephone or telegraph wires, radio or wireless messages. That seems and is rather anomalous.

"President Roosevelt, Attorney General Biddle, and former Attorney General Jackson, now on the Supreme Court, approve wire tapping. Most high governmental officials want it. Strangely enough the only man in a high governmental position who opposed and who probably still opposes the project is Chairman Fly of the Communications Commission."



Representative Celler then quoted from an editorial in the Baltimore Sun as follows:

"Legislation of wire tapping to combat espionage and sabotage would hinder rather than help the national defense program", James L. Fly, Federal Communications Commission Chairman, told the House Judiciary Committee, according to members.

They quoted Mr. Fly, a former naval officer and a Naval Academy graduate, as saying Government officials engaged with various aspects of the defense program would have virtually to discontinue use of telephones and rely on slower means of communications, such as personal conference, if wire tapping were legalized.

"Otherwise", he said, according to committee members, "vital defense information might fall into the hands of wire-tapping Federal agents not entitled to the information and likely, because of their unfamiliarity with certain technical questions to pass on the information in a dangerous fashion."

"Mr. Fly's views on this point were elicited", members said, "by committee questions which also brought a reminder from the witness that the official regulations of the Navy Department warn naval officers to be careful in using telephones lest their conversations be intercepted by persons outside the service."

"The committee also was reminded by Mr. Fly", members said, "that during the World War Congress regarded wire tapping as inimical rather than helpful to national defense and specifically prohibited its use in a 1918 statute."

Mr. Fly told the committee that what is needed is not a statute legalizing even limited wire tapping, but legislation tightening up the present law against wire tapping.

He suggested, they said, that the committee might be interested to that end, in outlawing the manufacturing of wire-tapping equipment, adding that the company supplying such equipment to the Justice Department advertises its ware for public sale in telephone books.

"Finally, Mr. Fly said, experience has shown that wire tapping is of little genuine use in the detection of crime and that its effectiveness is outweighed by the cost and abuses involved."

Representative Celler concluded by saying, "If we don't pass my bill, our treacherous alien enemies and spies will have the untrammeled and safe use of the channels of wire and wireless."

Rear Admiral S. C. Hooper told the House committee that the Navy Department favored the bill.

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AGAIN ASSURES DISCRETION IN TAKING OVER RADIO AND WIRES

In announcing that the President had signed the Executive Order delegating to the Defense Communications Board his authority under Section 606 of the Communications Act, to authorize Governmental use, control or closure of wire communication facilities as a war measure, Chairman James L. Fly, of that Board, again assured the industry that no drastic action was contemplated. He added:

"It is comparable to the Executive Order signed December 10, which transferred to the Board like authority in connection with radio facilities. These Executive Orders do not indicate any change in policy. They simply coordinate in the Defense Communications Board particular powers granted by the statute to the President as war essentials. There is no intention at this time to take over radio, wire or cable facilities on a broad scale or to exercise unnecessary power over such facilities. Rather, the new Executive Order passes to the Board, which is representative of the Federal services concerned with communications in wartime, the necessary authority to act promptly where conditions require."

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ASCAP QUARTERLY PROFIT REPORTED TO BE $950,000

According to Variety, the American Society of Composers is coming back strong.

"If the present trend of collections continue, ASCAP may distribute as much as $950,000 for the initial quarter of 1942", the entertainment field magazine states. "This figure is but $60,000 less than the divvy which was made for the like quarter of 1940. It is even believed within the Society's financial quarters that unless war conditions cause a sharp decline in radio advertising that ASCAP will be able to make a distribution of at least $4,000,000 this year.

"With the Society's overhead reduced by $600,000, as compared to what it was at the end of 1940, the membership will have come through its fight with the radio interest with but slight parings of their individual performance incomes."

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Because of the blackout in the Capital, the Washington Hebrew Congregation called off its regular Friday evening service, and instead the minister of the congregation, Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld, broadcast a short service to members in their homes over Station WWDC.

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I. T. & T. ARRANGES FOR BRAZIL TO HEAR FINANCE MINISTER

The radio address by Dr. Arthur de Souza Costa, Finance Minister of Brazil, who spoke from the Yale Club in New York, on March 9th, was heard by radio listeners in Brazil over the United States-Brazil radiotelephone channel and the Brazilian Government network of 68 local radio stations which re-broadcast the speech as it came over the radiotelephone.

The broadcast was arranged by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation in cooperation with the Department of Information and Press of the Brazilian Government. Dr. Souza Costa's address served as a report to the Brazilian people of the far reaching agreements of mutual benefit to Brazil and the United States which were successfully negotiated with the United States Government in Washington last week by Dr. Souza Costa and the other members of his party.

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BIG WEST COAST SHORT-WAVE INSTALLATION BEGUN

O. F. Walker, radio engineer of the General Electric Company, is now in San Francisco supervising the installation of the 100,000-watt short-wave transmitter, which will be another gun in a kilocyclic battery "shooting" from the United States across the Pacific in the propaganda war with Japan.

The powerful transmitter, built by General Electric and operated previously at Station WGEO, Schenectady, for short-wave broadcasts to Europe and Latin America, will use the call letters KWID in San Francisco. Operators of the station will be Associated Broadcasters, Inc., who have long-wave station KSFO. G.E. is completing another 100,000-watt transmitter for WGEO at Schenectady.

KWID, which will have studios and offices at the Hotel Mark Hopkins, will render additional short-wave service to that now being given by General Electric's 50,000-watt San Francisco station KGEI, with studios and offices at the Fairmont Hotel. KGEI has been broadcasting to Latin America, Asia, the Antipodes, and Africa for more than three years, and is at present the only United States short-wave broadcasting station west of the Mississippi. KGEI is now broadcasting in eight languages and two foreign dialects.

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TWO HOUSE COMMITTEES CONSIDER INVESTIGATING FCC

Although it was believed the matter had probably been shelved for the duration of the war, the House Committee on Rules and the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at almost the same hour yesterday (Thursday) unexpectedly showed a live interest in investigating the Federal Communications Commission. The Rules Committee called Chairman Fly to the Capitol on short notice and gave him a grilling in considering a resolution introduced by Representative Cox (D.) of Georgia, to investigate the Commission.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce set Tuesday, April 14, to take up the bill of Representative Sanders (D.), of Louisiana, which would not only investigate but would completely reorganize the FCC.

Despite this sudden activity and the declaration of Representative Cox that "We haven't scratched the surface yet", there were those who were inclined to believe that Congress would not take on an FCC investigation or reorganization when the main attention of everything on the Hill was focused on the war.

The questioning of Chairman Fly covered a variety of topics ranging from the spanking it was alleged the FCC was giving to the newspaper owned stations to why they didn't "can" Dr. Goodwin Watson, Chief Analyst of the Foreign Propaganda section after the House had refused to appropriate funds for Watson's salary, alleging that he was a Communist.

"Aren't you concerned about the intent of Congress?" asked Representative Nichols, (D.), of Oklahoma.

"Yes", replied Mr. Fly. "I think I'm under a duty to give Congress all the facts bearing on the matter before a final decision is made. The Commission felt the Senate committee ought to see the man and hear him."

Mr. Fly said he held no brief for Dr. Watson and "frankly I don't believe in some of his previous writings and expressions". Inferring that Congress contemplated a further effort to remove Dr. Watson, Mr. Nichols said, "We'll certainly act."

Representative Wigglesworth (R.), of Massachusetts, backing Mr. Cox's request for an FCC investigation, had told the committee that it was "perfectly shocking" to keep Dr. Watson on the Commission payroll in view of the House action and in view of his purported beliefs and principles.

Representative Cox commented that if all Commission employees similar to Mr. Watson were discharged, the Commission staff would be virtually halved.

"There are more fellow-travelers and more revolutionists" in the FCC than in any other agency, Mr. Cox added.

During hearings on the FCC appropriation bill this year, Representative Starnes, (D.), of Alabama, accused Mr. Watson of having been connected with Communist-front organizations.

When Representative Cox started reading his charges against Chairman Fly and the FCC, the latter was asked if he didn't care to retire to another room. "No", Mr. Fly replied, "I'd like to stay here and hear them."

Mr. Fly asserted that the FCC had no preconceived plan to break up joint radio ownership of broadcasting stations.

The Commission, he said, has undertaken a study of the problems involved in joint newspaper-radio ownership, but has made no findings. There remained a question, he said, whether the Commission had authority in this field.

Mr. Fly emphatically replied "No", when Mr. Cox asked whether Mr. Fly and other Commission members had not proceeded in the case with the intention of banning joint membership. He denied that he ever had contended the Commission had authority in the matter and said "there is a serious question as to whether the Commission can do anything about it" if it should develop that something should be done.

To Mr. Wigglesworth's charges that the Commission had failed to break up monopolies, Mr. Fly referred to a recent order seeking to sever the Red and Blue networks of the National Broadcasting Co. system and "return control of the stations back to their owners."

Mr. Wigglesworth had previously accused the Commission of having failed to take proper steps to prevent monopolies. He said the three large broadcasting systems, Columbia, National and Mutual, controlled all the clear channels and that 95 percent of the available power and 40 percent of the time of their affiliates was controlled by the chains. From 60 to 100 percent of the earnings of the member stations from the chain-controlled time, Mr. Wigglesworth said, went to the chains.

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"The Radio Division of the Office of Cens orship has given its final instructions to Mutual, the only station which will broadcast the local baseball games", Leonard Lyons writes in his New York column. "So that the broadcasts will contain no weather information helpful to the enemy, this is the announcement which will be read, in the event that a game is called because of rain: 'Because of circumstances beyond our control at the scene of the game, and because of the censorship regulations, we are concluding our broadcast of today's ball game at this time.

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PHILCO EXPECTS NO FINANCIAL STRAIN IN CONVERSION

James T. Buckley, President of the Philco Corporation, was reported as saying in a letter to stockholders that it was expected that conversion of the company's plants to war production could be accomplished without undue strain on its financial condition, and that substantial war orders would be received.

In view of the stoppage of manufacture of radios and refrigerators and the general uncertainties of the times, he added, "it is obvious that no prophecies concerning future dividends can be made. The policy of the board with respect to dividends will continue to be guided by the company's level of earnings and cash position."

Sayre M. Ramsdell, since 1922 in charge of advertising and sales promotion for Philco radios, announced that he will head a new advertising agency,--Sayre M. Ramsdell Associates, Inc., to specialize in industrial accounts. He will continue to serve as a member of the Board of Philco Corporation.

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RADIO AGAIN REACHES EAST INDIES VIA SUMATRA

Radio communication between the United States and the Dutch East Indies, was re-established this week by R.C.A. Communications, Inc., with the opening of a direct radiotelegraph circuit between San Francisco and Medan, capital of Sumatra. Communication with the East Indies had been broken off since March 7, when Batavia fell to the Japanese invaders.

Working in collaboration with Dutch Government communications officials, RCAC established the new circuit following a series of preliminary tests.

One of the first messages to travel over the new circuit was from a bank in Madras, India, to its branch office in Medan. Although a distance of only 700 miles across the Bay of Bengal separates the two points, the Japanese had cut the cable between India and Sumatra, and direct radio service was not available. The bank in Madras, therefore, sent its message by wire to Bombay, India. From Bombay it was relayed to London by radio. An RCA radiogram then went from London to New York, from New York to San Francisco, and from San Francisco to Medan. Altogether, the message travelled around the globe a total distance of 27,000 miles.

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ADDITIONAL HEARINGS BECAUSE OF EMERGENCY

The following standard broadcast applications for construction permits, on which hearings have already been heard, were designated for further hearing upon additional issues raised by the policy with respect to new construction under the present emergency:

Park Cities Broadcasting Co., Dallas, Texas., for a new station to operate on 710 kilocycles with power of 5 KW, unlimited time; WTCN, Minnesota Broadcasting Corp., Minneapolis, Minn., to change frequency from 1280 to 710 kc., now operates with power of 1 KW night and 5 KW day; WHB, WHB Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo., to change frequency from 980 to 710 kc., now operates with 1 KW daytime; Camden Broadcasting Co., Camden, N. J., for new station to operate on 820 kc., with 500 watts power, daytime; WICA, WICA, Inc., Ashtabula, Ohio, to install new transmitter and increase power from 1 KW daytime, to 5 KW day and 1 KW night, unlimited time; operates on 970 kc.; WWSW, Walker & Downing Radio Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa., to change frequency from 1490 to 970 kc., and increase power from 250 watts to 5 KW, unlimited time; Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., Houston, Tex., for new station to operate on 1230 kc.; Texas Star Broadcasting Co., Houston, Tex., and Greater Houston Broadcasting Co., Inc., Houston, Texas., for new station to operate on 1230 kc.;

Also, WBRE, Louis G. Baltimore, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., for a synchronous station at Scranton, Pa., to operate with 100 watts; WBRE operates on 1340 kc. with 250 watts, unlimited time; Dorman Schaeffer, Klamath Falls., Ore., for a new station on 1400 kc. with 250 watts, unlimited time; Herald Publishing Co., Klamath Falls, for a new station on 1400 kc., with 250 watts, unlimited time; South Florida Broadcasting, Inc., Miami, Fla., for a new station to operate on 1450 kc., with 250 watts, unlimited time; West Allis Broadcasting Co., West Allis, Wis., for a new station to operate on 1480 kc., with 250 watts, daytime; Robert V. Lee, Bradenton, Fla., for a new station to operate on 1490 kc., with 250 watts power; KMLB, Liner's Broadcasting Station, Inc., Monroe, La., to change frequency from 1230 to 1440 kc., and increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW, unlimited time; KNOE, Inc., Monroe, La., for a new station to operate on 1450 kc., with 250 watts, unlimited time.

Applications Received: KOL, Seattle Broadcasting Co., Seattle, Wash., construction permit to install new transmitter, changes in directional antenna for day and night use, change frequency from 1300 to 880 kc., increase power from 1 KW night, 5 KW day to 10 KW and move transmitter; General Electric Co., Portable-Mobile, construction permit for a new experimental television relay broadcast station to be operated on 312000-324000 kc., 25 watts (to be used with commercial television station WRGB); Sunland Broadcasting Corp., DeLand, Fla., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

Designated for Hearing: J. C. Horton, Santa Ana, Calif., pursuant to policy with respect to new construction under present emergency, application for construction permit for new station; Florida National Building Corp., Miami, Fla., same as above; Associated Broadcasters, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., - pursuant to policy with respect to new construction under present emergency, application for construction permit for new station; hearing to be consolidated with hearing on applications of WIRE requesting 50 KW on 1190 kc., WOWO for renewal of license and increase in power to 50 KW, WGL and WKBV for renewal of licenses; KSD, The Pulitzer Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo., - pursuant to policy with respect to new construction under present emergency application for construction permit to change frequency from 550 to 940 kc., increase power from 1 KW night, 5 KW LS, to 50 KW, install new transmitter and new directional antenna for night use, and move transmitter; KROY, Royal Miller, Sacramento, Calif., - pursuant to policy with respect to new construction under present emergency, application for construction permit to change frequency from 1240 to 1030 kc., increase power from 100 watts to 10 KW, unlimited time, move transmitter locally and install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use; hearing to be consolidated with hearing on applications of KFXD, Nampa, Idaho, and KRNR, Roseburg, Ore., requesting use of the same frequency.

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COUGHLIN'S BROADCASTS NETTED LEAGUE $2,000,000

Net income of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's Radio League of the Little Flower over a 10-year period, according to a league bookkeeper, reached more than $2,000,000, an Associated Press dispatch from Detroit states.

Miss Alberta Ward, bookkeeper who testified before a Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission referee's hearing, said the total net income for the 10-year period ending September 30, 1940, was $2,028,570.92.

Father Coughlin's parish, the Shrine of the Little Flower, received most of the money, Miss Ward said. She said the shrine received $575,386.60 over a four-year period ending September 30, 1934, and $751,714.82 over a like period ending in 1938.

A hearing is being conducted by Referee Henry Glicman on the league's appeal from a commission ruling that it is not a charitable organization and must, therefore, pay payroll taxes to the State.

League employees, Mr. Glicman said, have been refused State jobless benefits because these taxes have not been paid.

The League's net annual receipts reached a high mark of $574,416 in 1938, Miss Ward said. The receipts fell to $102,254 in 1939 and to $82,283 in 1940, she said. In September of 1940, Father Coughlin announced his retirement from broadcasting.

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TRADE NOTES

Of the 90,569 households reported on in Vermont in the 1940 Census, returns of which are just being compiled, 80,253 have radios.

Paul Porter, Columbia Broadcasting System lawyer in Washington, has resigned to take the position of Assistant Administrator in Charge of the Rent Division of the Office of the Price Administrator. Mr. Porter has been with Columbia for five years, having previously served with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Reducation of the number of sizes of incandescent light bulbs to save critical materials has been discussed at a meeting in Washington recently of the Incandescent and Flurescent Lamp Industry Advisory Committee. There are now some 2500 different sizes of different types of incandescent bulbs, for home and store lighting, for flashlights, for radio and automobile panels, etc. Each bulb contains critical war materials - copper, brass, nickel and tungsten.

At the meeting, it was suggested that the number of sizes might be reduced to approximately 1000.

In the census just taken, a dwelling unit was enumerated as having a radio if it contained a usable radio set or one only temporarily out of repair.

Frazier Hunt, General Electric newscaster, told the part radio is playing in helping the Bank of China transact its business, in one of his recent "world news" programs over CBS.

"Amidst the chaos of falling bombs, the business of the Bank of China does not halt (in Chunking). The financial life-blood of China, which sustains the battle-hardened warriors of Chiang Kai-Chek, must be kept flowing despite the daily sowing of death from the skies.

"How can bank employees keep working? How can the officials of the Bank of China keep in touch with isolated branches throughout Free China? Radio, best known of all the electronic sciences, still does its job undistrubed by man-made terrors", the former war correspondent explained. "Far below the ground at the head office of the Bank of China, today in embattled Chunking, calm and quiet operators put through radio telephone calls to distant branch offices of the Great Bank of China. Business goes on, not as usual, but despite the unusual."

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"MAKE IT LAST", CBS CHIEF ENGINEER ADVISES

Technicians of the Columbia Broadcasting System from coast-to-coast received the following memorandum, written by E. K. Cohan, Director of Engineering, recently, which reads in part:

"Radio broadcasting is playing a vital role in the nation's war effort. The job assigned to radio will probably become much bigger before the war is over. And it will have to be done under much more difficult operating conditions.

"Domestic broadcasting is 'frozen' for the duration. So, too, are much of the supplies and equipment necessary for efficient operation. Even now, it's almost impossible to obtain copper wire, rubber-insulated conductors, speech amplifiers, microphones, vacuum tubes, and a host of other essential materials.

"It is especially important, therefore, that whatever we have on hand now, we make it last. We must make it last for the duration of the war - whether that is going to be one year, or five years, or longer. * * * * *

"We must do everything possible to extend the life of all our equipment and materials. If a microphone cable, for example, becomes defective, don't throw it out. Locate the defective section and salvage the rest.

"To maintain our operations at the highest technical efficiency, we may have been too busy, in the past, to salvage any material that was not just perfect. That practice has to go by the board. As far as it is compatible with efficient broadcasting, we must save - and use - any part that has some utility left in it.

"At the present time, we are in good shape as far as equipment is concerned. Now is the time to start exercising the ingenuity that characterized early-day broadcasting. If an equipment problem comes up, don't look for the answer in the stock supply. We must find the answer by ingenious use of available materials and whether it can be made in your workshop.

"Make It Last".

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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CLOSED CIRCUIT TALKS MAY PROVE VALUABLE WAR AID

The closed circuit talks from Washington to the affiliates of the four networks and any other stations that want to come in are seen to have great wartime possibilities. Heard over the telephone wires which carry the regular programs, the idea of the off-the-record talks originally was simply to keep the radio stations throughout the country in step but the talks are now seen to have even a larger field of usefulness in that in an emergency a closed circuit conference of any group of local authorities or business men could be called on short notice. All that the station in any city would have to do would be to summon these people to the studios.

When asked about this development, Kenneth H. Berkeley, Manager of the National Broadcasting Company, in Washington, said:

"The closed circuit is not only valuable as a confidential means of communication between government people and the operating heads of the radio stations throughout the country but the broadcasters in turn if the President or other high officials so desired could quickly summon to the stations the United States bankers, engineers, state or municipal officials or any special class. It need not be confined to radio station heads."

Thus the broadcasters are not only able to afford a means of reaching the public immediately through such a hookup as carries the President's speeches but now with the use of the telephone wires already connecting the stations they provide a vehicle for transmitting confidential messages. Incidentally the method of operation of the closed circuit is very simple. For the brief period the wires are to be used - and up to now the closed circuit conferences have only lasted 15 minutes - all the station has to do is to put on a short program of its own during that time.

The second of the closed circuit talks was held last Saturday afternoon, originating in the NBC studios in Washington, when Capt. Leland P. Lovette, new Assistant Navy Public Relations Head, was interviewed by Albert Warner and Morgan Beatty, CBS and Blue Net commentators.

Captain Lovette, fresh from active participation in the battle at Pearl Harbor, was introduced by William B. Lewis, Office of Facts and Figures Radio Chief, who is strongly back of the closed circuit talks idea and whose office is doing much to develop it. Everything Captain Lovette said was strictly confidential but for the future guidance of those concerned or those who were not able to hear him, William Neel, NBC Washington News Editor said a copy of the Naval officer's talk would be sent to every broadcasting station in the country.

The first speaker in the closed circuit series was Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congressional Library, and head of the Office of Facts and Figures. It originated in the studios of the Columbia Broadcasting System. The next speaker will be Maj. Gen. A. D. Surles, in charge of Public Relations of the War Department, Saturday, March 28th. It will probably originate in the studios of the Mutual Network but as yet this detail has not been worked out.

It is expected the closed circuit talks will be welcomed by broadcasters throughout the country. Up to now network commentators have had the advantage of attending off-the-record conferences with high officials but this gives the station heads at home a chance to get in on these private talks. It furnishes them with valuable background which they otherwise wouldn't have, prevents them from getting off on the wrong foot, and enables them to put more correct explanations on the air.

The belief is expressed that the appearance of Mr. MacLeish, Captain Lovette of the Navy and General Surles of the Army is just a starter, that the series will probably run for the duration of the war and will include industrial production chiefs and everyone of importance in connection with the war program.

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NAVY RESTRICTS RADIO MESSAGES TO SHIPS

The Navy has restricted communication by commercial coastal radio stations with vessels and aircraft at sea unless they had Navy approval.

Under regulations signed by Secretary Knox, permissible transmission includes radio telegraph and radio telephone communication devoted to distress signals, navigation and necessary ship's business with vessels operating in the inland waters or which have arrived in inland waters.

Communication with commercial vessels outside inland waters is limited to radio telegraph messages involving urgent and necessary ship's business, radio telephone messages if specifically authorized, distress signals and transmission of press material.

For such communication, the Navy announcement said, the "broadcast" method is prescribed and the "call and answer" form of transmission is prohibited unless specific authority is obtained from naval officials.

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NEW RADIO CIRCUITS TO NEW ZEALAND AND NEW CALEDONIA

New direct radiotelegraph circuits have been opened between United States and New Zealand by the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company and between the United States and Noumea, Island of New Caledonia, Free French outpost in the Southwest Pacific by R.C.A. Communications, Inc.

The New Zealand circuit was established by the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company in cooperation with the Department of Telegraphs of the New Zealand Government. The announcement states that all classes of messages are being handled at existing Pacific cable rates. Mackay Radio will use its powerful radio station at San Francisco, working with the New Zealand Government station at Wellington. The new service is available throughout the United States at all Postal Telegraph as well as Mackay Radio offices.

The first direct communications link between the Island of New Caledonia and North America, the new Radio Corporation radio circuit removes the previous necessity of contacting Noumea by way of Australia. The RCAC cooperated with the New Caledonia Administrative Center of General de Gaulle in establishing the Noumea connection. Noumea is the center of a local radio communications network linking the other Free French islands of the New Hebrides, the Marquesas, Tuamotu and the Society Islands.

The Island of New Caledonia lies just north of the Tropic of Capricorn approximately 6,400 miles from San Francisco. It is 1,050 miles northeast of Sydney, Australia, almost directly on a line from Sydney to Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. It is nearer the Solomon Islands, where Japanese naval units recently have been reported.

The San Francisco-Noumea circuit is the sixth direct radio link between the United States and the Far East and the Southwestern Pacific to be established by RCAC since this country entered the war. The others are Chungking, China; Cebu, Philippine Islands; Sydney, Australia; Wellington, New Zealand; and Medan, Sumatra.

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HOPES FOR TELEGRAPH MERGER LEGISLATION

The matter of merging the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies was brought up when Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications said in answer to a question:

"We are hopeful that something will be done on the telegraph merger legislation very shortly. That situation is crying for attention. I believe both the Senate and House are giving that matter active attention."

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES PRESENTED WITH PEARL HARBOR NEWSCASTS

A notable addition to recordings of historic broadcasts being collected and preserved in the National Archives is a set of 20 records of the thrilling radio bulletins the day Pearl Harbor was attacked. They are the gift of Frank E. Mullen, Executive Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company, and were personally received by S. J. Buck, U. S. Archivist. The recordings began with the flash that shook the world from Pearl Harbor at 2:39 P.M., that never-to-be-forgotten Sunday afternoon of December 7th and continue through Monday.

The Archives collection of historic broadcast recordings includes President Roosevelt's speech to Congress following Pearl Harbor, Prime Minister Churchill's speech to Congress, the President's January 6th firechat having to do with war preparations and many others.

The Archives also contains a recording of the eye-witness broadcast of the Airship "Hindenberg" Disaster at Lakehurst, N.J., May 6, 1937. It was presented to the Museum by Burridge D. Butler of Station WLS, Chicago. Mr. Butler, owner of WLS had sent an announcer, Herbert Morrison, and an engineer, Charles Nuhlsen, to Lakehurst to make a recording of a description to be rebroadcast later over WLS, of what was expected to be a routine arrival of the airship, which was then regularly making trips across the Atlantic. To the horror of these men, the "Hindenberg" exploded almost in their faces. The recording went on automatically and the broadcast later proved to be one of the most sensational of its kind in the history of radio.

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MARINE CORPS SEEKS RADIO OPERATORS FOR RAID DUTY

The Marine Corps has opened enlistments to qualified radio specialists and announced it was seeking a number of qualified engineers for special aircraft warning duty as commissioned officers.

The radio specialists, who must be between 17 and 35, are required to have either an operator's license or at least three months' experience in radio repair or service. After training, they will be assigned to air raid warning and maintenance work. Those who fail to complete their radio school work will be assigned to line duty in the corps.

Physical requirements for the engineers sought by the Marine Corps are less rigid than for general line duty. Men holding a bachelor's degree in electrical communication or radio engineering care preferred, and those selected will be trained in aircraft warning equipment at one of the service schools.

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SUPREME COURT TO REVIEW CHAIN BROADCASTING RULING

The Supreme Court agreed yesterday (Monday) to review a decision by a three-judge Federal Court at New York, which dismissed suits brought by the National Broadcasting Co., Inc., and the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., to enjoin the Communications Commission from enforcing restrictions on chain broadcasting.

The companies challenged a FCC order barring exclusive network affiliate station contracts and prohibiting any company from owning two networks.

Such an order, the companies contended in the three-judge court, constituted an unauthorized attempt to enforce the Federal anti-trust laws.

In a two-to-one decision the three-judge court held that it did not have jurisdiction to pass on the order.

Joining in the Supreme Court appeal were the Woodmen of the World Life Insurance Society, which owns and operates Station WOW in Omaha, and the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Co., which owns and operates Station WHAM in Rochester, N. Y.

The Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc., intervened in the litigation on the side of the FCC.

Opposing counsel joined in asking the tribunal to hear arguments in time for a decision before the court adjourns for the Summer early in June.

The three-judge court's decree was entered on February 21 and the Supreme Court appeal was rushed with all possible speed.

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RULES STRICT IN BROADCAST STATION PRIORITIES

Asked if there was anything new on priorities having to do with construction or maintenance of broadcasting stations, James L. Fly, Chairman of the Defense Communications Board, replied:

"No, nothing that is startlingly different. The situation is, of course, tough and military and defense requirements are paramount and we certainly have, for that matter, in all probability no right to expect very generous allocations of materials except where we can show a pretty strong defense function. Even so, you know, at frequent times they must balance one defense function against the other. I think the rules are bound to be strict and strictly construed in the light of critical materials. There has been no change in the rules, however, and none is contemplated at the moment."

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WAR CLOUDS GATHER OVER N.A.B. AND NEVILLE MILLER

It looks as if the National Association of Broadcasters were in for a war-time making over. Also that the going is not so good for Neville Miller, its first, and in the opinion of some members entirely too highly, paid President. In fact, there is strong talk of trying to get rid of Mr. Miller, who receives $35,000 a year and going back to the old custom of a broadcaster serving without pay. A hook in the latter proposition is that the ex-Louisville Mayor, who according to the allegations is a better politician than he is a trade association executive, holds an iron-clad contract which still has about two years to run.

The reorganization of NAB and what, if anything, is to be done about Mr. Miller, may be a topic of discussion at a meeting of the NAB Board of Directors which will be held in New York this week.

Things have never been the same with the NAB President since he had the "dead mackeral" tangle with Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission at St. Louis. Since then Mr. Fly has refused to recognize Mr. Miller as the industry spokesman and the NAB, so far as the FCC is concerned, has been pretty much on the outside looking in, which the broadcasters seem to think is not the place for them to be when the country is at war.

Those who believe there should be a drastic reorganization of NAB urge, according to Broadcasting Magazine:

"1. That the major networks be relegated to associate rather than active membership and that no network executive, employee or official be permitted to serve on the Board of Directors.

"2. That new leadership be infused in the NAB, probably through restoration of a practical broadcaster as President.

"3. That economies be effected in NAB operation with certain of its present activities discontinued.

"4. That experienced "legislative counsel" be retained to handle Congressional contacts and other Washington-front activities.

"5. That the association be streamlined and placed on a war footing, with non-essential peacetime pursuits eliminated.

"The plea for economies in NAB operation first developed last January when John A. Kennedy, President of WCHS, and the West Virginia Network, and 4th District Director, proposed at an NAB Board meeting that a survey be made of the budget and that it be sharply reduced. As a result of this, a Finance Committee, headed by J. Harold Ryan, Fort Industry Company, Vice-President and Assistant Director of Censorship in Charge of Radio, was designated.

"The economy move was thoroughly discussed at the executive session of the 4th District meeting at Roanoke. C. T. Lucy, General Manager of WRVA, Richmond, in advance of the session on February 14, had circulated the membership stating that he was finding it difficult to convince himself 'we are getting our money's worth from the NAB'.

"He disclaimed any intention of resigning or assuming the role of agitator for lower dues but said he felt more money was being spent than necessary for a trade association and that with uncertainty 'staring us in the face' it behooved stations to watch their step.

"A resolution was adopted at the Roanoke meeting which read:

> "'Resolved, it is the sense of the 4th District membership assembled at Roanoke, Va., on March 7, 1942, that the Board of Directors of the NAB immediately appoint a committee to make a study of the management, structure and finances of the NAB, looking toward greater unity, economy and efficiency.
>
> "'And be it further resolved, that the committee make its report setting forth its recommendations in detail to the membership at the 1942 Cleveland convention.'"

Final action on any reorganization of NAB and whether or not Neville Miller is to be retained is slated for full discussion at the annual NAB convention at Cleveland next May.

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F.D.R. ADDRESSES UNIT PLEA TO SARNOFF

David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, as President of the Economic Club of New York and toastmaster at its dinner last (Monday) night, was the recipient of a lengthy letter from President Roosevelt in which he warned that the supreme strategy of victory must be for the United Nations to remain united.

The speakers at the dinner at which there were 2,000 guests included Lord Halifax, British Ambassador; Max Litvinoff, Russian Ambassador, and Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador.

Mr. Sarnoff read the letter from President Roosevelt, in which the Chief Executive predicted that eventually our "rising tide of production and manpower" would "overwhelm the enemies of freedom and democracy", but warned that meanwhile the United Nations must remain "united in purpose, united in sympathy, and united in determination".

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WPB GUTHRIE INVESTIGATIONS MAY ENLIGHTEN SET MAKERS

It is just possible inside information regarding the order closing down the manufacturing of radio sets may be forthcoming in the numerous investigations planned of the resignation of Robert R. Guthrie, Chief of the Textile Clothing and Leather Goods Branch of the War Production Board.

Mr. Guthrie, who had briefly been the Deputy Chief of the Industries Branch with supervision over durable consumers' goods, had succeeded in that position in obtaining an order closing down the refrigerator and radio industries on April 22 and 30, respectively, in the face of fierce industry opposition.

Following the radio and refrigerator controversies, however, he had been summoned by the Chief of the Branch, Phillip Reed, Chairman of the Board of General Electric Company, who accused Mr. Guthrie of taking a hostile and suspicious attitude toward industry. Nevertheless, Mr. Reed gave him the choice of remaining Deputy Chief or head of the Textile Branch. He chose the latter.

Mr. Guthrie at the time he took over the position as Deputy Chief of the Industry branches last January, found that the radio industry had been allocated 100,000 pounds of aluminum for January, or almost 50 percent of the peacetime rate of consumption; 95,000 pounds in February and 85,000 pounds in March. Mr. Guthrie cancelled the March allocation.

While Senate and House groups were completing plans for calling Mr. Guthrie and others, and Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chief, was scanning his organization for some one to head up an investigation, the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, (C.I.O) came to Mr. Guthrie's support and called upon Mr. Nelson to reinstate his former Division Chief as well as the assistants who followed him from the Government agency.

If such a reinstatement is not ordered, the union said, "the faith we have in WPB's determination to do a job of all-out production will be sorely shaken."

The message was conveyed in a letter from Russ Nixon, Washington representative of the C.I.O. union, who said that members of his union have fought for the prompt cessation of civilian production and conversion to war work in the radio, refrigerator, washing-machine and typewriter industries but have met "vigorous opposition" from a great number of important War Production Board officials.

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"BROADCASTING AS USUAL" OUT, MULLEN WARNS

That "broadcasting as usual" is in the same category as "business as usual", that "broadcasters as a whole are not 'sufficiently realistic'", and that "vastly more" will be expected of them, were highlights of an address by Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company at a meeting of executives of regional NBC affiliated station executives in New York Monday night. The gathering was the first of a series of such conferences, the second of which will be held in Cincinnati tomorrow (Wednesday) night under the chairmanship of James D. Shouse, Vice-President of the Crosley Radio Corporation. Headed by William S. Hedges, Vice-President in Charge of Stations, there will be further meetings in Chicago, Dallas, Atlanta and San Francisco.

Mr. Mullen, keynote speaker at the New York conference designed to coordinate NBC's facilities in the war program, praised radio's contribution since December 7. But a greater effort remains to be made, he indicated.

"Profits may seem vital to us, but they will be important only as funds to finance the war", Mr. Mullen said.

Mr. Mullen urged also the preservation of "democratic discussion and even constructive criticism of government", but warned that "it is our duty to see to it that all such discussion and criticism on the air is from responsible people only."

Other speakers included Dr. James R. Angell, Educational Counsellor for NBC; Paul W. Morency, Manager of Station WTIC, Hartford and Clarence L. Menser, NBC Program Manager. One hundred New York and New England officials attended the conference.

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TELEVISION MEETING SCHEDULED

The Federal Communications Commission today (Tuesday) decided to meet in informal conference with television permitees and licensees and representatives of the Radio Manufacturers' Association on April 9th at 2:30 P.M. in Room 6120 of the Commission offices to discuss wartime television problems for the purpose of determining policies that may be followed regarding television broadcasting during the duration of the emergency.

Due to limited facilities, attendance at this conference will be restricted to not more than two representatives of any television station or organization.

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TRADE NOTES

Expected in Washington is Dr. Julio Barota, Director of the Radio Division of the Brazilian Department of Press and Propaganda, who arrived in New York by plane last Saturday. After conferring with the Rockefeller organization with regard to South America short-wave broadcasts, Dr. Barota in all probability will proceed to the Capital.

The Columbia Broadcasting System has applied for a modification of construction permit for K59L for a new high frequency broadcast station in St. Louis, requesting extension of completion day to October 18, 1942.

During the period, January to November 1941, it is estimated by the U. S. Commerce Department that about 3,453 radio sets were imported into Ecuador from the United States - with none from other countries. There were 27 radio broadcasting stations in Ecuador, compared with 18 stations at the close of 1940. Radio listening continued to increase in popularity in 1941, particularly with respect to short-wave reception.

Sylvania announces a series of 1 and 2 column newspaper mats, available free to Sylvania radio servicemen. "Radios Need Inspection Too" is one of the themes that is illustrated several ways with a touch of humor. Others are handled in radio quiz form, telephone dial and dramatization of late news bulletin reception

Sylvania urges radio servicemen to promote their expert abilities aggressively, now when new sets are disappearing from the market and the public can keep up their "radio contacts" only by having a serviceman repair broken down sets.

About 1,500 successful amateur license applicants whose examination papers have been on file at the Federal Communications Commission since December 7th, will now receive their operator licenses and bring the amateur total close to 60,000. More than 10,000 of that number are already in military communication service, it is estimated.

Crosley Corporation - For 1941: Net profit, $1,493,135, equal to $2.73 each on 545,800 shares, contrasted with consolidated net loss of $1,589,288 in 1940; net sales, $27,171,880, compared with $16,915,349. Current assets on Dec. 31 last were $8,015,801 and current liabilities, $3,182,107; earned surplus increased to $2,520,986 from $1,108,728 a year earlier.

Station KEX, owned by the Oregonian Publishing Co., Portland, Oregon, is seeking special service authorization to operate on 1190 kilocycles, 10 KW, install new transmitter for period ending January 1, 1943.

Just off the press is the printed report of "Statistics of the Communications Industry in the United States" by the Federal Communications Commission for the year ended December 31, 1940.

Opening of the Government's anit-trust suit against 12 leading firms in the electric light bulb industry was postponed yesterday (Monday) in the Federal Court in Trenton, until tomorrow amid circumstances which led to speculation that the case might be settled, or at least deferred until after the war.

Among the defendant concerns are the General Electric Co., Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Corning Glass Works; International General Electric Co., Inc., New York; N. V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken, Cracao, Dutch West Indies and New York; Consolidated Electric Lamp Co., Danvers, Mass.; Hygrade Sylvania Corp., Salem Mass; Ken-Rad Tube & Lamp Corp., Owensboro, Ky.; and Tung-Sol Lamp Works, Newark.

The Offensive of the Airwaves, by America and the United Nations, directed specifically against the Axis, was launched last Sunday, March 15, by the National Broadcasting Company in close cooperation with the U.S. Office of the Coordinator of Information as a mighty demonstration of the overwhelming force of united democracy in action.

Two regular programs, "United America Speaks", and "The United Nations Speak", are to be broadcast on Sundays, Mondays and Wednesdays to the four corners of the world over NBC's short-wave transmitters WRCA and WNBI and also over the NBC serviced Westinghouse station WBOS. Leaders of the countries at war with the Axis will take part.

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TRANSMITTER TOWER LIGHTS NOT BLACKED OUT IN TESTS

Acting under an order from the three controlling boards in Washington - the Federal Communications Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Authority and the Defense Communications Board - tower lights and marker beacons on transmission towers of broadcast stations will remain illuminated during local test blackout periods. To darken the woers would render them a hazard to friendly aircraft.

"We will co-operate with local defense boards to the fullest degree", E. K. Cohan, head of the CBS Engineering Department, said. "We will extinguish all building and ground lights, any station identification signs or lights and help in any other way we can but under the present rulings the marker beacons must remain lighted. All of our transmitters, however, are now manned 24 hours a day in order that they may be completely and promptly blacked out in an actual raid."

Only the interceptor commands of the districts in which the towers are located have the authority to order a complete blackout of tower lights. Even when radio stations are ordered off the air and a blackout of ground lights is ordered because of the presence of unidentified aircraft in the vicinity, the tower lights would not be extinguished except on specific orders from the interceptor commands.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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NEW WAR INFORMATION OFFICE MAY END RADIO DUPLICATION

If a Central War Information Office is created, it is expected to end the grand scramble of Government officials who have been trying to grab off radio for themselves. Also, as in the field of the printed word, it is believed that the War Information Office may eliminate an immense amount of confusion and duplication of radio effort. As a matter of fact, there is and always has been only one man in control of radio and that is President Roosevelt himself. Radio has his personal interest and attention because he uses it in his business, i.e., in going direct to the people.

Nevertheless, numerous other minor officials have been striving to keep their hands on the radio steering-wheel. These include James L. Fly, Chairman, of the Federal Communications Commission, and what seems to be becoming its bigger brother, the Defense Communications Board; Archibald MacLeish, Office of Facts and Figures; Col. William J. Donovan, Coordinator of Information; Nelson Rockefeller, Office of Inter-American Affairs; Lowell Mellett of the Office of Government Reports; Byron Price, Director of Censorship, and others.

So many have tried to have a part in the broadcasting of Government news and propaganda, to say nothing of the control of the radio itself, that it appeared to be a case of too many cooks spoiling the broth.

In the creation of a Central War Information Office, according to one usually reliable authority, it was first proposed that the Office of Government Reports, Office of Facts and Figures, Coordinator of Information, and most of the Office of Inter-American Affairs be merged along with the information offices of War, Navy, War Production Board, and Maritime Commission.

Vice President Wallace and Under Secretary of State Welles are understood to have objected to theinclusion of the Rockefeller Office of Inter-American Affairs. Then the President is understood to have agreed with Lowell Mellett that his OGR should be excluded. Now it is proposed that Army and Navy communiques be issued from the Office of Facts and Figures. If the Office of the Coordinator of Information is included, it is generally believed that the Coordinator, William J. Donovan, will return to active Army duty.

William B. Lewis, formerly CBS Vice-President, head of the Radio Division of the Office of Facts and Figures, has been serving as a traffic control director of all Government radio programs. This has made OFF the clearing house of governmental broadcasting.

His chief, Archibald MacLeish, has been stealing some of Mr. Fly's thunder by acting as spokesman for the Broadcast Monitoring Section of the Federal Communications Commission in telling the public what the Axis short-wave propagandists are saying about us. This has raised the point as to why, since the FCC Monitoring Section was doing all the work in connection with gathering and analyzing the foreign propaganda, Mr. MacLeish had to be the mouthpiece. Why could not it have been done by Mr. Fly? When the question was asked of an FCC official, he said:

"We don't make public our conclusions because they are supposed to be confidential. We simply send copies to the State Department, the Office of Facts and Figures, to Colonel Donovan and to other Government offices."

Confidential though these reports are said to be, Mr. MacLeish has been going to town with such items as:

"A 'Borgia Bund' of enemy radio propagandists is using a 'shabby but subtle system of playing both ends against the middle' in an attempt to poison the minds of the United Nations against each other. Archibald MacLeish, Director of the Office of Facts and Figures, warned last night.

"In an analysis of Axis shortwave radio propaganda broadcasts, MacLeish said that the Nazis, Japanese and Italians were pouring out a 'brand new concoction of lies'. The campaign, he said, is as 'shrewd, as ruthless, as any poison plot of the Borgias'.

"The OFF report, its director stated, was based on a factual study of enemy short-wave propaganda, which has been monitored by the Federal Communications Commission. The strategy uncovered, he explained, takes the form of 'exaggerations, distortions and outrageous lies' and is based on the precept of Hitler's 'Mein Kampf' that 'the great masses of the people . . . are more easily victimized by a large than a small lie.'"

True, Mr. MacLeish gives the FCC a credit line, but the question was asked as to just why he himself should take the centre of the stage. The conclusion was that this was just another build-up to make it look as if MacLeish were doing a real job.

A further question was asked if Mr. MacLeish is the analyst of the foreign broadcast propaganda, isn't he duplicating the work of Dr. Goodwin Watson, former Columbia University professor, Chief Analyst of the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service, whose salary the House recently voted to disallow alleging that he was a Red.

"Just what does Dr. Watson have to do?" Congressman Woodrum of Virginia, asked Mr. Fly when Dr. Watson was under fire.

"He is in charge of making long range studies of foreign propaganda broadcasts", the latter replied.

Then there is the alleged duplication of the work of the Donovan and Rockefeller groups. Colonel Donovan appropriated unto himself the short-wave broadcasts from the United States to Europe and Mr. Rockefeller took over those to South America. It has been argued that all this could be done by a single agency.

If a Central War Information Office is established, it is believed these and many other duplications of radio work will be eliminated, along with the attending confusion and that a much better system will result.

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RADIO ADVERTISING TAX URGED AT HOUSE REVENUE HEARING

A tax on newspaper and radio advertising was proposed to the Ways and Means Committee of the House considering additional means of revenue by Representative Sauthoff, Progressive, of Wisconsin.

After quoting Representative Boehne (D.), of Indiana, as saying that second class mail matter had received an average annual subsidy of $90,000,000, Mr. Sauthoff told the Ways and Means Committee:

"An inspection of any of the metropolitan dailies will show you that one-third to one-half of the contents of such papers is devoted to commercial advertising, which pays a large revenue.

"Because these newspapers enjoy a $90,000,000 a year subsidy from the government, which, of course, the average citizen must pay; and because commercial advertising is a matter of profit, pure and simple, and not educational, therefore, I feel that we could recover our $90,000,000 a year now granted to the newspapers as subsidy by placing a tax on these commercial advertisements.

"I recommend this solely on the basis that this printed matter is getting a special privilege from the government.

"Another source of advertising which obtains a special privilege from the government is that of radio advertisement. Here, too, the government should step in and exact a fee for this form of advertising. As to the amount of the fee, I leave that to the good judgment of your committee."

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FLY HOTLY DENIES FCC MAINTAINS GESTAPO UNIT

Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission, hotly denied at a House Rules Committee meeting, when he was again called before that body last Wednesday, that the FCC maintains "a gestapo".

Testifying on a resolution by Representative Cox. (D.), of Georgia for Congressional investigation of the Commission, Mr. Fly said, "I certainly object to the type of investigation you have in mind." Mr. Cox had asked if the Commission had sought to bring "pressure" to block the projected inquiry.

The Committee arrived at no conclusion on the Cox resolution after having heard the FCC Chairman for the second time in less than a week. It had not finished questioning him when it adjourned without setting a time for another session.

Mr. Cox, who did most of the questioning, asked Mr. Fly if the Commission "maintains a Gestapo used to beat down * * * and cow * * * every one who might differ."

"That's entirely false, sir", retorted Mr. Fly, who explained that the Commission maintained a force of nine to handle its investigatory work.

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COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY YEARBOOK PLACED ON SALE

The Federal Communications Commission publication, "Statistics of the Communications Industry in the United States" for the year ended December 31, 1940, was this week placed on sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at a price of 20 cents a copy.

The financial and operating data shown in this publication relate to common carriers and broadcast stations subject to the provisions of the Communications Act. The information was compiled from annual and monthly reports received in the Accounting, Statistical and Tariff Department of the Commission. Though the 1940 yearbook is reduced in size to meet appropriations and paper conservation requirements, it contains pertinent facts concerning individual telephone, telegraph, cable and radiotelegraph carriers and controlling companies; also, statistical summaries relative to standard broadcast stations and networks.

The first edition of this yearbook, for the calendar year 1939, was sold out within a few weeks after it was placed on sale by the Superintendent of Documents and a second printing was necessary.

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WPB HEAD SAYS RADIO PEOPLE OVERRODE HIM ON ALUMINUM

That the radio and refrigerator industries got more aluminum than they were entitled to and that he lost out in opposing this were among the charges made by Robert R. Guthrie, former Chief of the War Production Textile Clothing and Leather Branch.

To the House Military Affairs Subcommittee, Mr. Guthrie made these charges:

1. Temporarily promoted to the post of Assistant Chief of the WPB Bureau of Industry branches, headed by Phillip Reed, Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Co., Mr. Guthrie was "shocked" to find that the radio industry had been allocated 100,000 pounds of aluminum for civilian radio production in December, 95,000 pounds in February, and 90,000 pounds in March.

Last month's allotment to radio, he said, was enough to build three heavy bombers, "at a time when many airplane manufacturers plants are operating at less than capacity simply because they cannot obtain enough aluminum."

He canceled the March allocation, and was informed "this decision was not approved, and the result was that some aluminum was given out for civilian sets during the month of March", despite an aluminum scarcity of such severity that many airplane plants are operating at less than capacity because they cannot obtain enough of the vital metal.

2. After having agreed with the WPB Divisions of Labor and Civilian Supply to end refrigerator production on March 31, Mr. Guthrie was told by Mr. Reed that one Thomas Evans, head of a commercial refrigerator company and not yet sworn in as a Government official, was to be considered as Mr. Reed's personal representative in the duscussions and that Mr. Evans should dictate the terms of the curtailment order.

Mr. Evans proposed in effect that the industry be allowed to continue operations through the Summer. The projected order was vetoed, however, by J. S. Knowlson, Reed's superior officer in the WPB, as being "indefensible".

Mr. Guthrie pointed out that Mr. Reed's General Electric Co. manufactured radios and refrigerators.

3. After the radio and refrigerator controversies, Mr. Guthrie was called into Mr. Reed's office. Mr. Reed told him, he said, that he was "suspicious of industry and probably suspicious" of Reed. This Mr. Guthrie denied, but said he thought Mr. Reed should not have anything to do with industries in the field of General Electric Co. operations.

"I told him", Mr. Guthrie testified, "that I did not think that all dollar-a-year men were down for selfish motives, but I did think that there were a substantial number who were in WPB to further the interest of their own personal business and that of their industry."

"He explained", Mr. Guthrie added, "that I should consider the fact that a man was here at $1 a year as proof of his patriotism."

At this time Mr. Reed relieved Mr. Guthrie of the job of Assistant Bureau Chief, but allowed him to continue as head of the Textile Branch.

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WINCHELL SUED FOR $400,000 ALLEGED BROADCAST LIBEL

Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, owner and publisher of the Washington Times-Herald, filed in District Court in Washington, D.C. last Thursday a complaint "to recover damages for defamation" against Walter Winchell, newspaper columnist and radio commentator; the Andrew Jergens Co., sponsor of Mr. Winchell's radio program, and the National Broadcasting Co., which broadcasts the program.

In suing Winchell, she beat him to the draw as the commentator has been threatening to sue her charging that the Times-Herald has been killing his column for days at a time and cutting it because of their conflicting political views.

In the meantime, it is reported that Winchell, who is a Lieutenant Commander in the Naval Reserve, and about whom there has been criticism, because he has been allowed to continue his commercial broadcasts while on active duty, has suggested to his sponsors that they have a substitute on hand in case the Navy Department should order him to give up his broadcasting.

Mrs. Patterson, who is from the famous Col. McCormick-Chicago Tribune, Joe Patterson-New York News, newspaper family, in her suit against Winchell, asked the court for compensatory damages of $1000 of each of the defendants, and an extra $100,00 was demanded of Winchell in "punitive damages". She is represented by Attorney R. H. Yeatman.

Mrs. Patterson told the court in her suit that she published in her paper on April 13, 1940, an editorial entitled "Greenland, Denmark and the United States", which was inserted in the Congressional Record by the late Senator Ernest Lundeen, Farmer-Laborite, of Minnesota.

In one of his broadcasts, Mr. Winchell referred to this editorial, Mrs. Patterson said, in the following "false, scandalous, malicious and defamatory" words:

"I wish every American would read the back issues of the Congressional Record. It is a wonderful education. For example, on page 10,548 of May 27, 1940, you will see praise for an editorial on foreign policy. That editorial was inserted and praised by the late Senator Lundeen of Minnesota.

"It was shown conclusively in court that Lundeen worked with the convicted Nazy agent, Viereck. It fascinates me to see how the pieces of the jigsaw puzzle fit together.

"That Lundeen contribution to the Congressional Record was an editorial from the Washington Times-Herald, which buys but suppresses and handcuffs my column."

Mrs. Patterson, in her suit, said:

"Neither the said Senator Lundeen, who was from the State of Minnesota, nor one George Sylvester Viereck, had anything whatsoever to do with the publication of said editorial in plaintiff's (Mrs. Patterson's) said newspaper, all of which was well known to the defendants and each of them at and before the publication of the defamation hereinafter set forth or could have been ascertained in the exercise of reasonable care by due inquiry by each of said defendants of the plaintiff or her accredited representatives."

The suit in question came as a result of Winchell's Sunday night broadcast of March 15th over the NBC network.

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FCC ACTION

Applications Received - Grand View Broadcasting Co., Peoria, Ill., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1290 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time; KSEE, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., modification of construction permit for a new television broadcast station, requesting changes in aural transmitter, to increase ESR from 1850 to 7654, move transmitter, changes in antenna and extension of commencement and completion dates from 1/15/42 and 7/15/42 to 60 days after grant and 180 days thereafter, respectively.

Application Granted - General Electric Company, New Scotland, N. Y., granted construction permit on an experimental basis, for a new television relay broadcast station to operate on Channel No. 8, 162,000-168,000 kilocycles, 50 watts peak power and A-5 emission, for relaying programs to the applicant's television station WRGB, replacing experimental relay television station W2XI.

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N.Y.-BUENOS AIRES TRYOUT OF NEW ERROR PROOF PRINTER

All possibility of error from defective signals in radio telegraph transmission is eliminated by a new error-proof radio printer put into operation in the international communications field for the first time last Tuesday on the direct radio circuit of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., between New York and Buenos Aires.

Product of RCA Laboratories, the new printer automatically rejects false signals and prints an asterisk in place of an incorrect letter.

Present secrecy restrictions necessitated by the war, prevent a full description of the printer. R.C.A. Communications officials said it could be revealed, however, that the device operates with a special code so constructed that a defective character is immediately recognized as such by the printer.

The printer may operate alone or with others over the same radio transmitter. When more than one printer is used, they are operated in conjunction with RCAC's "time-divison" multiplex system, which provides two, three or four simultaneous message channels over a single radio transmitter. In sending messages, the output of the several transmitter-perforators is brought together in the multiplex equipment, scrambled, and delivered to a transmitter, which beams the aggregate radio signal to its destination. At the receiving end, the multiplex equipment unscrambles the signal and delivers the components to the several separate error-proof printers. The aggregate speed of the four-channel system is 248 words a minute.

With ordinary telegraph printers as used on the radio, errors may be caused by spurious signals, RCAC engineers explained.

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W6XAO'S "TELEVISION SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS" MAKE BOW

"Television spot announcements" were introduced to Southern California's "lookers" for the first time last week when the Thomas S. Lee television station W6XAO presented the second program of its defense schedule.

In the television field "spot announcements" included a visual presentation accompanied or supplemented by commentary and/or musical interludes. Purchase of defense bonds and stamps was urged in the tele announcements.

Don Lee Director of Television Harry R. Lubcke supervises the defense telecasts, which are presented on alternate Saturday evenings in cooperation with the Nation's war effort.

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OFF MODIFIES CASUALTY ANNOUNCEMENT POLICY

Lists of men killed in action will be given out, but with the stipulation that the press and radio will not publish Nation-wide roundups, but confine themselves to listing the names of casualties from their own localities, the Office of Facts and Figures announced in an explanation of the Government's wartime information policy. That modified somewhat a previous censorship restriction against publication of casualty lists, except stories obtained in a newspaper's local field from the next-of-kin of the deceased service man.

Even in the future, to prevent valuable information from sifting through to the enemy, the ranks and ratings of Navy officers and men killed in action will be withheld, as will the designation of units to which Army officers and men were assigned.

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MARINES STILL HOLD MIDWAY, GENERAL ELECTRIC LEARNS

That the Marines were in possession of Midway Islands as late as February 16th was learned from a letter just received by KGEI, General Electric's powerful short-wave station at San Francisco.

Reporting that they received all of KGEI's programs throughout the station's 17-hour broadcasting day, the Marines said:

"Your broadcast of news events is to us of especial importance, isolated as we are, and your rebroadcasts of some of the network programs keep our minds on the nights when we were home and used to sit and listen to our favorite programs. We can suggest no improvement in either the programs or the transmission hours."

And they ended their letter with the statement:

"The situation is well in hand."

The letter, passed by U. S. censors, was signed by Sergeant Elmer R. Wirta and Peter Vargo.

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Initial rating given "This Is War", the Government half-hour program, by the Co-Operative Analysis of Broadcasting, is 20.7. The C.A.B. rating is slightly lower than surveys privately made for the Office of Facts and Figures and is regarded as not too good for a show with four networks, or a practical monopoly of the air.

President Roosevelt, with Vice-President Wallace and Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, speaking March 9 on a special farm bureau program, drew an audience of 49%, according to the Cooperative Analysis of Broadcasting.

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TRADE NOTES

James S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations of the War Productions Board and former President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, has been given greater power by being authorized to delegate WPB's rationing authority to the OPA whenever such action is considered desirable, under an order issued by Mr. Nelson.

The operators of WMCA, New York, in connection with an application for a new FM station have asked that the name of the old company, namely Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., be changed to WMCA, Inc.

Gertrude Lanza, formerly in charge of sales promotion and advertising at Columbia Artists, Inc., has joined the staff of ASCAP where she will become assistant to Robert L. Murray, Director of Public and Customer Relations.

The Don Lee Broadcasting System (KTSL), Hollywood, Calif., has applied for a modification of construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station, requesting extension of completion date to October 12, 1942.

W71NY, WOR's FM station which was successful with the first attempt at a large scale FM relay including 7 stations during its dedication ceremonies, will be on the receiving end when the new FM studios of Station W43B in Boston are formally opened today (March 20) at 9 P.M.

C. P. Boggs has been made Director of Manufacturing for the Hygrade Sylvania Corporation. He has held executive positions in the Manufacturing Division of Hygrade Sylvania Corporation since 1932. Recently he was made Assistant to Executive Vice President W. E. Poor. Mr. Boggs was formerly with the General Electric Co.

A meeting between William Lewis, Coordinator of Radio for the Office of Facts and Figures, and prominent representatives of advertisers, using network radio, was held Thursday under the sponsorship of the Advertising Council. Mr. Lewis explained to the advertiser radio representatives the present problems and plans of the Office of Facts and Figures. Mr. Lewis was accompanied by Douglas Meservey, his Chief Deputy in Radio Coordination.

The advertisers were brought together by Paul West, President of the Association of National Advertisers, acting on behalf of the Advertising Council.

Station KFXM, J. C. & E. W. Lee (Lee Bros. Broadcasting Co.), San Bernardino, Calif., seek a construction permit to install new transmitter for directional antenna day and night, change frequency from 1240 to 1300 kc., increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW and hours from Share KPPC, Pasadena, to unlimited hours.

Jerry Danzig, Publicity Director of WOR, goes on a leave of absence from the station to go on active duty as a Lieutenant (j.g.) USNR in the Radio Section of the Public Relations Division of the Third Naval District. Danzig has been with WOR for six years, starting in the Special Features Division, moving to Commercial Program Manager and then taking over two years ago as Director of the Publicity Department.

Danzig's place will be taken by Richard Pack, who will become Acting Publicity Director. Pack has been with WOR for two years, coming to the station from a post of Publicity Director of WNYC.

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NO JUKE BOXES AFTER MAY 1

A shutdown of the manufacture of automatic phonographs (juke boxes), weighing and amusement machines on May 1 was ordered by the War Production Board.

Between March 1 and April 30 the manufacturers of such equipment may produce three times their February quota - that is, three month's production in two months. However, these new units must be manufactured or assembled largely out of present inventory.

The following prohibitions are effective at once:

No manufacturer may cut, stamp, or other shape or change the physical form of any copper, copper base alloy, nickel or stainless steel in the production of equipment or parts.

No repair parts may be fabricated for gaming machines. Their manufacture was discontinued previously.

No manufacturer may receive or accept delivery of any raw materials, semi-processed materials, or finished parts not fully completed at the time of issuance of this order.

No manufacturer may sell, transfer, or deliver any part of his inventory except to other manufacturers for use in accordance with the order.

The industry affected by the order consists of about 30 companies which did a business in 1941 of between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000. It employed approximately 10,000 persons.

It was estimated that if the entire industry is converted to war production, that its annual production will be approximately $150,000,000 worth of war materials.

In the original order, automatic photographs were defined as phonographs customarily coin-operated.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
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No. 1414

March 24, 1942.

CO-ED FIRST WARTIME WOMAN ENGINEER TO RUN STATION

Leading the way for women the country over in war work to whom the radio industry and the Federal Government are opening the door of opportunity to new fields of highly technical skills, Beatrice Mead, 22-year-old Cornell University co-ed, recently joined the regular staff of control operators of WHCU, the Cornell University station at Ithaca, N. Y. So far as is known, a Federal Radio Education Committee bulletin states, Miss Mead is the first woman to be serving as a full-fledged control operator anywhere in the United States. Specializing in electrical communication, her course covered everything from telegraph and telephone to sound-recording and broadcasting.

"Any capable student in the communications department of the engineering college at Cornell is eligible to apply for a job as control operator, under the apprenticeship policy of general manager Michael R. Hanna," the Federal Radio Education Committee advises. "Usually, interested students with ability are accepted in their freshman or sophomore years. Working with engineering faculty members or senior operators, they gain experience which qualifies them to fill the jobs in their junior, senior and graduate years.

"The example of Miss Mead should prove encouraging to thousands of other women the country over who are eligible for the special training courses as radio technicians now being recruited by the radio industry, in cooperation with the Engineering, Service, Management and Defense Training Division of the U. S. Office of Education. With thousands of radio technicians being drafted for special service in the armed forces, their place in the radio industry will be open to women who take advantage of the training opportunities currently offered throughout the country."

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The Crosley Radio Corporation is carrying this slogan on all its press releases, "Forget Pearl Harbor! Let's Get Tokyo!"

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QUESTION RAISED AS TO DROPPING ALL FCC PROBES

Suggested by the disclosure of James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission when he appeared before the House Rules Committee that on account of the war, super-power and cleared channel probes had been dropped, Mr. Fly was asked if the rumor was true that all Commission investigations would be suspended for the duration of the war.

"I don't think we arrived at any overall conclusions as to all investigations and studies", Mr. Fly replied. "I did use those two outstanding problems. Our policy is to try to keep to normal current problems and not waste time, funds and energy on matters which can be kept in the background for the time being, and devote all possible time and energy to defense. As I say, though, the action on those two matters is rather a reflection of general attitude rather than the specific crystallized policy."

The Chairman was asked whether there was any point in proceeding with the newspaper-radio inquiry in view of the War Production Board restrictions.

"As a matter of fact there is no great issue there that is of practical significance at this moment in terms of actual construction of stations", the Chairman answered. "It would not make much difference just now what we say about newspaper ownership - not a question of whether it represents newspapers but rather whether it represents defense. However, that study is almost complete."

"Do you mean by that that you will hand down a decision in the press radio inquiry?" "I just don't know. I am making a point that this is not in the same category where we would have to move in", was the reply.

"Supposing a newspaper organization applied for a new station and it was found out by DCB that it would be in the interest of national defense?" the questioner continued. "I wouldn't know. Under the past policy applications coming under Order 79 were all held in pending files and I would not want to conjecture what would happen", Mr. Fly said. "Anyhow we don't have it before us. I don't know what the answer is."

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CENSORSHIP BASEBALL BROADCAST INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED

Asking that it also be called to the attention of the Program and Sports Departments, J. H. Ryan, Assistant Director of Censorship, has issued these instructions to all broadcasters:

"The purpose of this communication is to call to the attention of those in authority certain program problems which might arise in applying the Code of Wartime Practices for American Broadcasters with the advent of baseball season.

"Special attention of all baseball play-by-play broadcasters is called to Sub-paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) of Section I of the Code.

"Sub-paragraph (1) provides that weather should not be broadcast unless officially authorized. It further suggests: "Special care should be taken against inadvertent references to weather conditions during sports broadcasts, special events, and similar projects.' This means, specifically, that announcers are advised against any reference to weather during the broadcast. If weather conditions cause cancellation of game, simply state the fact that the game has been cancelled without describing the cause. The unchallengeable baseball broadcast of 1942 will make no reference to the weather conditions at the scene of play.

"Sub-paragraphs (2) and (3) provide against the release of information concerning our armed forces. In each sub-paragraph, it is suggested that the movement of personnel of armed units should not be used unless appropriately authorized. It is likely that some broadcasters will want to interview former baseball players and officials who have joined the armed forces and have returned to their original environments on furlough. It is especially important that in conducting such interviews, the interviewer should not elicit from his subject the exact identity of the latter's unit (unless he is in a training camp), his destination after the furlough has expired or any other information falling within the purview of Section I of the Code. Likewise, announcers should guard against stating specifically the location of former baseball notables who are now with the armed forces, again unless they are in training camps in the continental United States.

"If it is the plan of any radio station to conduct informal quiz programs at locales of games, special reference should be made first to the stipulations in Sub-paragraph (b), Section II of the Code.

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RCA OPENS CIRCUIT FOR PICTURES FROM AUSTRALIA

Pictures flashed by radio last Saturday night across 7,420 miles of the Pacific from Melbourne to San Francisco when R.C.A. Communications, Inc. opened the first direct radiophoto circuit ever operated between the United States and Australia.

This new radiophoto channel to the Antipodes is expected to greatly facilitate the dispatch and exchange of photographs between Australasia and America. Arrangements for the service were completed during the past week following several days of negotiations and tests by RCAC with the Amalgamated Wireless Company, Ltd. of Australia.

Since Australia became the chief focal point of the Pacific War, the demand and the need for direct radiophoto service between

the South Pacific and this country has been sharply emphasized. Heretofore, radiophotos originating in Australia have reached the United States through New York by way of London, involving substantially more time and expense in transmission and relay.

Normally, photographs measuring 5 x 7 inches are used in the transmissions. Reception is at the rate of one inch of the picture every two minutes, so that a photograph scanned across the 5-inch side is received in ten minutes.

This radiophoto circuit is the second important communications link established by RCAC between the United States and Australia since this country entered the war. On December 25th a direct radiotelegraph circuit was opened by RCAC between San Francisco and Sydney.

Further strengthening the radio life-line of communication between the United States and Australasia, a new direct RCAC radiotelegraph circuit has been in operation between San Francisco and Wellington, New Zealand, since February 23rd. That also marked the first direct radio communications to be established between this country and New Zealand.

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ALERT RADIO OPERATOR CITED; AIDS RESCUE OF SEVEN

For his alertness in intercepting an SOS message and his initiative in taking action which assisted in the rescue of seven men in a Navy patrol plane forced down at sea off the Galapagos Island, James F. Farrell, radio operator in the Federal Communications Commission monitoring service, has been formally cited by the Commission.

A member of the Commission's National Defense Operations Section for but eight months, Mr. Farrell was on listening-in duty at Westchester, Pa. when he heard the plane radio its position and desperate situation. He immediately communicated this and subsequent information to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The Director of Naval Communications advised the Commission that Mr. Farrell was not only first to flash word of the plane's plight but also stated that his alertness in watch-standing and initiative in taking prompt action under such circumstances is considered highly commendable and worthy of recognition.

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WOULD HAVE TELEVISION READY TO GO WHEN WAR ENDS

Whether television will be scrapped for the duration, as it has been in England, will be one of the questions taken up at the forthcoming conference with the television permittees and licensees as well as representatives of the Radio Manufacturers' Association at the Federal Communications Commission's conference April 9th. Regardless of this, Chairman James L. Fly of the FCC revealed the fact that he wanted television to take advantage of the present lull to make further research and preparation so as to be all ready to go ahead at the conclusion of the war. The discussion was started by someone asking him if there was anything new on color television.

"I have no recent report on color television", the Chairman replied. "I think you have the word on our proposed conference on television next month. There will probably be some important questions on television to be considered at that conference."

"Other restrictions that affect communications?" he was asked.

"They are working on a general order now having to do with telephone."

"Doesn't television seem wrapped up with other broadcast restrictions?"

To this Chairman Fly replied: "That may be true."

Here someone mentioned operating time. Mr. Fly continued: "But some of the people are operating more than that now but they may not operate fairly. That is, NBC may be doing 20 hours and someone else 10 or 12. That is one of the questions we are going to review. That is one of the reasons the conference is called."

Then the question was brought up about the advantage of having television ready as a post-war industry.

"The thing we must do is to keep television in vigorous condition and get all the benefit we can out of this time which is necessarily devoted to it and then be ready to shoot the well-sounded industry when the let-down comes after the war", Mr. Fly declared. "It will be of tremendous benefit not only to the industry but to the country to have such an industry that is ready to go, and of course we do expect that it will be ready to go."

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A daily G-E short-wave program planned especially for the boys in the U.S. armed forces in Iceland and North Ireland, will go on the air beginning Monday, April 6th.

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DR. GOLDSMITH INVENTS MICRO-TELEVISION SYSTEM

Micro-television facsimile in which the images received are too small to be viewed by the human eye but may be enlarged by projecting them on a screen is the invention (Patent No. 2,275,898) of Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, radio and television researcher of New York City. The patent is assigned to RCA.

Dr. Goldsmith's television system is designed for the transmission of written, printed, typed or drawn matter. Whereas prior systems of transmitting through the ether such information, known as facsimile, required from one to twenty minutes for each sheet or page, the new micro-system cuts down the time to one second per page.

The images, which are too small to be comprehensible to the human eye, are photographed on a negative film, developed in a processing apparatus and passed through a projector which enlarges and throws the image on a viewing screen.

By photographing the images on film, a permanent record which can be viewed at will and stored in a small space like microfilm records is obtained.

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WOR SURPRISED WHEN IT PICKED UP MAC ARTHUR

How WOR and Mutual happened to broadcast the voice of General MacArthur for the first time since he left the United States, is told by the station as follows:

"WOR was monitoring and recording the regular official Australian Broadcasting Corporation shortwave news program last Saturday morning at 7:40 - which WOR regularly rebroadcasts later to listeners - when the Australian announcer suddenly called attention to the fact that General MacArthur's Melbourne talk would be heard at the end of the news. A few minutes later came the voice of an announcer on the scene describing Melbourne's welcome fo the American General, then a minute later the voice of General MacArthur himself.

"Against a background noise of the welcoming crowds came the voice of the Australian announcer, close to MacArthur in the railway station at Melbourne. * * * Here the noise drowned out the announcer - then a voice, evidently that of some radio technician, was heard requesting the General to come closer to the microphone - next came the voice of General MacArthur himself:

"'I want to say how glad I am to meet the Australian press', were General MacArthur's first words. 'Some of the best friends I have in the world are press men. I hope in the near future to meet you individually. This morning I have a prepared statement which I wish you would quote. I'll read it. . .'"

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McDONALD LOSES HOME WHEN HE TURNS YACHT OVER TO NAVY

The first person in the radio industry to lose his home as a result of the war was Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, when he turned his luxurious yacht "The Mizpah" over to the Navy last week. Not only have his cruises and explorations aboard "The Mizpah" afforded him his recreation but the yacht anchored off the Chicago Yacht Club below Michigan Avenue in sight of the city's skyline has for years also been his home.

It was an amusing thing that Commander McDonald's little daughter, Marianne Jean, who was raised on the yacht, walked with a regular sailor's roll. Mr. McDonald's friends will long remember the hospitality dispensed aboard the "Mizpah". Particularly if it happened to be a sweltering summer day.

"If the nights get too hot for us to sleep here on the Chicago waterfront", Mr. McDonald once remarked, "we simply go out into Lake Michigan for ten or fifteen miles and throw out the anchor for there you can always get a cool breeze and sleep like a log."

The "Mizpah" has been on explorations including Labrador, and Central and South America. Also the Cocos-Galapagos Islands Archeological Expedition in 1929, the Georgian Bay Expedition in 1930, and the expedition to find LaSalle's lost ship "Griffin" in 1937. When on the cruise to the South Seas, Commander McDonald learned that some people were in distress on Galapagos Island. Leading a searching party, he found Dr. Frederick Ritter, famous physician, and Dore Strauch, wife of a schoolmaster, who had caused an international sensation by eloping from Germany and losing themselves in the far-away islands. They were dressed in ragged clothes and short of food and their discovery was headlined in newspapers all over the world. Madame Strauch later described the rescue in her autobiography. This book "Satan came to Eden" was widely read at the time.

There were many noted guests entertained aboard the "Mizpah" in Chicago, including Marconi, Commander Donald B. MacMillan, the explorer with whom McDonald made two trips to the Arctic, and Gutzon Borglum, the great sculptor. It was on this yacht that one evening to amuse Commander McDonald's daughter that Gen. Hugh Johnson to the amazement of everyone and the great glee of the little girl, stood on his head on the deck.

The "Mizpah" said to be one of the most beautiful private yachts on the Great Lakes, is 185 feet long, 27½ foot beam. It was designed by Cox and Stevens. It has a 7,000 mile cruising range and a speed of 21½ miles an hour. The yacht is equipped with a powerful radio-telephone transmitter through which Commander McDonald kept in touch with things while at sea.

The "Mizpah" has gone to the Navy via the War Shipping Administrator. Its destination and assignment have not been made public.

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PRICES FROZEN ON RADIOS AND OTHER HOME APPLIANCES

In an order of the Office of Price Administration effective next Monday, March 30th, price ceilings were established on radios and phonographs and four additional household items. Also on new typewriters.

Four of the OPA regulations, those applying to new typewriters, domestic washing and ironing machines, radio receiving sets and phonographs and domestic heating and cooking stoves and ranges are "temporary", that is, they will remain in froce for sixty days, and peg prices at the levels of last Thursday, March 19.

The two "permanent regulations", which apply to household vacuum cleaners and to mechanical refrigerators, fix retail ceilings at levels used by manufacturers in their recommended retail price lists. Price margins of wholesale distributors of the two products are "frozen" at the levels prevailing last October 1-15.

"Inasmuch as there has been no increase in manufacturers' prices", John E. Hamm, Acting Price Administrator said, "it is obvious that wholesale and retail prices are being pushed up simply on the theory that the public should be glad to get a new refrigerator or washer or vacuum cleaner or radio at any price in these items."

"This is the reasoning that makes for profiteering and stimulates inflation. We have the duty of preventing these twin evils and are acting accordingly. Enforced scarcity will not be permitted to dictate the price of any article subject to OPA control, now or in the future."

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RACETRACK RADIO TIPSTERS SENTENCED TO PENITENTIARY

Stiff sentences meted out to two men who resorted to illegal use of radio in an effort to broadcast "sure tips" to confederates during a horserace should deter others from trying to beat the races - at least with radio, the Federal Communications Commission opines.

In the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of West Virginia, Joseph M. Wozniak on March 21st received a prison term of 15 months and was fined $600 in addition. An accomplice, William M. Brennan, was sentenced to prison for one year and a day and was fined a like amount.

These men were apprehended while using unlicensed radio equipment at the Charles Town racetrack. Wozniak operated in the grandstand. By means of a portable radio transmitter concealed about his person, he broadcast the progress of a race to Brennan, in a nearby tourist cabin. Brennan, in turn, used a more powerful transmitter to flash the expected result to confederates listening in out-

side places. Thus, the conspirators were enabled to place sure bets on a race before the result became known to the public.

At the trial which was held at Fairmont, West Virginia, Commission monitoring officers testified how they had intercepted the messages, had traced the origin of the transmissions, and had kept the defendants under surveillance. The messages were sent in a sort of code. Wozniak would talk into his sleeve, in which a "mike" was concealed. At the start of a race he would whistle a few bars of a popular song. Then, as the race neared the finish, he would cut in with the number of the lead horse, repeating the same until the race was completed. From the tourist cabin Brennan would relay the signal, following it with such commonplace expressions as "testing" and "that is all".

Wozniak and Brennan were found guilty on three indictments, one for operating a radio station without the station license required by the Communications Act; the second for operating without the operator's license required by the Act, and the third for conspiracy to violate the Act.

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WINCHELL NAMED IN ANOTHER SUIT - $1,000,000 THIS TIME

Closely following the suit for $400,000 filed against him, his sponsor and the National Broadcasting Company for defamation, by Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, publisher of the Washington Times-Herald, Walter Winchell, radio commentator, was named a defendant along with two other persons in a million dollar damage suit filed by Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, author of "The Red Network", in a cross bill and counterclaim to her husband's divorce suit. The suit was filed this week in the Superior Court in Chicago.

In her action to obtain $1,000,000 in damages from Albert W. Dilling and his attorney and Winchell, Mrs. Dilling charged that on his March 1 broadcast, Winchell said "in a malicious manner", that he had been waiting two years for Dilling's action in order to be able to voice his own knowledge of Mrs. Dilling's character during one of his broadcasts.

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Fight fans all over the world in the military services of the United States will be able to hear the Joe Louis-Abe Simon heavyweight champion contest Friday, March 27, through WGEA and WGEO, General Electric short-wave stations in Schenectady, at 10 P.M.,EWT.

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TRADE NOTES

Dr. Assis de Figueiredo, Assistant Director of Brazil's Department of Press and Propaganda now in the United States advises that a new nightly radio program from the United States to Brazil, to be prepared and spoken by a staff of Brazilian journalists and radio men, is scheduled to begin March 30. At Rio it will be rebroadcast over 89 Brazilian stations. Of Brazil's 2,000,000 sets, Dr. Figueirdo said about half are equipped with short-wave.

Louis Thompson, formerly with the Columbia Broadcasting System has been appointed operating manager for Metropolitan Television, Inc., a subsidiary of Abraham & Straus and Bloomingdale's Department stores in New York City, and is beginning the construction of the company's station on top of the Hotel Pierre.

James H. Carmine, formerly General Sales Manager of the company since 1928, has been elected Vice President in Charge of Merchandising by the Philco Corporation.

From Mears Radio Hearing Device Corp., 1 West 34th St., and Charles W. Hoyt Co., 551 Fifth Ave., New York City, the latter an advertising agency, the Federal Trade Commission accepted a stipulation to cease certain representations in the sale of hearing-aid devices. In the sale of the Mears company's vacuum tube crystal hearing-aid device designated "Aurophone Model No. 98", the respondents agree to cease disseminating advertising matter representing that the product is better suited to supply the hearingaid needs of persons regardless of the kind or degree of their hearing afflictions, and that the device is an entirely new product or is the lightest or smallest hearing-aid instrument now on the market.

At its meeting in New York City last week, the Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters adopted a resolution inviting the networks to active membership. Instead of paying dues as associate members, the networks would pay on a prorata basis. NBC and CBS, based on their brackets, would contribute $24,000 each and the Blue $9,000.

Fred W. Morrison of the Mutual Broadcasting System was elected President of the Radio Correspondents' Association yesterday (Monday) at a meeting in the NBC studios, Translux Building, Washington, D. C. He succeeds H. R. Baukhage, Blue Network Commentator who becomes a member of the Board of Directors. Earl Godwin of the NBC was elected Treasurer; Francis W. Tully, Jr., of the Yankee Network, Secretary; and Eric Sevareid of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Vice-President.

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ADVERSE MONOPOLY DECISION POSSIBILITIES DISCUSSED

The possibility of an adverse decision by the Federal Court on the issue of "option time" claimed the attention of members of the NBC-Red Network AdvisoryCommittee of the Second District, meeting in Cincinnati last week with network officials. Robert Dunville, of WLW, acted as Chairman in the absence of Harry Stone.

William S. Hedges, Vice President in charge of Station Relations, explained to the station managers the present status of the NBC legal action in the Federal Court.

Questioned as to what would happen if the new FCC rules were held to be operative by the courts, Hedges explained that the effects on the affiliates would be actually no more than the affiliates themselves determined, pointing out that it will be a simple matter for a station to refuse an outside program when it knows a Red one is coming its way.

"We can give you first refusal of time under the new rules but you could not give it to us", he said. "We are talking over plans - if the suit is lost, which I do not believe it will be - under which we will give you first refusal of our time but it will be revocable if you do not accept a large proportion of the programs we offer."

Reviewing the testimony given by Niles Trammell, NBC president, before the Commission, Hedges pointed out that any national advertiser might buy a super network of 60 stations, and cover the country, knocking out many regional and local stations. This would leave a second best network costing more than the first with 65 per cent of the coverage for the next important advertiser while the third best network available, also costing more than the super network, would give barely half the national coverage.

"It is in your power to determine the effect of the rulings", Hedges said. "It will be most disastrous to the American system of radio if you do not hold together. We are going to operate in good faith and try to sell our stations even if they are not the most powerful in each locality. But the Commission says you are being emancipated, so you can refuse any business you do not want to take."

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Thirty of America's leading figures in the fields of education, religion, government and the arts and sciences who have gained wide attention for their contributions to the advancement of Inter-American unity, will convene at the Pan American Union in Washington, on Saturday, March 28, to create a permanent administrative structure for the new NBC Inter-American University of the Air. The delegates have been chosen jointly by Dr. James Rowland Angell, Public Service counsellor of the National Broadcasting Company and President Emeritus of Yale University and Sterling Fisher, educator and assistant public service counsellor for NBC.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1415

PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS MADE FOR STREAMLINING NAB

Leaving the fate of Neville Miller as President of the National Association of Broadcasters and other important details which cannot be worked out between now and then up to the Cleveland convention in May, the committee appointed to consider the now famous resolution adopted by the 4th Regional District meeting calling on the Board to streamline the NAB organization for its great war task, made several recommendations. The most important of these were that the broadcasters get busy and employ a No. 1 public relations man now that Ed Kirby has been permanently taken over by the War Department. They also defended Mr. Miller in the effort he made to patch up the differences in the organization which threatened "even the dissolution of the NAB itself".

Another development in the situation was a letter sent to the members of the Fourth District by John A. Kennedy of WCHS, Charleston, West Virginia, regional director, clearing up what he said were certain misunderstandings in the matter.

The statement given out by the NAB Committee consisting of John Gillin, Howard Lane, John Elmer, Edward Klauber, and Don S. Elias as Chairman, with Paul Morency as an alternate for any member unable to attend, was as follows:

"Following a discussion by the Board itself, which culminated in the appointment of this Committee, the Committee met on March 21 and for several hours endeavored to explore all angles of the problem. All members of the Committee were present, including Mr. Morency. The conclusion of the Committee was that the NAB had suffered during the past year from the extraordinary amount of time the president had been compelled to give to the internal situation in the industry because of the launching of various dissident movements threatening the unity of the industry and even the dissolution of the NAB itself.

"The Committee further found that owing to the fact that Ed Kirby, because of his duties with the War Department, had been able to render only nominal service to the NAB, the president and the remaining members of his staff had been compelled to assume the burden of carrying on the exceedingly important public relations functions, with the result that at times sufficient energy was not available for the carrying out of other functions, and at other times it was not possible to be as effective in public relations as would have been desirable.

"The Committee therefore makes the following recommendations:

A. That the members of the Board and all other broadcasters believing in the usefulness and the sincerity of the purposes of the NAB should to the utmost of their ability relieve the president of the organization of the burden of maintaining loyalty and unity within the industry; and

B. That the NAB employ as promptly as possible a thoroughly competent director of public relations, able under the direction of the president and the Board to carry out the public relations functioning efficiently and effectively both to the end of accomplishing a better public understanding of the industry, its purposes and its needs, and to the end of enabling the president to exercise directive rather than a functioning part in public relations activities.

C. The Committee recognizes that it was not possible within the time immediately available to it to exhaust all the functions suggested by its assignment. It therefore proposes a continuing effort to find ways and means to strengthen and streamline the organization. Specifically it proposes that as soon as a public relations man has been employed, further study of the administrative organizations be made, in cooperation with the president, in an effort to bring about a more effective distribution of functions, and concentration upon important problems and objectives.

"In view of the shortness of time before the next annual convention of the NAB, and since no further Board meeting is presently scheduled before the May convention, this committee, believing that the foregoing arrangements may prove acceptable to the Board as a whole, has undertaken to try to find a qualified expert on public relations and to make a specific recommendation in this regard if it is successful in its search."

Mr. Kennedy's letter to the 4th District members read:

"I was rather dumbfounded at the report in the last issue of 'Broadcasting Magazine', purporting to give an account of the decision of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters at its meeting which concluded late Friday evening.

"I should like to inform members of this district that the story was not a full and correct account of what happened at the meeting.

"I might add, however, that I do not believe 'Broadcasting Magazine' was too much at fault for the reason that the final action and discussion of the subject matter was taken after 'Broadcasting Magazine' went to press. In connection with the Committee that was appointed, they quite obviously were misinformed as to the purposes for which the committee was named.

"The Board did flounder around for a day and a half, accomplishing little or nothing, reviewing the NAB situation in hotel rooms and in corridors but not in the meeting itself.

"Finally, late in the afternoon of the second day, the subject was brought up. During the general meeting, while Mr. Miller was present, only a limited amount of discussion took place.

"Later, it was suggested that Mr. Miller absent himself and the whole situation was thoroughly gone into and the Committee was appointed by the Board to consider the resolution adopted by the Fourth District. The Committee held its first meeting last Saturday.

"Attached to this letter is the press release turned out by that Committee.

"That Committee was not appointed for the purpose of discussing this question with the Fourth District as was erroneously reported."

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FTC ORDERS TELEVISION SCHOOL TO TONE DOWN ROSY ADS

DeForest's Training, Inc., 2533 North Ashland Ave., Chicago, has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue misleading representations in the sale of television or electronics courses.

Commission findings are that the respondent advertised, among other things, as follows: "If Television develops as we anticipate, it won't be very long until many of the 23,000,000 homes in the U.S. will want Television receivers. * * *" Television "will hold wonderful opportunities for the young man who has the vision and foresight to get into it at the very beginning and pioneer and grow with it".

The Commission finds that regardless of the optimism of various individuals engaged in the television field with respect to its commercial development, delay after delay has occurred to postpone that development, and the involvement of the nation in hostilities will undoubtedly result in further delay. The fact is, the findings continue, that no one can say with certainty when the commercial development of television will reach a stage which assures opportunities for the employment of large numbers of men.

The Commission order directs the respondent to cease representing that there are possibilities for employment of its students or graduates in the television field until substantial numbers of them have been and can be employed directly in that field; and to cease representing that there are now, or in the near future will be, opportunities for employment of students or graduates, until the commercial development of television advances sufficiently to assure such possibilities.

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SEES WAR OPENING WAY TO WOMEN IN COMMUNICATIONS WORK

Commissioner Ray C, Wakefield of the Federal Communications Commission believes the war will bring with it a demand for trained women in the communications field. Addressing the Institute on Women's Professional Relations, Washington, D. C., he said, in part:

"Is the war producing a demand for trained women in the communications field? The most dramatic answer to that question is found in wartime Britain today.

"The Federal Communications Commission recent sent its Assistant Chief Engineer, Gerald C. Gross, to survey existing communications in England. Mr. Gross brought back many accounts of striking developments, much testimony concerning the absolute necessity of an efficient communications system to a nation at war. But nothing that he saw or heard impressed me more than his account of the major role now played by women in radio, telephone, telegraph and allied means of communications.

"In the telephone industry, for example, women operators were universal. That, of course, was to be expected. But women were also active in the technical jobs. They served as maintenance men, as office supervisors, and, when bombing or other causes made a break in a telephone line, women drove the repair trucks and served on the repair crews.

"In radiobroadcasting, the same was true. We have come to expect women in the broadcasting field - as announcers, as script writers, as program directors, and so on. Those activities, Mr. Gross reports, have vastly expanded in wartime England - but women have not stopped there. You will find women also on the technical side - standing at the controls, serving as assistant engineers, as program monitors, and in a variety of technical and maintenance positions.

"The primary purpose of all this feminine activity, of course, is to free the men who formerly performed these duties for service in the uniformed forces. But evidently women's role in British communications has gone beyond even this. When you turn to the uniformed forces themselves, you find women everywhere active in maintaining communications.

"We have all read of the WAAFs and the WRENS and the ATS- the Women's Air Auxiliary Force, the Women's Royal Naval Service, and the Auxiliary Territorial Service. Now most of the WAAFs are not, of course, flying planes, nor are most of the WRENS and ATS manning ships or guns. A considerable number of them, I am informed, are in the communications service of their respective branches.

"There is coming into constantly increasing use a wholly new kind of anti-aircraft device - a sort of secret defensive weapon, if you will. In Britain it is called the radar (r-a-d-a-r); here we call it the radiolocator. It is vastly more efficient than

any previous device for locating enemy aircraft and aiming the anti-aircraft guns which will bring them down. Thousands of skilled technicians are already manning radiolocator installations at key points throughout the British Isles. But "manning" isn't quite the word. For a large proportion of these new radars are not manned at all, but are - as we might say - womaned.

"Turning now to the United States, we find that while the process of utilizing women in communications work has not yet progressed that far, we have unquestionably embarked on the same road.

"In time of war even more than in time of peace, our telephone, telegraph, and radio systems constitute the nervous system of our whole economy. We need instantaneous communications to carry messages to and from the armed forces on land and sea all around the globe; a delay of half an hour in a message may lose a battle; a disruption of communications in any area can lose a campaign. Conversely, with communications operating at high efficiency both at home and overseas, our productive capacity and our military striking power can be utilized with a minimum of obstruction, interference, and delay.

"Unfortunately, in time of war the demand for trained communications personnel comes simultaneously from two fronts. The normal media of communication - telephone, telegraph, radiotelegraph, and even to a certain extent radiobroadcasting - must operate at even higher efficiency and carry a far heavier message load than in time of peace. And that means more men, or perhaps I should say more men and women. Simultaneously, however, the armed forces have an even more urgent need for the same trained personnel, and, of course, make heavy inroads into the technical staffs of the communications companies.

"In both the telephone communications and radiobroadcasting fields, we find a similar acute need for more trained personnel.

"Dorothy Thompson in the field of news comment and the well known women writers and actresses in the field of radio drama are only the headliners of a considerable number of women engaged in the programming field as continuity writers, editors, program monitors, and authorities on special phases of advertising and salesmanship.

"As the war effort directly absorbs more and more men, women are bound to take on still more duties, and more openings are sure to arise. But an even more interesting development is the probable employment of women on the technical side of broadcasting as station operators, technicians, and engineers. Radio in all its phases, because a new industry, has been a young man's industry. It is, therefore, peculiarly subject to drain of personnel by reason of requirements of the Army and Navy of the Army and Navy and other governmental activities.

"How many women are currently taking advantage of the special training courses offered for radio technicians, I don't

profess to know; but I do know that if the wartime experience of England is a safe guid - and I believe it is - we will need women in this work in unprecedented numbers.

"The communications industry is among those which will feel the snortage of technically trained personnel first and most acutely. It is an activity which must be maintained at unimpaired efficiency throughout the war. Women have already entered with marked success many communications activities; and if English experience is a fair basis for prediction, then we must plan now, and extensively, for a large-scale training and employment of women in even the most technical branches of American communications work."

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GUTHRIE'S CHARGES FAKE, SAYS G.E. CHAIRMAN

Philip Reed, Chairman of the General Electric Company, and a $1-a-year head of the Bureau of Industry Branches of the War Production Board, before the House Military Affairs Committee, denied the charge made by Robert R. Guthrie, resigned Chief of the War Production Board's Textile Clothing and Leather Branch that Mr. Reed had unduly favored the radio and other industries in which G.E. was particularly interested.

Mr. Reed described Mr. Guthrie as an incompetent and arrogant executive whose overbearing manner antagonized his subordinates. He said Mr. Guthrie's accusations contained "inaccuracies and falsehoods".

He cited a letter from the War Department to prove that production of civilian radio sets was continued early this year at the request of the Army. He also said Mr. Guthrie's figures on the amount of aluminum consumed by the industry in recent months were almost 50 per cent too large. Less than 6-100ths of 1 per cent of aluminum production went into radio sets, he said.

Because his company produces both radios and refrigerators, Mr. Reed said, he had avoided taking any part in the deliberations affecting either industry.

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Estimated by Printer's Ink the total amount of advertising for 1941 was $1,920,000. Broken down by L. D. H. Weld, the figures are Newspapers $610,000,000; Direct mail - $315,000,000; Radio - $225,000,000 and Magazines $180,000,000.

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GILLINGHAM QUITS FCC FOR ARMY

One of the best press relations men in the Government service, George O. Gillingham, Chief of the Office of Information of the Federal Communications Commission, has resigned to join the Chemical Warfare Service in which he served in the first World War.

"I need not tell you that your absence will leave a very large hole in the Commission", FCC Chairman, James L. Fly wrote in accepting Mr. Gillingham's resignation. "It is felt by all that your services have been wholly commendable and I should like to take this opportunity of paying well deserved tribute to the ability, energy and loyalty which you brought to a difficult assignment.

"The Commission wishes me to say that it appreciates your motives in again entering Army service and it would not wish to stand in your way in these circumstances. We shall, however, welcome your return at any time."

Mr. Gillingham in submitting his resignation said that he had the chance to rejoin his old World War Army outfit and was doing so because the FCC publicity work had been curtailed drastically and that he saw the handwriting on the wall for more general non-defense retrenchment. Also Mr. Gillingham pointed out that in the FCC he was not in a defense category. He took the opportunity to highly praise his assistants, Miss O'Leson and Mrs. Lindo. Also to say a good word for Edgar Jones, former correspondent of Billboard Magazine, who is soon to come into the FCC Information Office. Mr. Jones is at present on the sick list but it is believed he may succeed Mr. Gillingham.

Mr. Gillingham has been with the FCC two and a half years having served as senior information service representative and chief of the Washington information office of the Tennessee Valley Authority before joining the FCC.

He was formerly associated with the Newark Star-Eagle, the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin and other newspapers. He also has contributed articles to the Saturday Evening Post, Current History, Bookman, New Yorker, Esquire, etc. At one time Mr. Gillingham was Managing Editor of the Pathfinder magazine and at the same time edited a department in Golden Book.

He is a member of the National Press Club, became quite famous as the editor of the Press Club Magazine, and is Past Commander of the National Press Club Post of the American Legion.

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BURMA ROAD AND PARAGUAY CONNECTED UP U.S.

Two new radio telegraph circuits have been opened - one to the Burma Road and the other to Paraguay. The former, connecting San Francisco direct with Kunming, on the Burma Road, in China, has been opened to public service, W. A. Winterbottom, Vice President and General Manager of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., has just announced. Kunming, also known as Yunnanfu, is at the northeastern end of the Burma Road, which connects at this point with railroads into China. It is 390 miles southeast of Chungking, and 500 miles from Mandalay.

The circuit, inaugurated at the request of the Chinese National Government at Chungking, is RCAC's sixth new transpacific radiotelegraph circuit opened since entry of the United States in the war. The other new circuits operate to Noumea, Island of New Caledonia; Chungking, China; Cebu, Philippine Islands; Sydney, Australia; and Wellington, New Zealand. In addition, an RCAC radiophoto circuit was opened during the past week between Melbourne, Australia, and San Francisco.

Through the new contact with Kunming, R.C.A. Communications maintains three direct radiotelegraph circuits with Free China - the other two being Chengtu and Chungking. The latter was reached by relay through the Philippines, prior to the fall of Manila.

The direct radiotelegraph service between the United States and Paraguay was opened last Wednesday by the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company operating with "Radiovia", Asuncion, Paraguay, which is a cooperative enterprise of the Paraguayan Government and a radiotelegraph associate of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation in South America. Mackay Radio is also an associated company of I. T. & T.

This is the second new link between the U.S.A. and South American countries not connected by radio previously which Mackay Radio has established within a month, direct radiotelegraph service with La Paz, Bolivia, having been inaugurated on February 26.

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For the purpose of determining the merits of use of FM (frequency modulation) on frequency below the present allocated range by a State police radio system, the Federal Communications Commission granted construction permits for 24 experimental class II and three auxiliary stations to the New Jersey State Police, all on the frequency 27925 kilocycles. Power of 60 watts will be used by stations at Tuckerton, Ridgewood, Freehold, Cape May Court House, Absecon, Morristown, South Somerville, Hightstown, West Trenton, Riverton, New Brunswick and other cities; and 50 watts for three portable and portable mobile stations. Some of the stations will be operated by remote control.

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TRADE NOTES

The Allen B. Dumont Laboratories, Inc., of Passaic, N.J., applied to the Federal Communications Commission for permission to construct a commercial television station there. The applicant estimated that the proposed station would serve an area of 160 sq. miles surrounding the nation's capital.

Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Co. reported 1941 net profit of $470,027.72, equal to $1.54 on the outstanding 270,926 shares of common stock after provision for preferred dividends. Net earnings in the preceding year were $183,397.20.

The Allegheny Broadcasting Corp. of Elkins, W. Va., has been granted a construction permit for a new station to operate on 1240 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

The Columbia Broadcasting System's shortwave division has just added five German language feature programs to its schedule of European transmissions. These include military analyses by Horst von Baerensprung and Max Werner, informal talks by Dorothy Thompson and religious programs prepared by Professors Paul Tillich and Dietrich von Hildebrand. The programs are beamed on Europe simultaneously by WCBX and WCRC, the two new CBS 50,000 watt transmitters.

With the approval of the FCC, the General Electric's television station in Schenectady has been designated by the call letters WRGB, in honor of Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Vice President in charge of the G-E Radio and Television Department and one of the pioneers in the broadcasting industry.

The call letters are in tribute, Robert S. Peare, G. E. Manager of Broadcasting, pointed out, to Dr. Baker's work for the industry, especially during the last year. As television became more a reality, the FCC ordered the industry to adopt definite standards before it would allow commercial telecasting. Dr. Baker served as Chairman of the National Television Standards Committee which brought about this standardization.

Married in Washington last Wednesday rather than New York, and forced to curtail their wedding trip so that the bridegroom could be at his desk at the Navy Department, Miss Esme O'Brien, of New York, wedded Ensign Robert William Sarnoff, son of David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, and Mrs. Sarnoff.

Here for the ceremony were the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Esmond O'Brien as well as Mr. and Mrs. David Sarnoff. The bride is the granddaughter of the late Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, one-time presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Federal Communications Commissioner George Henry Payne was host at a cocktail party at the Metropolitan Club in Washington last Wednesday. Among the guests were Postmaster General and Mrs. Frank C. Walker, Senator and Mrs. James E. Murray of Montana; Senator and Mrs. Homer T. Bone, of Washington State, and Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, Admiral and Mrs. S. C. Hooper, Capt. Dudley Wright Knox, U.S.N., and Mrs. Knox, and James H.R. Cromwell.

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KLAUBER GOES STILL HIGHER IN CBS

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Broadcasting System at its meeting last Wednesday elected Edward Klauber Chairman of the Executive Committee. Mr. Klauber has hitherto been Executive Vice-President. Paul W. Kesten, a Vice President of the company, was named Vice-President and General Manager. William S. Paley, President and principal stockholder of the corporation, continues as President and chief executive officer.

In making this announcement, Mr. Paley said:

"The changes hereby brought about are instituted so as to eliminate a certain degree of duplication of executive activity; to create an office (Chairman of the Executive Committee) which, free from daily operating duties can give its whole time and attention to some of our long range problems and to afford Mr. Klauber a needed relief from his overburdened duties of many years standing.

"Although Mr. Klauber will assume a less active role in the company's affairs, his sound judgment and his invaluable experience gained through nearly fourteen years of important work in broadcasting, will continue to the benefit of the company. I am sure that all of you, knowing of the significant contributions made by Mr. Klauber to the progress and development of our company and to the broadcasting industry generally, will be gratified to learn of his new role especially since it will enable him to enjoy a certain degree of richly deserved leisure.

"As you know, Mr. Klauber was detached from many of his regular duties last May when the new FCC rules were announced so that he could give most of his attention to the problems they introduced. His immediate task will be to continue his work in that connection and in connection with the approaching hearing on the proposed new radio legislation in Congress.

"I also know you will be pleased to learn of Mr. Kesten's promotion and I am sure that he will receive the utmost in cooperation from those who are to work with him."

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FM GOES TO COLLEGE

According to a recent release from Intercollegiate Broadcasting System, radio's infant prodigy, frequency modulation, has graduated from the realm of things you've heard about from friends with special receivers to things you can actually hear on your own regular set - that is, if you go to college.

The campus broadcasting systems of Yale, Wesleyan, University of Connecticut and Columbia are carrying regular FM broadcasts daily. The Columbia University station has been rebroadcasting programs of WOR's New York frequency modulation station W71NY, since last November. Last week Hartford's WDCR FM unit announced that permission to carry all Station W65H's programs had been granted to the Husky Network of the University of Connecticut, the Cardinal Network of Wesleyan University and the Yale Broadcasting System.

All these college radio stations, operating as members of the Intercollegiate Broadcasting System, use extremely low-power transmitters sending signals over their "wired wireless" systems. This method of broadcasting has two significant results - no receiver outside the prescribed area of the wires can pick up the college station's programs, and, although long-wave and working on amplitude modulation, they are in effect staticless.

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ASCAP RE-ELECTS GENE BUCK BY LARGE MAJORITY

High lights of the election of officers of the American Society of Composers which was the second held by the membership under the Society's new articles of association, included the defeat of Jerome Kern, famous composer and member of the Board for many years, and the tremendous vote given by the writer members of the Society to President Gene Buck.

Mr. Kern will be succeeded on the Board by Ray Henderson, noted song writer and producer, who won out in a hot three-cornered race with Kern and Al Lewis. The final tabulation for this place on the Board of Directors was as follows: Henderson 18,925, Lewis 18,232, Kern 18,204.

The only publisher member to be defeated was Walter Kramer, who will be succeeded by Donald Gray. Votes for the winning candidates were as follows:

Writers - Gene Buck, 43,607; Geoffrey O'Hara, 35,050; George W. Meyer, 28,272, Ray Henderson, 18,925.

Publishers - Max Dreyfus, 2,520; John O'Connor 2,486; Donald Gray, 2,041, and Jack Mills, 1,966.

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No. 1416

March 31, 1942

OPA TELLS PUBLIC HOW TO CARE FOR RADIOS

With the end of radio production at hand, the Consumer Division, Office of Price Administration, today (Tuesday) released the following suggestions for proper care of home radios:

Make sure that the radio is not placed with its back flat against the wall. Tubes, transformers, and resisters heat up, and free circulation of air is required to prevent overheating. Leave an inch or so between the cabinet and wall.

Check the set's electric cord and plug. The plug should fit firmly into the wall socket and the wires leading to it should be intact.

Check connections also on nearby electrical appliances and lamps. Loose connections on nearby gadgets cause static. Sometimes moving a nearby appliance or lamp farther away will help reception.

If the radio crackles, check the aerial and ground wires to determine whether they are broken in any place or are rubbing against other wires or trees or metals.

If you have not set up a ground connection and your radio is raucous, fix one up by connecting a wire from your radio's ground post to a water or steam pipe. Do not use your gas pipe as a ground.

If you have an outside aerial, make sure that it is equipped with a lightning arrester. Even small "static discharges" - not lightning - may ruin a set unless they are by-passed by the arrester.

Check the set's tubes, to see that they fit firmly in their sockets. Occasionally what may seem to be a bad tube is merely a good tube that is fitted loosely into its socket.

Clean the dust out of your set often. A hand vacuum cleaner will help.

If your radio's performance is unsatisfactory and none of these home adjustments help, it's time to call in the repairman.

These points should be observed:

Call in a repairman from a reputable firm - one with which you are acquainted, if possible.

Insist that he fix the set at your home. Most service firms have portable testing and repair equipment for home calls.

If he insists on carrying the set to the shop, persuade him to give you an inventory of the adjustments he thinks will be necessary, and request the return of old parts which he finds necessary to replace.

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RADIO INDUSTRY ENTERS LAST MONTH OF PRODUCTION

Uncertainties regarding immediate government policies, considerable unbalanced inventories, and labor layoffs until war work becomes more available appear in prospect as the radio industry goes into the last month of authorized civilian radio production until April 22nd, a bulletin of the Radio Manufacturers' Association states.

Curtailed allocations of aluminum, mica and nickel are factors in the production uncertainties until the April 22nd date, when set production will generally suspend.

Few authorizations to set companies for operations beyond that time, except in individual cases facilitating the war program, are in prospect, but the increasing scarcity and recent WPB restrictions on aluminum, mica and nickel are factors of uncertainty both for the limited set production, until the April 22nd cessation and also, to an extent, for future replacement parts.

Appeals by various set manufacturers have followed the WPB order for general suspension of set production after April 22. The suspension orders apply to all set manufacturers, no matter how small, and even include amateur or "ham" builders of receiving sets. Manufacturers may, however, sell their authorized production in either export or domestic channels, and also may withhold their production and distribute sets after April 22 if desired.

Arrangements for temporary relief from the recent WPB order completely prohibiting use of high grade mica, principally in tubes and condensers, were made at a meeting of the Tube Industry Committee with the WPB Radio and Mica Sections. "Punched" mica inventory, not usable for war work, may be used, but substitution of inferior mica, both in tubes and condensers, is being required, with individual company allocations by the Mica Branch being made on a week-to-week basis. Limited allocations of high grade mica are now being authorized only on an emergency basis to avoid plant shutdowns.

At the tube industry meeting WPB plans also were announced for development of a stockpile of replacement tubes, of uncertain amount, to be built up during the balance of the year.

Discussion by officials of a plan for production of "Victory" models of receiving sets by a few manufacturers, in limited quantities, apparently has ceased.

Beating the WPB deadline for discontinuing civilian radio production, RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., Camden, N. J., announced that the last radio-phonograph for home use will come off its assembly line on April 7. It was also revealed that the final commercial radio chassis to be built at the company's Camden factory for the duration was completed fifty days ahead of the deadline set by the War Production Board.

Temporary procedure to secure materials for continued production of replacement parts, although in uncertain quantities, has been made with WPB by the special RMA Replacement Parts Committee appointed recently by President Paul V. Galvin. The Committee held a conference with the WPB Radio Section officials in Washington this month and discussed all problems involved in providing replacement and repair parts for radio sets now in public use.

Pending further action of WPB, materials for future production of replacement parts will be secured under the WPB "Production Requirements Plan". Such requests for materials will be reviewed and preference ratings for materials granted. The ratings and future supplies authorized depend on the availability of metals and other materials. There is no prospect of WPB special allocation of such materials for production of replacement parts, but there are no present restrictions on use of inventories for parts production.

In behalf of parts distributors and servicemen, the RMA Committee has plans in preparation, probably in cooperation with the broadcasting interests, to deal with merchandising and distribution problems of replacement parts, in an effort to maintain so far as possible the distributing and service branches.

All possible efforts to secure war contracts for RMA members, in cooperation with various branchs of WPB and also the Army and Navy, are being made by the Association.

Detailed information regarding the war contracts, both military radio and non-radio, has been secured by RMA in a recent survey of the war business of parts manufacturers. This confidential data of many RMA companies was submitted to WPB officials recently and data of additional companies being received will have similar attention. Included in the RMA data to the WPB branches and also the Army and Navy are details on plant capacity, personnel, tool rooms, and also information regarding the facilities of various companies to make other than radio products.

Rapid increase in the volume of military radio contracts being awarded is reported by the WPB Communications Branch, headed by Ray Ellis, who is proceeding with primary contractors and also subcontractors in an effort to spread the war program, particularly among the smaller set and parts manufacturers who thus far have received small or no war work.

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CROSLEY SOON TO HAVE $1,000,000 HOME

The finest in that entire section of the country, WLW, WSAI, and the sturdy short-wave brother WLWL, will soon occupy the five-story million dollar Elks Club building in Cincinnati. It has been purchased by the Crosley Radio Corporation and will be entirely occupied by the Crosley stations.

One of the most imposing of the downtown structures and located in the heart of Cincinnati, the Elks Building has an auditorium that will seat 1,000 persons and numerous recreation features, including a bowling alley, some of which are to be retained for Crosley employees.

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HOPE STILL HELD FOR U.S. PAID ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

Despite the opposition stand of Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., the idea of purchasing space in newspapers and other periodicals, as well as time on the air, to deliver the Government's messages, is still very much alive, the Editor & Publisher reports, continuing: "It would be no more than a guess to say that it has reached the dignity of discussion at meetings of the President's Cabinet, but it is a matter of record that the Department of Commerce, presided over by Cabinet Member Jesse Jones, has been enterprising in gathering and publicizing stories on the success of 'paid advertising' campaigns in Canada and England.

"The subject is currently under discussion in OFF. It was one of the first propositions advanced when MacLeish created a committee of daily and weekly newspaper publisher representative to meet with him in an advisory capacity. The major obstacle, it was said, is the difficulty in selection of media - and there must be selection, it was emphasized, because the cost of blanketing the nation's newspapers, magazines, and radio stations would be prohibitive.

"A statement of policy on the subject is reported to be in formulation."

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An Executive Order has been prepared for President Roosevelt's signature, the purpose of which would be consolidation of existing information agencies leaning toward a central bureau of war information. MacLeish is most frequently mentioned as the likely head of such an agency.

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RADIO PLAYS LARGE PART IN OVERSEAS WRITERS' DINNER

Aided by radio from the far flung battlefields of the world, the war-scattered members of the Overseas Writers assembled in body or spirit last Saturday night for the 21st anniversary of the founding of the organization.

Through the courtesy and facilities of the National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System, Robert St. John, radio broadcasters, Raymond Daniell of the New York Times, and Joseph Evans of the New York Herald Tribune and Bob Trout spoke from London, and John Raleigh, H. R. Knickerbocker and Robert Sherrod gave first hand accounts of the scene in Australia. Frances B. Sayre, High Commissioner, just back from the Philippines, spoke. CBS put the speech of Dr. Herbert Vere Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, on the air.

Among those from the radio industry who were present were:

Kenneth Berkeley, Manager, NBC, Washington; Harry Butcher, Vice-President, CBS, Washington; Martin Codel, Broadcasting Magazine; James L. Fly, Chairman, Federal Communications Commission; C. M. Jansky, Jr., Radio Adviser, War Department; G. W. Johnstone, Blue Network; Lynn M. Lamm, National Association of Broadcasters; Frank Mason, formerly NBC, now Assistant to Secretary of Navy; Neville Miller, President, National Association of Broadcasters; George H. Payne, Federal Communications Commissioner; H. Louis Ruppel, Chief, Public Relations, CBS; Sol Taischoff, Broadcasting Magazine; Albert Warner, CBS commentator; Paul White, NBC.

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WANTED TO CUT OFF INTERIOR DEPT. RADIO FUNDS

When the House considered the Interior Department Appropriation Bill for 1943, Representative Robert F. Jones (R.), of Ohio, offered an amendment cutting off any funds for radio broadcasting, press service, motion pictures or practically any other publicity.

"The total amount for the Office of Information in the Department of the Interior is $2,430,770, as reported by the Division of Information of that Department", Mr. Jones declared. The correspondence of the Department of the Interior is $216,713 of the total of $2,430,770. The rest is for publications, group contacts - whatever they are - individual contacts, motion pictures, radio programs, photography, lantern slides, and lecture material. All of these things could be cut out since Pearl Harbor. I submit that with the enormous expenditure in the Office of Government Reports, with the enormous expenditure in the Office of Facts and Figures - and it might be referred to as facts and fiction - under the direction of Mr. MacLeish that we do not need to have propaganda agencies in all of the departments, including this one.

"There has been steadily growing in Washington a large army of men and women on full-time and part-time compensation to glamorize the activities of the bureaus they represent. Many bureaus that have nothing to do with defense try to get their noses under the tent. So many nondefense bureaus have asked for increased appropriations that their pleas of national defense are commonly referred to as the national prayer."

Defending the radio item, Representative Jed Johnson (D.), of Oklahoma, said:

"Now, they talk about radio, as if the Department were buying a lot of radio time. Surely the gentlemen know better. The Department, of course, is not buying radio time. It is not necessary to do so. Their programs are so fine, so patriotic, so educational, and constructive that many of the large radio stations have requested the Department of the Interior for some of their programs. That means, of course, that the public likes and demands more of such programs.

"Not a dollar is in this bill for the Interior Department for radio time, yet you would think from some of these statements that most of this money went for radio time. And so it is quite obvious that about 90 percent of the opposition to this bill is directed actually against an honest, fearless, and capable Government official, the Secretary of the Interior."

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NAZIS SUSPECTED OF OPERATING MIDWEST STATION

Germany is operating an "underground" broadcasting station which purports to be located in the United States' Midwest and to be operating in defiance of American officials, it was learned by the Washington Post yesterday.

The outfit, Station D-E-B-U-N-K was first heard on the air last week and since has broadcast regularly over shortwave from 8:30 to 9 P.M. The only thing wrong with its build-up is the fact that DEBUNK's signals were first heard abroad, that simple direction-finding efforts have located it in Europe, and finally, that its broadcasts follow the Berlin shortwave "line" almost word for word.

The station begins its broadcasts with a few bars of the "Star-Spangled Banner", and is conducted by a couple of announcers with Middle West accents. It signs off with "My Country 'Tis of Thee".

Violently anti-British, the station argues that American farm boys are being sent to die for the "redcoat snobs", in order to preserve the domination of the international banker groups. It is fiercely anti-Semitic, anti-Roosevelt, anti-British. It broadcsts that "this is a war we cannot possible win".

The broadcasts follow the reports of the official German shortwave so closely that listeners in this country believe the Nazis are making no serious attempt to conceal the fact that the transmitter is, in fact, operated in Germany.

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FCC SILENT ON COX ACCUSATIONS

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission said he had nothing to say when asked if it was true that the Department of Justice had been asked to investigate the exchange of $2500 check between Representative Gene Cox (D.), of Georgia, and the Herald Broadcasting Company, of Albany, Ga. Charges were made against Mr. Cox in an article in "PM", Marshall Filed's New York newspaper last Sunday in an article which read:

"Photostats of the following documents have been received by the Department of Justice:

"A $2500 check dated Aug. 15, 1941, signed by Cox and payable to the Albany, Ga., Herald Broadcasting Co.

"A $2500 check dated Aug. 18, 1941, three days later, signed by C. D. Townsley, secretary-treasurer of the Albany Herald Broadcasting Co. and payable to Rep. Cox.

"A $2500 deposit slip made out to the account of Cox in the City National Bank of Albany.

"A voucher stating that the $2500 check to Cox was for 'legal expense.'

"A statement by Townsley declaring that the check given Cox was for 'future services'.

"The Albany Herald Broadcasting Co. has a case pending before the Federal Communications Commission. The Albany Herald is the only daily in Albany and the most important paper in Cox's district. Its radio station is WALB.

"The check for $2500 given to the company by Cox was in payment of 25 shares of stock in the broadcasting company. The payment of $2500 to Cox three days later exactly equaled the payment made by him to the company. The Department of Justice has been asked to find out whether the stock was returned or still is owned by Cox.

"The Albany broadcasting company filed an application with the FCC last October for a change of frequency. It has had a number of cases before the FCC in the last two years. Cox has interested himself in those cases. The Department of Justice has been asked to investigate whether this was the friendly interest which a Congressman might normally take in the affairs of a constituent or whether he was, in effect, serving as counsel to the company.

"The questions the Department has been asked to answer are:

"Was the effect of the check and stock transactions to give Cox $2500 worth of stock in the broadcasting company?

"If so, was this a payment for legal services?

"Cox has attacked the FCC bitterly in recent weeks and at the end of January introduced a resolution for a miniature Dies investigation of the FCC, which is now pending."

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RADIO FIRES FLASHES IN REMOTE CONTROL PHOTOGRAPHY

A new application for radio has been found by the recently established photographic department of the Office of Emergency Management directed by William Nelson, formerly of Look Magazine.

The major portion of the photographic work has been and still is performed in industrial plants, most of them housing large assembly line operations of one kind or another, many in moving machinery, moving overhead cranes, etc. The photographic difficulties are apparent. If enough light for adequate lighting of large operations, including assembly lines, was to be achieved, it obviously called for multiple flash, frequently using 20 or 30 bulbs. The moving machinery, the assembly line itself, and the numerous workers milling around all over the location made the usual flash system, involving the use of wires in any degree, impractical.

Wires were being tripped over, reflectors knocked down, etc. The only solution was to rig up a synchronized flash system in which no wires would appear. The answer was a series of reflectors, booster boxes and a short wave radio system to actuate same. This system was developed by Dr. Heiland who has been experimenting with it for some time.

The set up is sufficiently flexible so that not only can an indefinite number of flash-bulbs be synchronized with the camera shutter without the use of wires, but also the camera itself can be raised to otherwise inaccessible positions and pictures taken. The photographer controls the tripping of the shutter and flash system with a sending set that may be located several hundred yards distant from the camera. This technical development adds a new dimension to industrial photography.

The uses of this setup, however, extend beyond manufacturing plants. At large meetings where a hasty setup, without wires for people to trip over, is desired, this will work beautifully. In several shots where lighting must be close to the subject and yet wires kept out of the field of the picture itself, this will serve.

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$2,513,469 FOR PHILCO

The Philco Radio Corporation reported yesterday for 1941 a net income of $2,513,569, equal to $1.83 each on 1,372,143 common shares. This compared with $2,248,568, or $1.64 a share, earned in 1940. Income and excess-profits taxes were $5,967,600, against $1,347,222 in 1940, according to James T. Buckley, President.

The company provided a $750,000 reserve for inventory and commitment contingencies by a transfer directly from surplus.

Gross sales were $77,073,636, against $52,311,131 in 1940, setting new records for radios, domestic refrigerators and air-conditioning equipment.

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TRADE NOTES

A conference of Blue Network station managers from all points of the Western Division, will be held in San Francisco April 2-3.

A complete radio transmitter and receiver in the shape of the so-called French phone is the subject of a patent (No. 2,276,933) issued to Cletus J. Collom of Detroic, Mich. All the equipment necessary to send and receive messages is contained in the earpiece, hand grip and mouthpiece of the French phone, according to the patent. The apparatus is a portable, self-contained radio transmitting and receiving unit suitable for short range and field use. The patent is assigned to Weltronic Corporation of Detroit.

Utah Radio Products Company and Wholly Owned Subsidiary - For 1941: Net profit, $216,386, or 73 cents a share, against $7,193, or 2 cents a share, in 1940.

The War Department announced this week it would inaugurate a series of "Army Hour" radio broadcasts April 5, designed to link men in the armed forces overseas with home firesides. The program will be broadcast Sunday afternoons at 3:30 E.W.T., over NBC, and transmitted by short-wave radio to Army units abroad.

In its proposal to denay a nighttime increase in power of 250 watts to KGNO, Dodge City, Kans., on the ground that it might interfere with KGIR at Butte, Montana, the FCC apparently used political discretion. Butte is not only the hometown of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, radio czar in the upper branch of Congress, but it is also the abode of Montana's junior Senator James E. Murray.

Easton C. Woolley, who has been Manager of the Service Division of the Stations Department of the National Broadcasting Company, has been appointed Assistant to William S. Hedges, Vice President of the Stations Department. In addition to his new duties, Mr. Woolley will continue to supervise handling of affiliation contracts between the National Broadcasting Company and its associated stations.

Declaring that economy in non-defense items is a vital necessity and that the nation's printing bill is a good place to start, Representative Louis Ludlow (D.), of Indiana, has revealed the fact that the printing bill in the Government departments in two years jumped from $18,000,000 to $28,000,000. For example, in the Federal Communications Commission in 1939, it was $42,630, and in 1941, $58,809.

One Government official told Congressman Ludlow about a businessman who examining the contents of a wastebasket found 51 Government publications all in their original wrappers.

Representative Marcantonio of New York, in an address "How About Some Sacrifice from Big Business?" cited a tabulation from the Economic Outlook of corporation profits for 1941 compared with 1940 showing the percentage of increase for 1941. The highest was the Aviation Corporation 690% increase.

Among the low ones were the Radio Corporation of America 11.9 percent increase and the General Electric 1.7 percent. The Radio Corporation did $10,192,716 business in 1941 and $9,113,156 in 1940.

As a result of the rapidly expanding field of industrial electronic control, an electronic control section has been organized in General Electric's industrial control division. Allen E. Bailey, Jr., and William D. Cockrell have been appointed as Manager Sales and Engineer respectively of the new section. Mr. Bailey will report to G. R. Prout, Manager of the Industrial Control Division, and Mr. Cockrell to E. H. Alexander, Engineer of that Division.

More than 30 outstanding educators, statesmen, diplomats and broadcasting officials of the Western Hemisphere, who are particularly prominent for their knowledge of Latin American affairs, met in Washington last Saturday at the Pan American Union to set up the administrative structure for the recently announced NBC Inter-American University of the Air.

Proposed by Dr. James Rowland Angell, public service counsellor for the NBC, and President Emeritus of Yale University, the new "University of the Air" is dedicated to the mutual interpretation of the achievements, cultures, traditions and personalities of the western nations.

New York City's first full-time Frequency Modulation Station W71NY, celebrated its first anniversary on the air Wednesday, April 1, operating on a commercial license issued by the Federal Communications Commission. Owned and operated by Radio Station WOR W71NY has increased its power from 1,000 to 10,000 watts.

Station WCOP, Massachusetts Broadcasting Corp., Boston, Mass., has applied for a construction permit for changes in equipment and directional antenna and increase power from 500 watts to 1 KW.

Zenith Radio Corporation and subsidiaries reported yesterday profit of $1,598,450 before Federal taxes in the nine months ended on Jan. 31 of the current fiscal year. This compared with $1,465,377 before Federal taxes in the nine months ended on Jan. 31, 1941. E. F. McDonald, Jr., President, said that after deducting estimated Federal taxes net income for the nine months this year would amount to $1,033,343, or $2.10 a share.

Siegmund Strauss, 67, co-inventor of the radio amplifier tube and contributor to the field of electrical medicine, died in New York Sunday. A native of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Strauss invented the feed-back devices credited with giving the European radio industry its foundation. With Robert Von Lieben and Eugene Reisz, he invented the amplifier tube.

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ZENITH SENDS OUT FM QUESTIONNAIRE

A questionnaire to ascertain opinion as to the problems facing FM today - as an infant suddenly facing wartime conditions - is being sent to all FM licensees and radio stations by N. H. Terwilliger, Sales Promotion Manager of the Zenith Radio Corporation. The findings will be made public.

"Just what will FM radio accomplish in the coming months? Will it remain status quo, serving its limited listening audience just as at present, or will FM broadcasting forge along increasing length of programs, quality and variety of programs?" Mr. Terwilliger asks in making the inquiry.

"What are its plans?

"In order that we can get a firsthand picture of FM at large, we are asking the FM broadcasters who receive this bulletin to fill in the attached questionnaire and return it promptly together with whatever remarks they wish to make.

"Then as soon as possible, our findings will be published in this bulletin in order that we may all have a picture of the general thinking.

"For the duration FM will live in the public mind only through the efforts of the broadcasters. Their opinions and decisions are vital.

"Every broadcaster, in filling out his questionnaire, is doing his fellow FM supporters a service by lending him his thinking and guidance."

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BIG THINGS PREDICTED FOR RADIO AFTER WAR

It is evident that radio is going to be a whopping big business when the war is over, Radio Retailing observes. Besides picking up all the deferred purchasers demand for new radio sets, there will be tremendous new markets for frequency modulation and television.

And application of radio principles in industrial operation will make the new science of electronics bloom, as radio tubes find their way into applications everywhere in everyday life.

Radio men are going to have their hands full when the happy days of peace come again.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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RHODE ISLAND HOMES HIGHEST IN RADIO OWNERSHIP

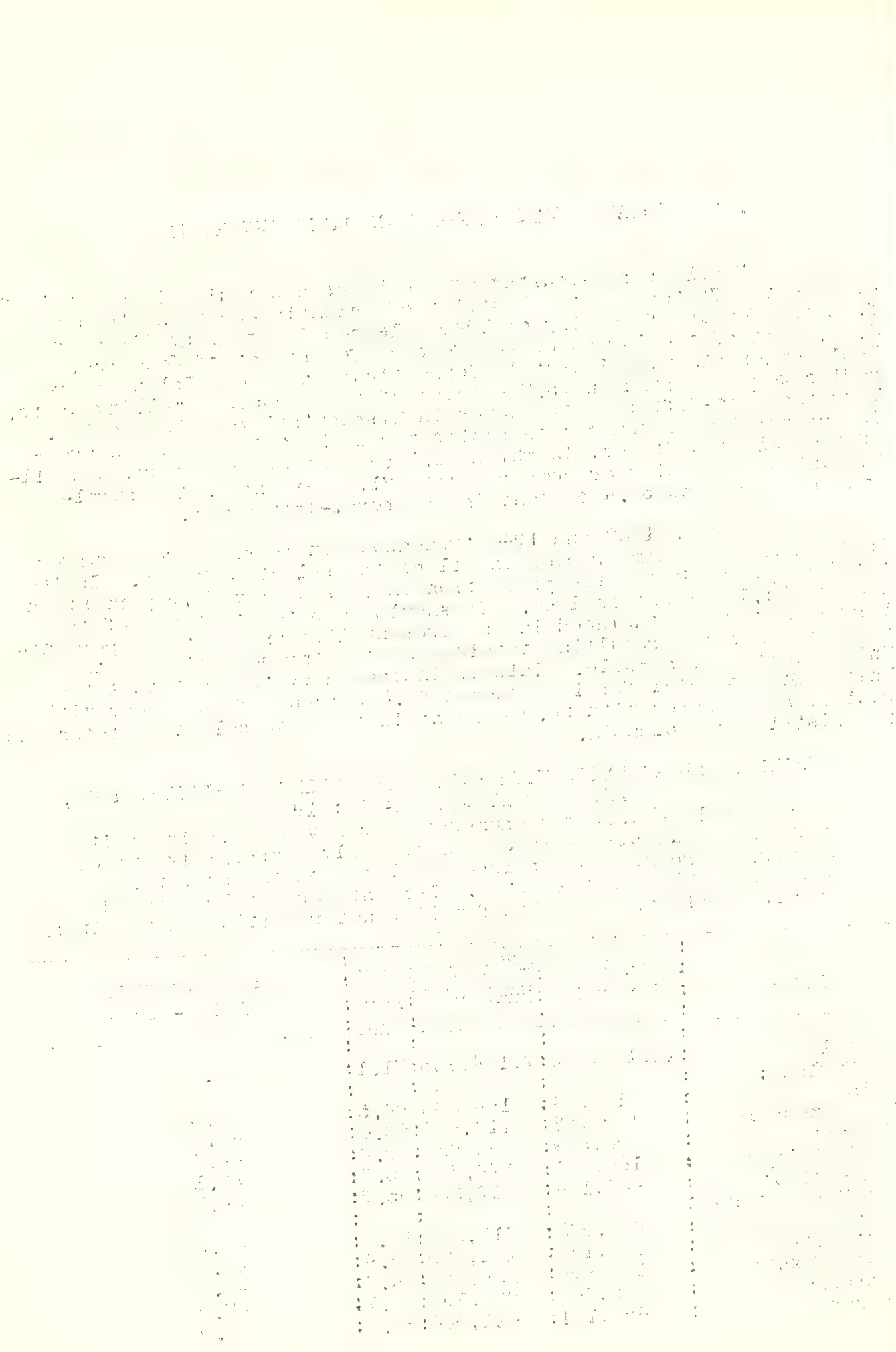
Nearly three-fourths of the homes had radios in a total of 30 selected States and the District of Columbia according to data from the Census of Housing of 1940 released Thursday by Director J. C. Capt of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Radio ownership was highest in Connecticut and Rhode Island where radios were reported in 95.7 percent of the occupied dwelling units. Less than two-fifths of the homes in Mississippi reported radios. The proportion of homes with radios was highest in the urban areas of the selected States, in which 85.1 percent of the occupied dwelling units had radios as compared with 71.5 percent in the rural-nonfarm areas and 52.4 percent in the rural-farm areas.

Between 1930 and 1940 tremendous increases have occurred in the number of home radios in all of the selected States. In the total of these States the proportion increased from 26.9 percent in 1930 to 71.1 percent in 1940. It should be noted that few of the larger States are included in the present list and that the percentages based on the resulting totals are not representative of the United States as a whole. This is indicated by the fact that the United States total for 1930 showed 40.3 percent of the homes with radios, as compared with 26.9 percent in these 30 selected States and the District of Columbia.

OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS WITH RADIO, FOR SELECTED STATES, 1940, AND PERCENT WITH RADIO: 1930

(A dwelling unit was enumerated as having a radio if it contained a usable radio set or one only temporarily out of repair. Percentages for 1940 are based on the number of units reporting on this item. Percentages for 1930 based on all families, including families not reporting on the item.)

STATE	TOTAL			PERCENT WITH RADIO - 1930
	Number Reporting	With radio		
		Number	Per-Cent	
Total	10,100,900	7,184,895	71.1	26.9
New England:				
Maine	213,204	184,348	86.5	39.2
New Hampshire	129,758	116,809	90.0	44.4
Vermont	90,569	80,253	88.6	44.6
Rhode Island	184,661	176,739	95.7	57.1
Connecticut	436,164	417,258	95.7	54.7
West North Central				
Iowa	683,963	617,005	90.2	48.5
North Dakota	148,179	131,000	88.4	40.9
South Dakota	160,894	136,049	84.6	44.2
Nebraska	352,662	298,790	84.7	47.9
Kansas	496,101	411,984	83.0	38.9



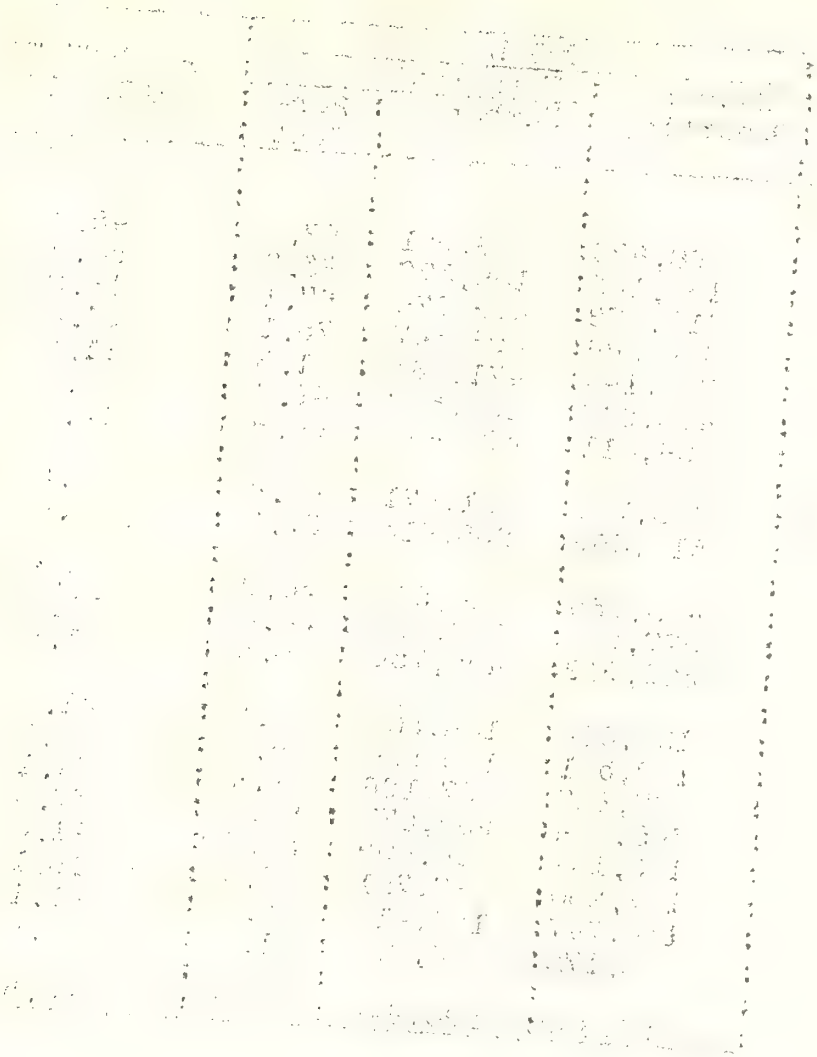
STATE	TOTAL Number Reporting	TOTAL With radio Number	TOTAL With radio Per-Cent	PERCENT WITH RADIO 1930
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	68,870	59,921	87.0	45.9
District of Columbia	169,102	158,377	93.7	53.9
Virginia	610,878	409,978	67.1	18.2
West Virginia	484,386	326,347	75.1	23.8
North Carolina	764,144	471,863	61.8	11.2
South Carolina	422,263	209,542	49.6	7.6
Florida	504,011	326,447	64.8	15.4
East South Central:				
Alabama	630,709	321,671	49.4	9.5
Mississippi	515,369	205,613	39.9	5.4
West South Central:				
Arkansas	480,955	244,586	50.9	9.1
Louisiana	577,965	307,883	53.3	11.2
Oklahoma	589,919	405,754	68.8	21.6
Mountain:				
Montana	156,024	134,503	86.2	31.9
Idaho	137,521	118,824	86.4	30.9
Wyoming	67,687	57,126	84.4	34.1
Colorado	305,824	258,573	84.5	37.8
New Mexico	125,134	66,609	58.2	11.5
Arizona	127,250	87,781	69.0	18.1
Utah	136,747	126,418	92.4	41.1
Nevada	32,178	26,200	81.4	30.6
Pacific:				
Oregon	327,809	290,644	88.7	43.5

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FCC SEEKS TO PROTECT STATIONS FURTHER FROM SABOTAGE

The Federal Communications Commission, in cooperation with the Office of Civilian Defense, is making a comprehensive protection survey of selected non-government commercial communications facilities essential to National Defense from damage by sabotage or as a result of subversive activities. This is one phase of the general study being conducted by the Office ofCivilian Defense in regard to the protection of all strategic places vitally essential to National Defense. As one step in this program, the Commission has effected plans to proceed with an immediate protection survey of certain broadcast stations with the object of obtaining facts as to the protection now afforded.

E. M. Webster, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Commission, has been directed to assume charge of this work on behalf of the Commission. He will consult with the appropriate representatives of each company, from time to time when necessary, for the purpose of making detailed arrangements in regard to the survey.



Commission Radio Inspectors, acting under appropriate instructions from the Commission have been designated to proceed with the inspection of certain broadcast station facilities. The cooperation of the broadcasting companies is solicited in conducting this survey. It is requested that they designate a person in their organization to assist the Commission's representative in collecting the information desired.

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WAR-TIME PROGRAM FOR RMA CONVENTION

The tentative program for the eighteenth annual convention of the Radio Manufacturers' Association in Chicago, with the Parts Trade Show cancelled, has been adjusted to a war-time basis. There will be only a one-day convention - on Tuesday, June 9 - with important business sessions largely devoted to war problems to place the entire industry behind the war program. On that day the entire radio manufacturing industry, including non-member companies will gather for the discussions of the numerous war problems.

Paul V. Galvin, President of RMA, will preside at the "all industry" luncheon on June 9, and there will be meetings of the Set, Tube, Parts and Speaker Divisions of the Association and a number of committees.

New officers and Directors of the RMA, to carry on the Association in a new and enlarged program of war services for the industry, also will be elected during the convention.

Subject to future conditions, the annual industry banquet is now tentatively scheduled for Tuesday evening, June 9.

The tentative convention program on June 9 follows:

Tuesday, June 9

10:00 A.M. - Meeting, RMA Board of Directors, President Paul V. Galvin, presiding
10:00 A.M. - Meeting, RMA Export Committee
10:00 A.M. - Meeting, RMA Service Section
10:00 A.M. - Meeting, RMA Credit Committees
10:00 A.M. - Meeting RMA Engineering Committees

12:30 P.M. - Membership Luncheon Meeting, Paul V. Galvin, presiding

2:30 P.M. - RMA Set Division, Annual Meeting
2:30 P.M. - RMA Tube Division, Annual Meeting
2:30 P.M. - RMA Parts Division, Annual Meeting
2:30 P.M. - RMA Amplifier & Sound Division, Annual Meeting
2:30 P.M. - RMA Engineering Committees

7:00 P.M. - RMA Annual Industry Banquet, Chairman, A. S. Wells

Wednesday, June 10

10:00 A.M. - Meeting, New RMA Board ofDirectors, Election of President and Committee organization.

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FM PRAISED AS WESTINGHOUSE STATION MAKES DEBUT

James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, was very complimentary in his remarks about FM at the inauguration of Westinghouse's Station W67B in Boston last Sunday. Mr. Fly, whose remarks were recorded in Washington and rebroadcast, said:

"It gives me real satisfaction to add a word of greeting at this time to the many others which you are undoubtedly receiving today, as you introduce your new Frequency Modulation station, W67B, to the public of Boston. Operation of W67B represents an additional service which is now available to the people of the Boston area.

"Frequency Modulation is an engineering development which represents an important advance in the science of broadcasting. As this new broadcasting technique develops, listeners all over the country will become more fully aware of the refinements which it offers them. Its full tonal range makes possible lifelike rendition of sound, and its freedom from static and common sources of interference adds to the pleasure the listener experiences in receiving frequency modulation broadcasts in his home.

"Today, FM, as this type of broadcasting is commonly known, has an unusually timely mission in that each new station presenting a new program service to the people of this country, enlarges the reservoir on which our nation at war may draw for information and entertainment.

"Radio broadcasting is threading its way through its first war. No signposts, no precedents, nor helpful experiences from other wars are standing as guides to the future - hence - radio's area of service in this World War is unexplored. Its course is fraught with many difficulties, trials and dangers and, therefore, the steadiest hand and the coolest eye must be at the helm as the course is charted and pursued.

"The importance of broadcasting in this war is tremendous. Broadcasters are custodians of what is potentially the most powerful weapon in the world. From every side comes definite proof that radio is accepting the challenge presented by the present situation in a most satisfactory manner. As we traverse this period of our greatest national peril, it is paramount that radio broadcasters act with speed and courage to win its objective, which is to operate in the public interest, convenience and necessity. Only by clearly defining its responsibilities and then bending every effort to live up to them, can radio help the nation achieve the final certain victory.

"I congratulate the owners of this new Westinghouse FM station, W67B, and I express the confident belief that it will faithfully fullfil its great opportunity for service during these war days and progressively during the years after the final victory has been won."

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FCC TIPS OFF WHITE HOUSE AXIS IS USING DIES LETTER

Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission, instead of making the thing public himself or in letting Archibald MacLeish put it out through O.F.F., made a very shrewd move in passing along the fact to President Roosevelt that the FCC short-wave listening posts had picked up broadcasts from Germany showing that the Axis propaganda stations were making widespread use and badly distorting a report of the charge by Representative Dies that 35 pro-Communist officials are serving on the Board of Economic Warfare.

The report which Chairman Fly sent to the President was released by White House Secretary William D. Hassett, who recalled that Vice President Wallace, Chairman of the Board, had answered Mr. Dies by saying that the effect of his accusations on American morale would be less damaging if the legislator were on the Nazi payroll.

The report quoted extracts from broadcasts by Berlin and Vichy stations and by station D-E-B-U-N-K, which, it now seems certain operates from an unlocated European point.

The latter broadcast was most completely distorted. When first heard recently, the short-wave station D-E-B-U-N-K tried to give the impression that it was operated in the Middle West by Americans. FCC officials declared that it would be impossible for the station to operate in the United States long without being detected by the Communications Commission's monitors (listening posts) and that the broadcasts of Station D-E-B-U-N-K, supposed to be coming from here were unquestionably originating in Germany or Italy or some Axis controlled point.

According to the FCC report, Station D-E-B-U-N-K broadcast as follows:

"Only recently Congressman Martin Dies pointed out in a letter addressed to Vice President Wallace that there are 35 avowed Communists among the higher officials of the war Bureau of Economic Warfare alone, not to mention the exceedingly strong Communist influence in Mr. Roosevelt's numerous other governmental agencies and throughout the country.

"It is interesting to note in this connection that Secretary Wallace refused to even entertain Mr. Dies' protest against this state of affairs, let alone do anything about it, leaving it up to us to decide if this attitude of his is based on ignorance, fear of, or personal sympathy with the secret growth of Communistic influence.

"But aside from these questions, how is it possible that a political group or party as little known and at the same time as thoroughly disliked in the country as a whole as the Communist party can gain so great an influence over our lives and over our institutions?"

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ASKS LISTENERS TO ANALYZE WHAT THEY HEAR

Listeners and newspaper readers were cautioned by Representative William L. Nelson, of Missouri, to constantly bear in mind the sources of information brought to them.

"April 1, All Fool's Day, is past, but the public may continue to be fooled", Mr. Nelson said. "If so, this will be due, not to a deliberate effort to deceive but to lack of discrimination on the part of many listeners and readers.

"I have in mind three sources of great influence - three C's, commentators, columnists, and cartoonists. All are legitimate and may serve useful purposes, even though frequently dealing with prophecy, opinions, and propaganda. The need is that the public distinguish between these and such strictly news-gathering and disseminating agencies as theAssociated Press, United Press, and all others, including recognized radio reporting. This differentiation will result in a better understanding on the part of all our people.

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N.Y.A. PROVIDES D.C. DEFENSE RADIO TRAILER

A red, white and blue trailer housing a portable radio receiving and transmitting set was the National Yough Administration's contribution Wednesday to the District of Columbia's civilian defense.

The trailer, made of salvaged junk by NYA boys at South Charleston, West Virginia, was handed over to the District for the duration of the war.

The transmitter, which broadcasts on all short waves granted amateurs by the Federal Communications Commission, would serve primarily to establish communications with the outside world if all other means were destroyed. Beside hook-ups with the local power lines, the set can generate its own power by means of an engine salvaged from a wrecked Willys-Knight automobile found in a West Virginia junk yard.

In addition to the radio equipment, the trailer had fire-extinguishing apparatus, first-aid materials, and sleeping accommodations for four persons.

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VICTORY COUNCIL TO SUGGEST HOW STATIONS CAN HELP MORE

When the Domestic Broadcast Committee of the Defense Communications Board meets this week, the Broadcasters Victory Committee will offer several recommendations in the belief they'll give radio a better chance to serve the war effort.

"The first of these ideas is that radio stations can do yeoman's work in supplementing regular air raid warnings, particularly since the nation seems a little weak in this department throughout many big cities", the Committee states. "You'll remember we hope, that Committee IV's original plan was to have broadcast transmitters shut up tighter than an Ipswich clam as soon as an alarm happened to be sounded. They were to give no notice, no announcement - just push the 'off' button and probably leave a lot of listeners fiddling inside their sets to see what had blown out this time.

"The BVC thinks that a brief but explanatory announcement should be given before leaving the air, particularly since it's become woefully apparent that most large centers of population don't have enough alarm sirens to scare a chipmunk. Announcing an air raid is a job for mass communication, and broadcasting has what it takes.

"Our second thought deals with the technician shortage. Several weeks ago the FCC lowered its standards demanded for transmitter engineers, and at first glance everybody thought matters had been eased. Unfortunately the relief was only too temporary. There just aren't enough Second Class operators in the country to fill up the ranks, besides which the war effort needs Second Class as well as First Class ticket-holders. The BVC thinks that a temporary class of "special operators" might be created for tasks of transmitter supervision during the indeterminate duration of the war. These could be qualified men, approved by the station owners who employ them, and carefully schooled in the duties they have to perform. They might not know all the incidental and erudite answers to the government examination, but it's our theory that no station owner who has a fat amount of money wrapped up in his transmitting equipment - with no prospect of immediate replacement - is going to let any non-qualified nimcompoop play around with it. And if a class of 'special' operators is authorized, we feel sure the leading technicians' unions will not hesitate to relax their standards accordingly, admitting these temporary men to membership from the present until, say, six months after the war smoke starts to clear.

"Idea No. 3 deals with the growing bugaboo of tubes. The BVC intends suggesting to Committee IV that it give thought to the establishment of a clearing house that would assure broadcasters quick delivery of these vital items - by virtue, naturally enough, - of a high priority rating."

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CIVIL LIBERTIES DEFEND PRESS-RADIO STATIONS

The American Civil Liberties Union came out in favor of newspaper-owned radio stations saying:

"The fact that newspapers are engaged in dealing with information and opinion", the union said, "should not disqualify them as applicants for radio licenses". The union added, however, that the Federal Communications Commission should take "extreme care to see that as a practical matter no monopoly in the presentation of news and opinion is created."

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TELEVISION IN WARTIME

"Every New York City police station now has a television receiver over which come instructions and demonstrations for air-raid wardens", O. H. Caldwell writes in Radio Retailing. "The instructors are thus able to conduct their demonstrations in a central place, and neighborhood groups all over the big city can watch and hear them - saving time and traveling for all.

"Had television been permitted to go ahead when it was ready, the electronic picture-screen might now be serving the public in many ways as an invaluable wartime aid."

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DISCOUNTS SMALLER STATION CLOSING DOWN RUMOR

Denying the rumor that shortage of tubes and operators will soon lead Washington forcibly to close down all smaller radio stions, a Broadcasters Victory Council bulletin says:

"The facts leading up to this supposition, alas, are quite true. Transmitting tubes are becoming rare as Gutenberg Bibles, almost, and the broadcasting industry's reservoir of veteran engineers dwindles with each draft call. But we've encountered no plan as yet to take the smaller stations off the air, nor do we think that such a move would help very much. Some of them, naturally, may be forced off when they run out of spare tubes, or can't assemble a qualified staff. We have it straight from FCC Chairman Fly - and five'll get you five hundred that he knows - the Commission has never given thought to such a move."

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FCC ACTION

Applications Granted: General Electric Company (area of Schenectady, N. Y.) Portable mobile, granted construction permit for new experimental television relay station to operate on frequency 312,000-324,000 kilocycles; 25 watts (peak) power; to communicate with television broadcast station WRGB; Associated Broadcasters, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., granted construction permit for new station to operate on 47,300 kilocycles, with a service area of 8,400 square miles, subject to Civil Aeronautics Authority approval of antenna site; K31LA, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Hollywood, Calif., granted modification of construction permit for approval of directional antenna system for a coverage of 34,000 square miles and for approval of transmitter; K37LA, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., same as for K31LA above.

Applications Received: WGAR, The WGAR Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio, construction permit amended to omit request for move of transmitter, change type of transmitter, change requested power from 50 to 5 kilowatts and make changes in directional antenna for day and night use; WEMV, The WGAR Broadcasting Co., Portable-Mobile, construction permit to make changes in equipment, change in frequencies from 15607, 157575, 159975 and 161925 to 156750, 158400, 159300 and 161100 kilocycles and change emission from A3 to special for frequency modulation.

Also, Larus and Brother Co., Inc., S. E. of Richmond, Va., construction permit for a new relay broadcast station to be operated on 1646, 2090, 2190, 2830 kilocycles, 35 watts.

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CHICAGO EDUCATORS FIND FM IS AID TO SCHOOL WORK

The educational value of FM programs in conjunction with regular school work has recently been recognized by the Chicago Board of Education and, according to George Jennings, Acting Director of theBoard's Radio Council, one Chicago high school and four elementary schools listen to programs of W59C, The Chicago Tribune FM station, both in assemblies and individual classes.

Praising the high quality of FM transmission, Jennings added that many FM programs are recommended in a weekly program bulletin prepared by his Council. Each Friday afternoon, for example, all 1,100 students at the Goudy Elementary School on Chicago's northside hear the Philadelphia Symphony concerts which are received over FM in each of 24 classrooms. History-making broadcasts are also presented to the children, such as the U. S. declarations of last December and subsequent events of importance.

The Chicago Board of Education is now completing its own FM station, WBEZ, designed to supplement regular instruction courses in the local schools.

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TRADE NOTES

The OFF's priority list, which is intended to evaluate the importance of all current drives, appeals and campaigns originating in Washington, will be available to the industry about the middle of April, the Broadcasters Victory Council learns.

Vincent F. Callahan, who has been serving as Chief of the Press and Radio Sections of the Defense Savings Staff of the Treasury Department, has been named Director of Press and Radio.

Charles J. Gilcrest, formerly Radio Editor of the Chicago Daily News, Assistant Chief of Radio, has been named Chief of the Radio section.

The following employees of the Federal Communications Commission have joined the armed service:

Robert G. Seaks, secretary to Chairman Fly, now a lieutenant (jr. grade) in the Navy, stationed at Philadelphia; DeQuincy V. Sutton, broadcast accounting, 1st Lieut. in the Signal Corps, at Washington; William C. Boese, senior engineer in charge of FM and television broadcast matters, 2nd Lieut., Signal Corps, Army War College.

James S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations, said that, whil the War Production Board is relying on the voluntary support of the war production program by industry, the Board is prepared to use the punitive provisions of the Second War Powers Act swiftly and without hesitation whenever necessary to insure compliance with WPB regulations, including all priorities rules and orders.

The third installment of the Don Lee television defense programs over W6XAO last Saturday night featured the film "How to Fight the Fire Bomb", showing how incendiary bombs are made and how damage from this war hazard can be limited.

It is announced that Charles H. Singer, Technical Supervisor of WOR-W71NY, in collaboration with Bell Laboratories engineers, has worked out a tube conditioning unit doubling the life of tubes. Mr. Singer has written an extensive article on the care of transmitting tubes for station engineers which is featured in the March edition of Communications.

The West Coast, and especially the San Francisco Bay area, is headed for a full-sized broadcasting boom, according to Phillips Carlin, Vice-President in charge of Program Production for the Blue Network, who was in San Francisco last week on a flying visit to Pacific Coast metropolitan radio centers.

New description of a sponsor offered to the radio trade from Chicago by Variety, is this one by a small agency there:

"A sponsor is a man who doesn't like anything until he buys it; and then he hates it."

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WIVES AND MOTHERS THANKFUL FOR AUSTRALIAN RECORDINGS

Alfred J. McCosker, President of WOR, who sent recordings of a recent Australian broadcast to the relatives of the six American soldiers heard, received some appreciative letters.

Mrs. S. Strizver, of 2185 Morrison Ave., Union, N. J., mother of Private Morton Strizver wrote: "I just received your most welcome record and am surely the happiest mother in the world, with a record of my son's voice, now that he is so far away. I will be playing it all day long, until it is worn out. My heart goes out to all mothers, but we all have to be brave and stand behind our boys in the front until we win this war; and we will win because we have all that is decent and right fighting for us."

Mrs. John Koenig, of 460 Walnut St., Yonkers, N. Y., wife of Private John Koenig, said: "The whole Koenig family wants to thank you for the wonderful record you sent us. My mother-in-law, Mrs. Philip Koenig, received the record and has given it to me, and it has been the most wonderful Easter gift I could receive."

Mrs. Helen Evans, of 50 Church St., mother of Private George Evans, missed the broadcast but was pleased to have her own recording. She said: "My mother heard the broadcast and you can imagine how thrilled she was to hear her grandson's voice from Australia. I do want to thank you for the recording, it sort of gave me the shivers when I heard my boy talk and needless to say, Thursday was not a good working day for me at the store. Tomorrow we are having a family gathering to hear the record, and George's voice is about the grandest thing that we all will welcome."

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FM PROVES BOON TO DEAF

A recent communication to FM Broadcasters, Inc., the national trade association of FM stations, from a Columbus, Ohio, executive gives an interesting description of a deaf person's reaction upon hearing an FM receiver for the first time. He writes:

"My hearing is a bit dull. In quiet surroundings I have to employ a hearing device. When listening to the radio, it is necessary for me to sit right next to the receiver - or turn up the volume so high the curtains flutter and the furniture begins to dance around the room. But when I heard an FM receiver, I thought by some miracle my hearing had been restored to normal. The demonstration was held in quite a large room, wit heavy drapes and a thick rug to swallow up sound. (That's the kind of setting which proves toughest on my hearing acuity.) Oh, yes, the ceiling was high. And that didn't help any, either.

"Point of it all is that I heard the complete FM demonstration without hearing aid, as well as anybody in the room - yet I was sitting a good fifty feet or more away from the speaker cabinet - I could hear perfectly the full rich tones of the piano - high notes and low notes equally well. That goes for the music of the other instruments that were broadcast, too. The announcer's voice was clear and distinct - so effortless to listen to."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
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No. 1418

April 7, 1942

20,000 NOW ENROLLED IN RADIO TECHNICIANS COURSES

The speed with which the nation's radio training program was placed on a war basis is excelled only by the speed with which prospective trainees have responded, according to William Dow Boutwell, Chief of the Division of Radio, Publications and Exhibits in the U. S. Office of Education. "In an exceptional sense, this is a war of technicians", says Mr. Boutwell. "It is a war of communications, and radio occupies a strategic position in the modern world of communications. Courses in radio communications are especially vital because it is by means of radio that tanks, trucks and airplanes maintain communication with each other in war time. Equally important is the man trained in radio maintenance and repair."

Vicational training in radio maintenance and repair is financed jointly by the Federal Government and State departments of education. Radio training, including shop and class work in related subjects, is given as a full-day 4-year course.

Both pre-employment and supplementary-to-employment courses in radio maintenance and repair are offered to defense workers as part of the training program financed by the U. S. Office of Education.

The Signal Corps alone has requested 10,000 of these trainees and approximately that number is now being trained. A growing interest on the part of schools, it is hoped, will pave the way for the anticipated call for 50,000 such trainees by the end of the year.

Some months ago Congress appropriated $17,500,000 to the Office of Education to meet the cost of "short courses of college grade provided by degree-granting colleges and universities to meet the shortage of engineers, chemists, physicists and production supervisors in fields essential to the national defense."

On the day after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the War and Navy Departments asked the National Defense Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters to promote and publicize the need for radio training courses at college grade. An active promotion campaign was started among colleges throughout the country. The first unit in the training program was limited to 20,000 persons. On February 20, courses for 12,700 had already been approved and another 6,000 eligible applicants were being processed, and the remainder of the 20,000 were included in proposals from colleges not yet tabulated. As soon as additional funds are available the drive for trainees will be resumed.

These college-level courses are devoted chiefly to communication and airplane detection. College seniors in 42 electrical engineering schools are getting instruction in use of ultra-high frequency for airplane detection.

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A.F.L. AND C.I.O. SEEN BURYING HATCHET IN RADIO SERIES

Spurred on by the threat of anti-labor legislation in Congress and in an effort to get their own version of the matter before the people who desire to have labor harshly dealt with, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations have further become reconciled to each other to the extent of cooperating in a big countrywide weekly radio program to be known as "Labor for Victory". It will be carried by the NBC as a public service and is scheduled to begin at 10:15 P.M., E.W.T., Saturday, April 18th.

The idea, it was explained, was "to tell how the man in overalls is helping America win the war." One week the A. F. of L. will put on the program and the next week the C.I.O.

In his announcement of the joint effort Phil Murray of the C.I.O. declared:

"The Congress of Industrial Organizations will use this opportunity of a regular radio program for the major purpose of promoting the war effort. It will bring before the public the message of labor and its activities for all-out war production.

"We are most happy to cooperate with the American Federation of Labor in this undertaking and most assuredly will not allow any narrow or partisan considerations to interfere with this presentation of American labor's united and joint efforts for victory."

In his comment, William Green, of the A. F. of L. said:

"Through this program, labor hopes to be able to have a fireside chat with the people of America each week. We want to tell them what the workers of America are doing in the victory production program to speed America's triumph. We feel confident that the American people will be justly proud of their production soldiers when they learn the true story.

"Just as the A. F. L. is cooperating with the C.I.O. on the industrial front to promote all-out war production, regardless of other considerations, so we are working hand-in-hand with the C.I.O. in this radio program to spread the true story about labor's participation in the nation's war effort."

In a joint statement, Mr. Murray and Mr. Green said:

"We are grateful to the National Broadcasting Company for its patriotic and broad-minded attitude in giving to the millions of organized American wage-earners this opportunity to express their viewpoint each week on the air, along with the business and industrial interests that already are represented in the field of national broadcasting."

The "Labor for Victory" program will include comment on current news, interspersed with interviews with outstanding national and labor figures, and with workers from the war-production "front".

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NAB PUTS ON LISTENER ACTIVITIES COORDINATOR

Dorothy Lewis of New York City has been appointed Coordinator of Listener Activities for the National Association of Broadcasters, explaining that she will conduct her activities on a public service basis without remuneration to maintain a status that can properly reflect unbiased public opinion and the reaction of the listeners. Mrs. Lewis, whose headquarters will be in Washington, has been actively interested in radio for many years, especially in the field of children's programs. During the past two years she has held radio conferences throughout the country, bringing together radio executives and leaders in clubs, civic and educational life, to discuss their mutual problems and interests.

Mrs. Lewis was formerly vice president of the Radio Council on Children's Programs. She is a member of the Board of the Women's National Radio Committee, Radio Chairman of the Society of New England Women and is a member of the National Public Relations Committee of the Girl Scouts.

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OHIO RADIO SPECIALIST GETS JAW-BREAKING TITLE

This Administration will go down in history for the jaw-breaking titles it gives Government bureaus and officials - titles so lengthy they have to be abbreviated into initials and which invariably include "Office of". The latest candidate to be loaded down with one of these weighty designations is R. R. Lowdermilk of the Ohio State University faculty who has been appointed to a newly created position known as "Radio Education Specialist and Technical Advisory Consultant of the U. S. Office of Education".

While plenty of thought has evidently been given to what to call Mr. Lowdermilk the services of the new department have not yet been worked out in complete detail but as explained by the USOOE, the functions are to be defined in terms of aiding the schools of the nation to solve the many problems which still confront them in their efforts to realize the full potentialities of radio as an educational aid."

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LAST RCA RADIO SET GIVEN TO WARM SPRINGS AT DINNER

A large banquet is to be given in Philadelphia tonight (Tuesday) to mark the last civilian radio set coming off the production line in the RCA Manufacturing Company plant at Camden. Through William L. Batt, Director of the Materials Division of the War Production Board, the last set is to be presented to President Roosevelt's Warm Springs Foundation.

In accepting the set, Mr. Batt, who before the war was the President of the S.K.F. Industries of Philadelphia, will say:

"We are taking short time out tonight to celebrate a very significant event. This afternoon I received, in the name of the Warm Springs Foundation, the last civilian radio set to be produced by a great manufacturer of radios. The last set, that is, until the end of the war.

"From now on - from now until victory - this plant will produce nothing but munitions - weapons of war for a fighting democracy.

"This is good news for the United States. It is good news for Britain and for Russia and for China - good news to the peoples of Poland and France and Holland and Belgium and the long dreary list of other lands which have been trampled down and destroyed. But it is bad news for Hitler. And it is bad news for the Japs and for Mussolini, too.

"Of course this is only one plant and we all know that we can't produce enough equipment in one plant or even one hundred plants to win the war. Then, tdd, although this plant has been producing war equipment in growing quantities for a long time, it was only this afternoon that it stopped completely the production of civilian goods. Why, then, do I say that this is such good news to the United Nations and such bad news to the Axis gangsters?

"I say it because I think that the even of this afternoon means more than the mere fact that one plant has gone all-out for war. I think it is a measure of the mood of America tonight. I think it is typical of a growing national frame of mind.* * * * *

"You will hear and read many reports of confusion, of incompetence and disaster in our war production program. Some of this criticism will be valid because mistakes are bound to be made; but much of it on the other hand, will be spread by those who want us to be confused.

"What I want to say to you is that most of the confusion is on the surface and likely to be exaggerated. Underneath, in the homes and factories of America and in the government buildings of Washington, a great and overwhelming majority of our people are, in my opinion, becoming tremendously serious, tremendously determined - aroused and grim. They are in no mood to tolerate

indecision and delay - by management, by labor or by government. They are highly critical of anything that does not go right. They are beginning to be worried and they are likely to become fighting mad. * * * * * * *

"We are moving rapidly down the road toward complete mobilization where every man and woman will have his and her part to play in this total war. There is still a grave question whether we are moving fast enough, whether we will get there on time. For we still have a long way to go. There are minorities in every national group that are still pleading their own special interests - still playing the selfish game of obstructionism.

"But with the public no longer complacent; with the public ready and willing to make every sacrifice; asking only that they be shown what part they can play - then I predict that the day when any man can play a selfish game is just about past.

"That is why the event of this afternoon is so significant. From this moment on the RCA plant at Camden is 100 percent on war work. And that is what the country wants - 100 percent use of our great manufacturing facilities for war work wherever that is possible or desirable. It was not long ago that many people would have been shocked at the idea of stopping completely the production of radios. Today, people would be shocked if we continued to manufacture them.

"And this is the key to victory. Here is a company that had become one of the leaders in its field through competent management. Here were workmen with a good labor organization. With their combined knowledge and skills and ingenuity they were producing more radios and better radios and cheaper radios than were produced in any other nation in the world. Every family in America wants a radio and most of them have one. But when the nation was faced with a life and death struggle, we had a choice to make. Should we try to build new plants, train new workmen, try to find new sources of raw materials to build the weapons of war while we went along gaily producing the things of peace. Obviously that would be fool-hardy, stupid and dangerous. No, we took the same management that had proven its ability, the same workmen who had proven their skills, the same supplies of raw materials and wherever possible the same machinery and changed them over from peacetime production to war-time production. That makes sense from every angle. It is typical of what can be done if we want to do it badly enough. * * * * * * *

"I am glad that this great nation is restless today. I am glad that we are critical. We want to get going, and that's the way it should be. It may take a long time yet before our armed forces can move to the offensive. But we are becoming determined and grim and angry. And so we will turn to the offensive, sooner than Hitler thinks we will. And that offensive will not stop until it has crushed forever the mad war lords of the Axis. When that day comes we will go back to the production of radios and

other things that make life more pleasant. With the large production of aluminum and magnesium that should be available, I have no doubt that you here at RCA will make better and cheaper radios and phonographs than you've ever made before. Until then we will do without them. Until then we will go all-out for war, all-out for Berlin and Tokyo and Rome."

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FLY NEAR REAPPOINTMENT DRAWS CONGRESS FIRE

With his reappointment only two months off, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, has aroused two of his bitterest enemies in Congress to renewed activity. The first is Representative Dies, of Texas, and the other is Representative Cox of Georgia.

Mr. Fly landed a solar plexus on Dies by tipping off President Roosevelt personally to the fact that the FCC short-wave listening posts had picked up the information that the Axis stations were making widespread use of the charge by Dies that 35 pro-Communist officials are serving on Vice-President Wallace's Board of Economic Warfare.

With this as evidence, the President is making a renewed fight to cut off Mr. Dies' future investigations appropriation. Also it is said that from now on all the Dies news reports which heretofore were freely transmitted by the press and radio abroad will be heavily censored before learing the United States if indeed they leave at all.

Naturally this has infuriated Mr. Dies who is now reported to be laying for Mr. Fly with a large stuffed club. If Dies gets his appropriation, naturally he will make it hot for Fly. Whether he does or not, he will do his utmost to hit back at the FCC head. In this he will have the hearty cooperation of Representative Cox.

The latter has been accused of being in the pay of and owning stock in Station WALB at Albany, Ga. Mr. Cox's difficulties in connection with going to the bat for the station caused him to introduce a resolution to investigate the FCC. Already there have been several hearings on the resolution with Mr. Fly on the grill. It looked as if the resolution would be defeated but now Mr. Cox is on the warpath and promises a heated comeback to the latest allegations. What apparently has gotten under the Georgia Congressman's skin is that (according to Cox) Fly and the FCC were responsible for stirring up the charge that Cox was personally interested in and illegally representing WALB.

The expectation is that the whole matter will come to a head when the Congressional Committee meets next week following the Easter recess at which time Mr. Cox and Mr. Fly will meet face to face and fight the thing out.

Even with Representative Dies and Cox on his neck, however, Mr. Fly is still believed to have an advantage insofar as the FCC head's reappointment is concerned because of the favor Mr. Fly did in arming Mr. Roosevelt with such effective ammunition in fighting Dies. After all President Roosevelt does the reappointing and if Fly has the President behind him, it is figured that he is not worrying much about anything else.

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CREATION OF NEW SUPER WAR INFORMATION OFFICE SEEN

The new information center building now nearing completion on Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the Treasury, is slated to become a new press and radio super-information agency to be known as the Office of War Information, it is reported.

The building which is to cost $600,000 and has been much criticized, was originally designed to serve both as a headquarters for the Office of Government Reports headed by Lowell Mellett and as the home of a central information bureau. A huge oval information counter is being built in the center of the building to provide guidance for wandering businessmen.

It was reported that the President is expected to set up the new Office of War Information by Executive Order in a few days. The agency would combine the Office of Facts and Figures, the Office of the Coordinator of Information, the Office of Government Reports, and the information division of the War Production Board.

Under the proposed order, the press divisions of Army and Navy would be compelled to follow the policy laid down by the information chief, but the two service agencies would continue to issue war communiques from their own offices, it was stated.

Nelson Rockefeller's Office of Inter American Affairs and the Office of Censorship headed by Byron Price apparently would remain independent.

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A fund of $500 has been set aside by Saul Haas, Vice-President of Seattle's Station KIRO, to be awarded to those individuals who in the judgment of the KIRO Educational Awards Committee best complete in not more than 100 wards, the statement "If I had a radio station one of the things I would do. . ."

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IT WASN'T ALWAYS SO, SAYS CRITIC OF JOHN BARRYMORE

A somewhat melancholy view is taken by John K. Hutchens, Radio Editor of the New York Times, of the Rudy Vallee-John Barrymore program. Mr. Hutchens writes, in part:

"Consider, for instance, the case of John Barrymore, for a few brilliant years the greatest actor in the English-speaking world and now an assistant to Rudy Vallee.

"Once a week for more than a year this team has taken to the air, with results that must be commercially gratifying, else the two would not have remained a team. But their partnership has certainly had another effect. It has meant that some millions of people will never believe that Mr. Barrymore was once a great actor. Why should they?

"As for the place of Mr. Vallee in all this, there is little to be said one way or the other. As a showman, he takes things where he finds them, and a good deal is to be said to his credit. As an individual performer in a quicksilver business, he has stayed 'up there', as the phrase goes, far longer than most of those who were his colleagues when he began. No, you do not blame Mr. Vallee. You do not blame any one. You can scarcely do so because this weekly self-flagellation is a mystery for psychologists, a mystery in which there is the barest hint in Mr. Barrymore's statement once upon a time that he never liked the theatre; that, and the fact that even in his prime he was wont to give a superb performance one day, a lazy one the next.

"In the meantime, the philosophy of show business being that nothing succeeds like success, things will probably continue as they are. 'You can't insult the name of Barrymore', said Mr. Barrymore one Thursday night a while ago. 'No', but I can keep trying', said Mr. Vallee. Just the same, Mr. Barrymore was great."

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS STATION FOLDS

The contract between the Swiss Federal Council, the League of Nations, and Radio Schweiz A. G., for construction and operation for a period of 10 years of a broadcast station in Geneva, expired last February, on which date the station became the property of the Swiss concern, the Commerce Department advises. Conditions of the transfer of the station to Radio Schweiz were determined by an international arbitration commission.

The station - which, as a result of the abandonment by the League of Nations of its broadcasts after the outbreak of the war, was devoted solely to the Swiss service - has now passed

formally and legally into Swiss hands and now constitutes an integral part of the network of Radio Schweiz. It will continue its Asiatic and South American broadcasts.

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FM GROWTH DEPENDS ON INDUSTRY, DR. BAKER EXPLAINS

"The speed at which the man on the street accepts frequency modulation will be in proportion to the seriousness with which the FM industry regards its own stature and growth", Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Vice President in Charge of the General Electric Radio and Television Department, explained in commenting on the recent signing of a contract for the appearance of the Frazier Hunt "world news" program over 8 FM stations of the American Network. The program is broadcast Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6:30 (E.W.T.) over W43B, Boston; W39B, Mt. Washington, N.H.; W65H, Hartford, Conn.; W53PH, Philadelphia; W47NY, New York City; W3XMN, Alpine, N. J.; W2XOY and W47A, Schenectady, N. Y. Hunt is also heard over 51 CBS stations from coast to coast.

"If FM broadcasters, FM receiver manufacturers and dealers, and FM transmitter manufacturers show only a casual interest in FM because of the war situation, we can expect a definite lapse in the general public's interest in FM", Dr. Baker continued. "For this reason, General Electric has selected eight FM stations to carry its new Frazier Hunt 'world news' program. This, we hope, will be not just a source of revenue to FM operators, but an encouragement to other advertisers to consider FM as a medium to reach the high class audience which FM listeners represent. The new radio program, in addition to presenting world news, is designed to further a knowledge and appreciation of the new science of electronics, of which FM is an important part. In the commercial messages presented the advantages of FM will be frequently pointed out, so that AM listeners will have a desire to buy FM when the emergency ceases, and we return to normal living."

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A Directory of War Agencies" has just been compiled by the National Defense Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The directory contains the names and addresses of Federal Government agencies participating in the war program. The field offices are also listed. The information has been brought up to date as of the middle of March.

The Chamber of Commerce directory contains a complete listing of everyone connected with the Defense Communications Board.

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TRADE NOTES

That Philips was also having sets built in Australia was revealed in a Commerce Department report from the Netherlands Indies.

An appropriation of $11,170,000 is carried for shore radio facilities in a Senate bill (S. 2406) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works.

What one radio station can do on its own initiative to aid the nation's war effort is being demonstrated by WOR through a special copy technique it has developed for certain war announcements. "Words For War", a small pamphlet containing typical examples of this copy, is being made available this week by the WOR Promotion and Research Department to the broadcasting industry. Copies of the pamphlet may be had by any station upon request to WOR, 1440 Broadway, New York City.

Among the agencies under scrutiny in the President's reported plan to merge publicity set-ups are the Federal Communications Commission, the Office of Facts and Figures, the Coordinator of Information, and the Inter-American Office which all have staffs whose task it is to digest short-wave radio programs beamed at the United States from countries in the hands of the enemies.

A series of programs titled "Bombs Over Cincinnati?" has become a weekly feature aired over four of the five broadcasting stations in Cincinnati. Written, directed, produced and recorded through the facilities of Station WLW, the programs are sponsored by the Hamilton County Council for Civilian Defense in an effort to acquaint local citizens with the possibility of the community being subjected to a bombing raid.

In the syndicated New York column in the Washington Post appeared this item:

"An unusal event recently occurred at Roosevelt Hospital, (New York City) where Russell Davenport, the magazine editor who helped start the Willkie boom, and Niles Trammel, the NBC official, were patients. Dr. H. C. Traeger, their physician, had ordered them removed to that hospital and was treating them there. Dr. Traeger then suffered a kidney ailment and became a patient in that same hospital. . . And so he sat in bed, unable to move, while his two patients wheeled their chairs into his room across the hall to have their charts checked and receive prescriptions."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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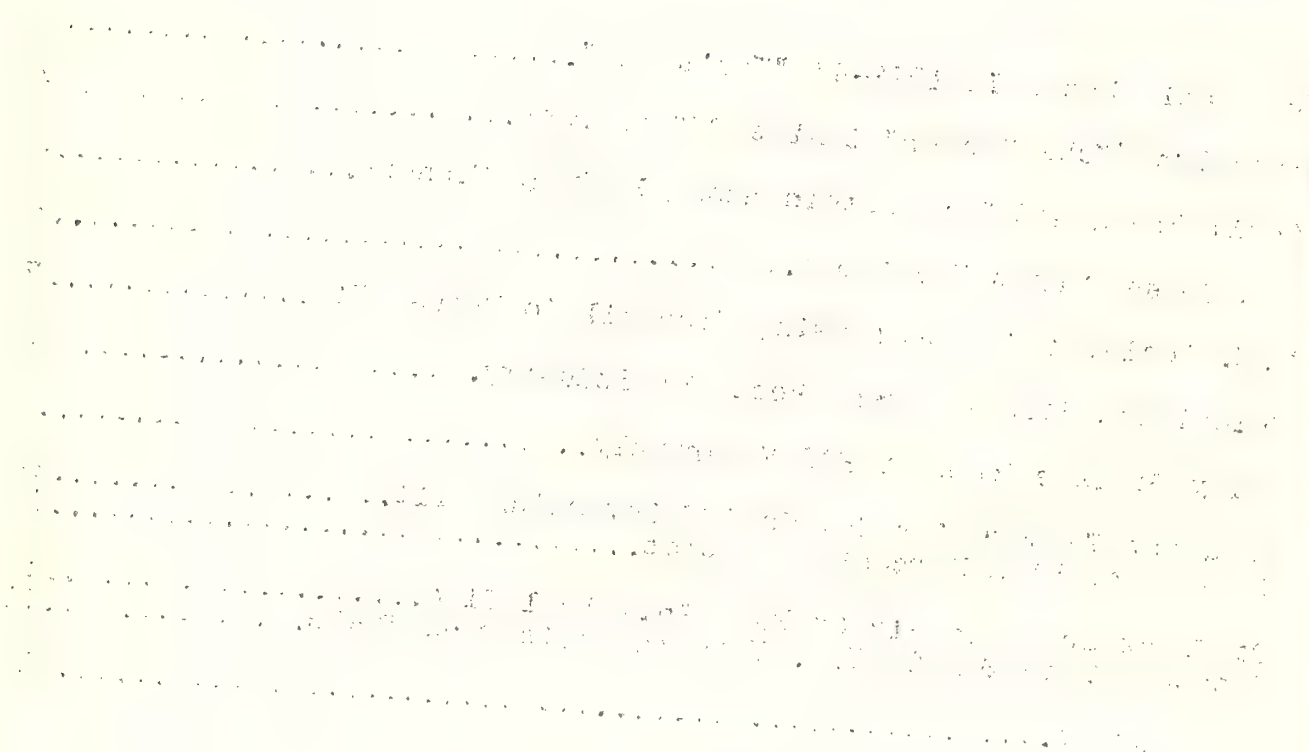
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NEW RADIO NAMES IN 1942-43 "WHO'S WHO"

There was a day not so long ago when the names of leaders in the radio and communications industries in "Who's Who in America" were few and far between, but these groups are now really coming into their own as is shown by the 1942-43 issue of that famous publication. There is nevertheless, considerable room for further recognition inasmuch as out of the 31,692 sketches which appear this year, considerably less than a hundred identified with radio or communications are listed. This does not include the radio performers who appear this year in "Who's Who" in greater number than ever before.

Among those in the industry making their first appearance are Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, his right-hand man, Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of NBC, Peter C. Goldmark of the Columbia Broadcasting System, whose television accomplishments have attracted attention, and Walter S. Lemmon, of the Boston short-wave station WRUL. Closely identified to the industry, and an outstanding figure in the copyright fight, is Edwin Claude Mills, Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the American Society of Composers, who also makes his bow in this year's "Who's Who". There is also a sketch of Miss Judith C. Waller with NBC in Chicago, the only woman radio official mentioned.

Some of the highlights in the sketches of the newcomers follow:

Mr. Trammell was born in Marietta, Ga., July 6, 1894; educated Sewanee (Tenn.) Military Academy, 1912-15, University of the South, 1915-17; Commercial representative, Traffic Department, Radio Corporation of America, San Francisco, March 1923; Assistant Sales Manager, Pacific Division, Radio Corporation of America, 1925; Joined sales staff, National Broadcasting Co., Chicago, 1928; Manager, then Vice President in Charge Central Division, Chicago, 1928-29; elected Vice-President, New York City, 1939; President since July 1940. Served as 2nd Lt. 38th Inf., 125th Div., U.S.Army,1917; 1st Lieut. 1918.

Frank E. Mullen was born in Clifton, Kans., August 10, 1896; Farm page editor Sioux City (Ia.) Journal, 1922; organized and conducted first regular radio broadcasting service for farmers, Station KDKA, Pittsburgh, 1923; Director Agriculture, National Broadcasting Company, Chicago, 1926-34; Organized National Farm and Home Hour, 1934; Manager, Department of Information, Radio Corporation of America, New York, 1934-39; Vice-President in Charge of Advertising, 1939-40; Vice President and General Manager, National Broadcasting Co since August, 1940. Left Louisiana State College to enlise in U. S. Army May, 1917; served with A.E.F. until Feb. 1919.

Peter C. Goldmark was born in Budapest, Hungary, December 2, 1906; University of Vienna, 1925-31 (B.S. and Ph.D); Came to United States 1933, naturalized, 1937. Television engineer in charge Dept. Pye Radio, Ltd., Cambridge, England, 1931-33; Chief Engineer, Television Department, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York City, sinc 1936. Owns many patents in field of television and radio.

Walter S. Lemmon was born in New York, N. Y., February 3, 1896; E. E. Columbia, 1917; Lieut. Comdr., U. S. Navy 1917; General Manager, Radiotype Division, International Business Machines Corp., since 1933; Special radio officer on staff of President Wilson during Peace Conference 1919; founded International Radio Station WRUL; Founder World Wide Broadcasting Foundation; pioneer in development and manufacture of radio typewriter; invented single-dial tuning control for radio sets.

Edwin Claude Mills, born in Denver, Colo., October 5, 1881; educated San Antonio public schools; began as school teacher and later traveling representative Underwood Typewriter Co; Examiner of Accounts Division, Isthmian Canal, Panama, 1907-10; President, Radio Music Co., 1929-1932; Chairman, Administrative Committee, American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers since 1932. Served in 1st Tex. Vols., Spanish-American War. Decorated Officer Academie Francaise; Order of Merit (Rumania); Panama Canal Medal.

Judith C. Waller was born Oak Park, Ill., Feb. 19, 1889; formerly identified with J. Walter Thompson, advertising, Chicago and New York, formerly Vice-President and General Manager, Station WMAQ, Chicago, now Director, Public Service and Education, Central Division, National Broadcasting Company, Chicago.

Those who had been listed in previous years in "Who's Who" and who appear again in the 1942-43 edition include Edwin H. Armstrong, inventor of the superheterodyne circuit and frequency modulation; Judge A. L. Ashby, Vice-President and General Counsel of the National Broadcasting Company; Sosthenes Behn, Chairman, International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.; Gene Buck, President, American Society of Composers; Commander Andrew W. Cruse, formerly with the Federal Communications Commission; Louis G. Caldwell, radio counsellor; O. H. Caldwell, former member of the Federal Radio Commission; Norman S. Case, member of the Federal Communications Commission; Martin Codel, publisher of Broadcasting Magazine; Commander T. A. M. Craven, Federal Communications Commission; Powel Crosley, Jr.; Philo T. Farnsworth; Lee de Forest; Chairman James L. Fly, Federal Communications Commission; Dr. J. H. Dellinger, head of the Radio Laboratory, Bureau of Standards; Clifford J. Durr, Federal Communications Commissioner; Orrin E. Dunlap, Jr., former Radio Editor, New York Times, now head of RCA Public Relations Department; Dr. A. N. Goldsmith; Gen. J. G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board, RadioCorporation of America; Admiral S. C. Hooper, Navy Radio Expert and E. K. Jett, Chief Engineer, Federal Communications Commission.

Also, Thomas P. Littlepage, Sr., radio counselor; James S. Knowlson, Assistant Chief, War Production Board; Frank E. Mason, Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy; Neville Miller, President of National Association of Broadcasters; Alfred McCosker, Chairman of Mutual Broadcasting System; E. F. McDonald, Jr., President, Zenith Radio Corporation, and first President of the National Association of Broadcasters; Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead, Chief of the Signal Corps; William S. Paley, President, Columbia Broadcasting System; George Henry Payne, Federal Communications Commissioner; Sam Pickard, former member of the Federal Radio Commission; Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman, former Chairman of the Radio Commission.

Also, Judge E. O. Sykes, former Chairman of the Radio Commission; Dr. A. Hoyt Taylor of the Naval Research Laboratory; George K. Throckmorton, President of RCA Manufacturing Co.; Paul A. Walker, Federal Communications Commissioner; Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Senator Wallace White; Ray C. Wakefield, Federal Communications Commissioner and Vladimir K. Zworykin, Television Director, Radio Corporation of America, who has the distinction of being the last name in "Who's Who".

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BROOKLYN "TUBE TESTER" DENIES FTC CHARGES

Murray Mentzer and Solomon W. Weingast, trading as Precision Apparatus Co., 647 Kent Ave., Brooklyn, filed answer to a Federal Trade Commission complaint charging them with misrepresentation in the sale of radio tube testing instruments which they designate "Dynamic Mutual Conductance Type Tube Testers".

The answer denies that the respondents, as alleged in the complaint, have made misleading and deceptive representations with respect to the character, quality and performance ability of their instruments.

As to the complaint's allegation that the instruments are emission testers and cannot properly be described as dynamic testers or as mutual conductance testers, the answer avers that the instruments test for both mutual conductance and emission.

Hearings will be held in due course.

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In October, 1940, General Electric's three short-wave stations were on the air three hours and 15 minutes a week with news broadcasts. They were given in three languages. Today, these same three stations, WGEO and WGEA in Schenectady and KGEI in San Francisco, broadcast 100 news programs a week for a total of 24½ hours a day, and they are sent out in 14 different languages.

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CECIL BROWN AND WALLENSTEIN AMONG PEABODY WINNERS

Winners of the 1941 George Foster Peabody Radio Awards, the "Pulitzer Prizes" of broadcasting, were announced tonight (Friday) by S. V. Sanford, Chancellor of the University System of Georgia, at a dinner in New York.

The winners are:

Cecil Brown, Columbia Broadcasting System reporter, for "the best reporting of the news".

"Against the Storm", a daytime serial, and "The Bill of Rights", broadcast by all networks last December 15, as outstanding in the field of drama.

Alfred Wallenstein, Mutual Broadcasting System musical director, in the field of music.

"Chicago Round Table of the Air", a National Broadcasting Company program, in the field of education.

The international short-wave broadcasters of the country for their patriotic service.

With regard to Cecil Brown of CBS, the Advisory Board's report said: "His dispatches from Cairo, Singapore and Australia were remarkable for their accuracy and their courage. He was frequently in hot spots, and his eye-witness account of the sinking of the REPULSE and the PRINCE OF WALES was the most dramatic single story of the year. His news sense, his coolness under fire and his insistence - even under censorship - that the truth must get home sets an example for reporters everywhere."

In making the award to Mr. Wallenstein, the Committee stated: "Every music lover is grateful for the many fine programs by symphonic orchestras and the Metropolitan Opera Company. But Mr. Wallenstein's work partakes of greater originality; his presentation of the Bach Cantatas, his search for the lesser-known classics, and the beauty and leadership which he has brought to the performance of his Sinfonietta, - all these mark him as singularly fitted for this award."

"Many programs were considered in the field of education. The 1941 Award goes unanimously to the Chicago Round Table of the Air, a program which, since its origin ten years ago, has been identified with Station WMAQ, and for the excellence and spontaneity of which Judith Waller, Allen Miller and Sherman Dryer are primarily responsible. In the days when it is no longer permissible to ad lib, it is well to remember a program which gave free expression to intelligent minds."

It was the Committee's opinion that the most worthwhile innovation of 1941 is to be found in the international short-wave broadcasts which have gone from America into the free air of England and into that area of silence, the dominated lands of Europe, saying: "It is unfair to single out any one station for this admirable work. Instead the short-wave broadcasters, one and all, and their coordinator Stanley P. Richardson, should be cited for their initiative and their influence."

The idea for the Peabody awards, first made in 1941, which are to be made each year originated with Lambdin Kay, of Station WSB, Atlanta. He discussed the need for "something comparable to the Pulitzer Prize" for radio with Dean John E. Drewry, of the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism of the University of Georgia, who in the Fall of 1939, laid the matter before Dr. Sanford. With Dr. Sanford's approval, Dean Drewry discussed the matter with the broadcasting industry at the 1940 convention of the National Association of Broadcasters in San Francisco where his proposal to have the awards made by the University of Georgia received unanimous endorsement. The awards were first made in 1941.

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RED CROSS THANKS THE RADIO

The American Red Cross has asked the Broadcasters Victory Council to extend its gratitude to the broadcasting industry for the part it played in the recent Red Cross War Fund campaign which was so largely oversubscribed.

"The networks", declares the Red Cross, "the independent stations, the sponsors, and the advertising agencies all gave our appeal splendid support, and we are deeply grateful."

The Red Cross holds the view that the millions of citizens who gave millions of dollars, are entitled to know where their money goes, and how their sons in the armed forces may take advantage of numerous Red Cross services.

Accordingly henceforth, all radio stations and advertising agencies will receive a weekly radio bulletin containing latest Red Cross information and news. Much of it is adaptable to regular broadcasting schedules. "We are aware", adds the Red Cross, "of the many pressing requirements of the radio industry at this time; therefore, we are presenting our bulletins not as something that must be worked into a schedule at a certain time, but as information and news that we hope can be fitted in whenever and wherever the schedule permits."

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M.C. DECLARES NEW DEAL USING WINCHELL TO DEFEAT HIM

Walter Winchell, radio commentator and columnist, was again in the spotlight this week when Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R.), of Michigan, charged that "using Winchell, whom the President saved from active service in the Navy, and other propagandists, the Administration has started a smear campaign to defeat me."

Representative Hoffman had prefaced this charge by declaring that "taking advantage of the War, New Deal politicians have undertaken to defeat every Senator or Congressman who ventures to criticize however ridiculous or wasteful, any administration policy, even though it interferes with our national defense."

Sometime ago the demand was made in Congress that Winchell, who is a Lieutenant Commander in the Naval Reserve, either be put on active duty or prohibited from continuing his radio broadcasts in uniform. Representative Vinson passed this request along to Secretary Knox but nothing came of it. Shortly thereafter Winchell was said to have come to Washington in uniform, carrying a book "Into Battle", which had been autographed for him by Winston Churchill.

According to the story, he secured a White House appointment because he wanted President Roosevelt's autograph on the volume in addition to that of the British Prime Minister. After this appointment, a high Navy official is reported to have told several members of the Naval Affairs Committee, Mr. Roosevelt issued orders superseding the Navy's summons to active duty for Winchell.

In the meantime, Winchell, in full regalia, continues his Sunday night broadcasts which, according to Liberty Magazine, bring him in $5,000 apiece, presumably in addition to his Navy pay. Liberty states:

"Besides the $5,000 a week from his radio sponsorship, Winchell's column in the New York Daily Mirror brings in another $1,200 weekly. Syndication of his column in some 850 other newspapers (including San Quentin's prison paper, which pays two dollars a month for it) brings in $3,000 to $3,500 monthly. Add them all together and they spell moola.

"This year, 71 percent of Winchell's 1941 earnings will be siphoned off by the government via the tax route.

"His biggest year was 1937. In addition to his regular man-killing chores, he made two movies at $75,000 each, tilting his earnings for that year to $431,000. He owns a chunk of property in Beverly Hills, maintains a home in Westchester and an apartment occupying the entire tower floor of a Manhattan residential skyscraper. His annual expenses are around $50,000 a year.

"He refuses to say what he is worth today. His friends put it at a cool, if conservative, million dollars."

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TELEVISION SEEN AS GREAT POST WAR INDUSTRY

Coming indistinctly but broadly into view at the informal conference of the Federal Communications Commission with the representatives of the television interests and the Radio Manufacturers' Association yesterday (Thursday) was the fact that television looms as one of the big post-war industries. It was believed that television might then expand as did radio and the motion picture when they finally get into their stride. It was even suggested that the television industry might grow to such an extent as to be able to absorb large numbers of unemployed or those returning from military service.

All companies having television interests had somebody present at the meeting. These included the Radio Corporation of America, Don Lee, Zenith, Philco, General Electric, Columbia Broadcasting System, National Broadcasting Company, Dumont, and Bamberger. There was considerable discussion of the fixed number of hours the stations were now required to operate. It seemed to be the opinion that under present war conditions 15 hours a week as stipulated by the FCC was too much. The sentiment appeared to be that this rule should be eased up for the duration.

There was considerable complaint about priorities restrictions. One of these had to do with tubes. After the present stock of scanning tubes is exhausted, some operators felt that they might be forced off the air.

The question came up as to whether the television industry should have a better priorities rating than broadcasting. Those present whose companies represented both broadcasting and television seemed to think not. It was apparently their opinion that with the low priorities rating broadcasting now had that it was encountering enough war difficulties without endeavoring to additionally carry burdens of an industry still in the experimental stage.

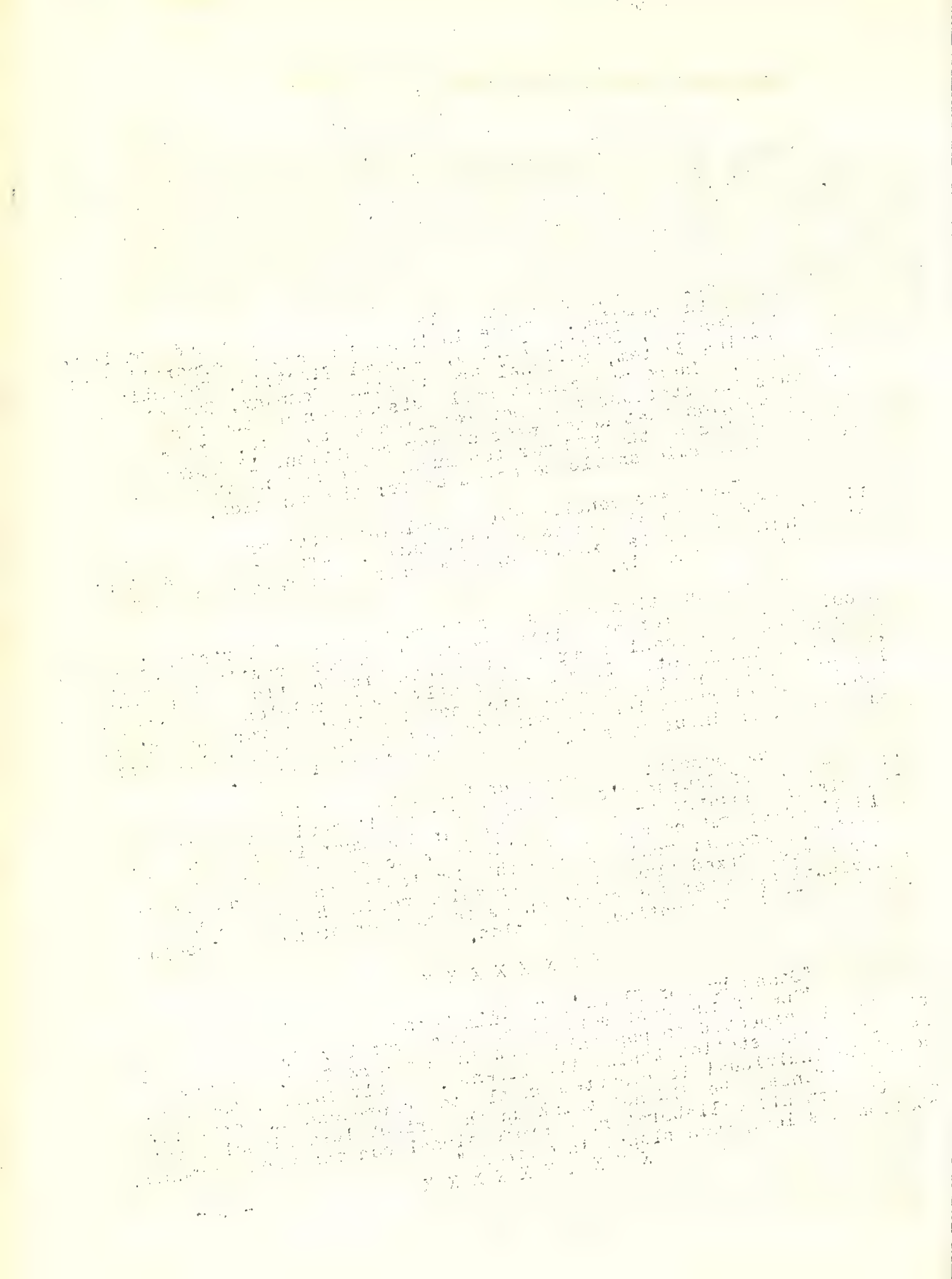
One possible action seen which the Commission might take as a result of Thursday's meeting was that it would allow the television industry to keep its foot in the door in continuing to hold licenses but permit the stations to go off the air for the duration. Another would be for the Commission to suspend the 15 hours a week fixed time on the air which would throw upon the individual operator the question as to whether or not he thought it worth while to continue operation.

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"Stand by for flash", Variety warns

"One of the most serious charges ever levelled at a radio station is expected to pop this week in New York City. It may result in the station losing its license. Oddly enough, the responsible individual is reported unable to comprehend the enormity of the offense. He did not think up the bright idea himself, but got it from his collaborator, a professional con man from accounts. Station has long been sloppy in ethics."

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PALEY STRIKES BACK AT FCC VIGOROUSLY

In his annual report William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System sharply criticized the Federal Communications' monopoly charges stating that the FCC rules not only were designed to forbid stations, on penalty of losing their licenses to operate, from continuing their existing relationships with networks, but jeopardized Columbia's ownership and operation of some of its standard broadcast stations.

"We were convinced that the order, if it became effective, would largely destroy both incentive and opportunity to maintain long-range character and standards such as have marked the building of Columbia as a national publication addressed to the ear instead of the eye, and would drive both networks and stations into a dangerous era of immediate opportunism and catch-as-catch-can competition for every hour in the day", Mr. Paley declared. "It seems obvious that if the Commission prevails and the results which we foresee ensue, the public service aspects of radio broadcasting will be deeply and seriously injured; and broadcasters, striving to survive, will be driven to a degree of commercialism they themselves have never sought. We found the Commission's action alarming for a reason of even greater public portent. Its sudden intrusion into the field of business relationships between networks and stations, thus endowing itself with drastic control through its own interpretation of provisions of law enacted many years ago, will in my judgment have one end result, sooner or later. This result is one which we believe is abhorrent to the American people and to our whole democratic concept of freedom of the air. The Commission came into being very largely because the wave lengths on which stations operate impinge upon each other, and, therefore, there had to be traffic-policing of the air through allocation of wave lengths.

"The Commission now seeks to read into an old law powers and duties never before asserted by it. And under these new-found powers it assumes the right to regulate the business practices of stations. Further, striking through its asserted powers over the stations it seeks to regulate and to alter drastically the functioning structure of the networks. If the Commission can exert these powers, its control over the whole of radio broadcasting will be so strangling that no licensed broadcaster can be counted upon to defy its slightest wish. And once that condition arrives, even though the law may forbid the Commission to interfere with program content, the result will be the same. Broadcasters, striving at least for a measure of economic survival, will, unless they be men of extraordinary courage and character, be guided by a nod or a frown from on high as they frame their program schedules. And there goes freedom of the air.

"We, of course, claim no immunity from any of the laws of business properly enforced through the courts by the agencies charged with bringing about such enforcement. We are contending

against regulation by the licensing agency in fields in which we do not believe it was ever authorized to act. Freedom of speech on the air has become certainly as precious as freedom of the press, and from the start we have been resolved to fight to preserve it, because we believe that to do so is a duty to ourselves as broadcasters and even more, a duty to the public.

"On the basis of FCC allegations of monopoly in network broadcasting, the Department of Justice has brought a civil suit against the Corporation and some of its officers seeking an injunction against the continuance of certain of our practices. These are substantially the same as those at which the FCC rules just discussed are levelled. We are preparing a vigorous defense and expect to be able to show that the present broadcasting structure is in the public interest."

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INDUSTRY TO HAVE ITS SAY ON FCC REVAMPING BILL

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce will give the broadcasting industry an opportunity next Tuesday (April 14) to express its views on the bill introduced by Representative Sanders, of Louisiana, several months ago to reorganize the Federal Communications Commission. Representative Lea of California is the Chairman of the Committee.

The Sanders bill calls for a drastic overhauling of the Commission. It provides for the assignment of three Commissioners to broadcasting exclusively and a similar number to the common carrier field. The Chairman of the FCC would act as executive officer but unless there were an equal division would have no vote. Also under this bill the Commission would be required to report to Congress, for legislative action, any recommendations relating to the regulation of the relationship between networks and affiliates and the number of stations to be operated by a network organization.

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NEVADA HAS HIGH PERCENT OF RADIOS

Of the 32,178 dwelling units reporting from Nevada in the 1940 census 26,200 were found to be equipped with radios. Of the 15,360 rural non-farm units, 11,889, or 77.4 percent have radio sets and of the 4,038 rural farms 2,906, or 72 percent are supplied with sets.

Census bulletins for the various States as they appear may be obtained at the Government Printing Office for 10 cents. They are known as "Second Series General Characteristics" and thus far only those for Nevada, New Hampshire and Vermont have appeared.

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TO CHECK MORE CLOSELY ON PAID POLITICAL TIME

If legislation favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections is enacted, special investigators will be appointed every two years to check up more closely on Congressional candidates' expenditures for radio time.

Representative Theodore F. Green, of Rhode Island has advocated a check on "amounts subscribed and contributed and the value of services rendered and facilities made available" to all office-seekers. Senatorial candidates, under his scheme would be forced to give detailed information about the amount of radio time donated or purchased, a double-check on the Federal Communications Commission's routine enforcement of the "equal opportunity" clause of the Communications Act. Green specifically suggested a survey of "personal services and the use of billboards and other advertising space, radio time, office space, moving picture films and automobiles and other transportation facilities."

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SENATOR WHITE SHY OF U.S. ENTERING TELEGRAPH FIELD

In introducing a bill by Senator Ernest W. McFarland, of Nevada, and himself for the consolidation of the domestic telegraph communications companies, Senator Wallace White, of Maine, said:

"The immediate occasion for it is the desperate financial plight of the Postal Company. It is accepted as certain that our two principal domestic telegraph carriers must work out a plan of merger which will merit the approval of our regulatory body, the Federal Communications Commission, or there must speedily come the liquidation of the Postal Company and its disappearance as a competitive factor in communications.

"A further alternative might be the taking over and the operation of the Postal System by the Federal Government. This would present to us most serious problems. It would result in direct governmental competition with the Western Union, the present largest unit in the domestic wire communication field; and competition by the Government with other methods and means of domestic communication.

"It might result in the assumption by Government of the entire burden of domestic wire and point-to-point radio communication."

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A suit accusing the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers of misusing control of "practically 100 per cent of all of the copyrighted musical compositions which have found public favor" and demanding triple damages of $606,784 was filed in Federal Court in New York Thursday by 157 operators of 235 motion-picture theatres. The complaint also asked $50,000 counsel fees and an injunction to prevent continuance of the trade practices complained of, which were alleged to violate the Sherman and Clayton anti-trust laws.

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TRADE NOTES

James S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations of the War Production Board, who before the War was President of the Stewart-Warner Corporation, of Chicago, has been re-elected a Director of that company. A new Stewart-Warner Director is Frank E. Hiter, replacing Thomas P. Sullivan.

In recognition of the work of the Broadcasters' Victory Council as the liaison group between the industry and all Government agencies, the Defense Communications Board last week appointed John Shepard, 3rd, Chairman of the Victory Council, to represent the Council on Committee IV of the DCB, with O. L. Taylor, BVC Executive Secretary, as alternate. Mr. Shepard had previously been a member of the same Committee, serving as the representative of FM Broadcasters, Inc.

The Federal Communications Commission has granted the application of Lawrence J. Heller, owner of Station WINX in Washington, D. C., for a voluntary assignment of the license to the WINX Broadcasting Co.

The Federal Communications Commission has approved plans of K31LA and K37LA, two FM outlets near Los Angeles, owned by the Columbia Broadcasting System and KFI respectively, to build special antenna systems that is expected to permit them to serve the southern California area.

The Mutual Network's gross time sales for last month was $1,053,444, compared to $513,774 for March, 1941. Accumulative billings for the initial quarter of Mutual this year is $3,016,141, as compared with $1,461,162 for the first three months of 1941.

When Mildren Perman, Senior co-ed at Oregon State College receives her diploma in May, she will travel 2,800 miles to start her career in the electrical industry with a group of more than 400 young men from all parts of the country. Miss Perman will be the first young woman in 23 years to be selected for graduate student training at the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. and the second feminine member ever to join the Westinghouse Student Course.

Two young communication engineers from Argentina and Chile respectively are the most recent arrivals in New York to claim the educational opportunities granted them through the New York City Committee for Latin American Scholarships. They are Forbes W. Grant of Buenos Aires, Argentina; and Ambrosio Alliende Z. of Santiago, Chile. Both are employees of associated companies of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. Grant is a radio engineer with Compania Internacional de Radio Argentina and Alliende is with the long distance department of the Chile Telephone Company.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1420

April 14, 1942

FLY PRAISES LABOR AT C.I.O. CONVENTION

An optimistic view of the war labor situation was expressed by James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission before the National Convention of the American Communications Association, C.I.O., at Atlanta, yesterday (Monday).

Mr. Fly said, in part:

> "Our President is now our Commander-In-Chief in a world war which threatens not only our nation's security and our very lives but also all our freedoms, our way of life, and our living standards, as no previous war has ever done. There can be no question of the response of tru American working men and women to the demands of our Commander-in-Chief in such a war. It is the whole-hearted and enthusiastic response of good soldiers of democracy who know that everything depends upon united and disciplined support of our great leader."

"Those are not my words, though I wish they were. They were not spoken by the head of a Government agency, a Senator, or a Congressman. Rather they are the words of one of the outstanding labor leaders of our time, respected by friends and opponents alike - Philip Murray. And I am sure that those words are echoed also by the rank and file of the Congress of Industrial Organizations for which he speaks.

"Philip Murray's statement augurs well for American unity in this war crisis. Translated into deeds both in battle and on the home front, it points the high road to victory. And it has a special significance for us who are concerned with communications.

"Pearl Harbor did not find American communications unprepared. As early as September, 1940, the President had established by Executive Order the Defense Communications Board, and empowered it to study and prepare plans for our various communications systems in the event of foreseeable military emergencies. Thus more than a year of preparation lay behind our current DCB and FCC moves to safeguard and to expand, or where necessary curtail, communications activities.

"The maintenance of instantaneous communications with our Allies abroad and with neutral countries is an absolute essential in waging war today. This is a world war, and international communications must be on a globe-girdling scale, continuously ready for emergency service. But cables can be cut, transmitters bombed, and radio circuits jammed. Accordingly the DCB, with the assistance of its special committees, undertook to study the establishment

of alternative circuits and the rerouting of messages when particular routes became unavailable. That pre-war planning now stands us in good stead. Though the map of the world changes like a kaleidoscope almost from day to day, message traffic continues to flow to points in the British Empire, Russia, and China, to Latin America, and to other strategic points. Domestic facilities, too, have been expanded where necessary for the war effort.

"What role is labor playing in this vast effort? Let's look at the record - a record of which all those concerned with communications, in labor, industry, and Government alike can well be proud.

"History will show that, long before Pearl Harbor, the C.I.O., the A.F. of L., and independent unions alike were united in their opposition to Hitlerism and Fascism in whatever form it arose. The 1941 convention of the C.I.O., for example, adopted resolutions calling for "an all-out fight against Nazism', 'full aid to those nations so valiantly fighting Hitlerism', and - to implement those policies - 'the utilization of all avenues of mediation to peacefully settle labor disputes, and thereby maintain the highest degree of defense production.'

"Like the overwhelming majority of labor organizations, and like the overwhelming majority of American workingmen and working women, the American Communications Association, endorsed those policies wholeheartedly. 'We cannot afford', declared your national officers, 'to let those resolutions remain mere expressions of opinion. They must become part and parcel of the day-to-day activity of every local, "toward the end that by a mighty joint and unified effort, we shall have done our part to destroy Nazism and preserve for the future benefit of America our present free and democratic way of life!"'

"Then came Pearl Harbor. All ofyou, I know, are familiar with Joseph Selly's telegram of December 7 to the President of the United States, pledging all-out cooperation in the all-out war begun that day. The telegram was one note in the overwhelming chorus which arose from the American people when news of the attack came. Thereafter, immediate steps were taken to implement the pledge of December 7.

"First came the establishment of a basis for concerted war action among the communications unions themselves. Representatives of this union, the Commercial Telegraphers Union, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the independent telephone unions, got togetner in the DCB's Labor Advisory Committee, and there ironed out any difference which might impede joint action in aiding the war effort. That conference of communications labor foreshadowed the full labor coordination proclaimed in Pittsburgh last week by William Green on behalf of the A. F. of L. and Philip Murray on behalf of the C.I.O.

"Also in January, the unions in the communications field pledged unqualified support of the Washington Conference program,

calling for the elimination of strikes and walk-outs and the peaceful settlement of all disputes.

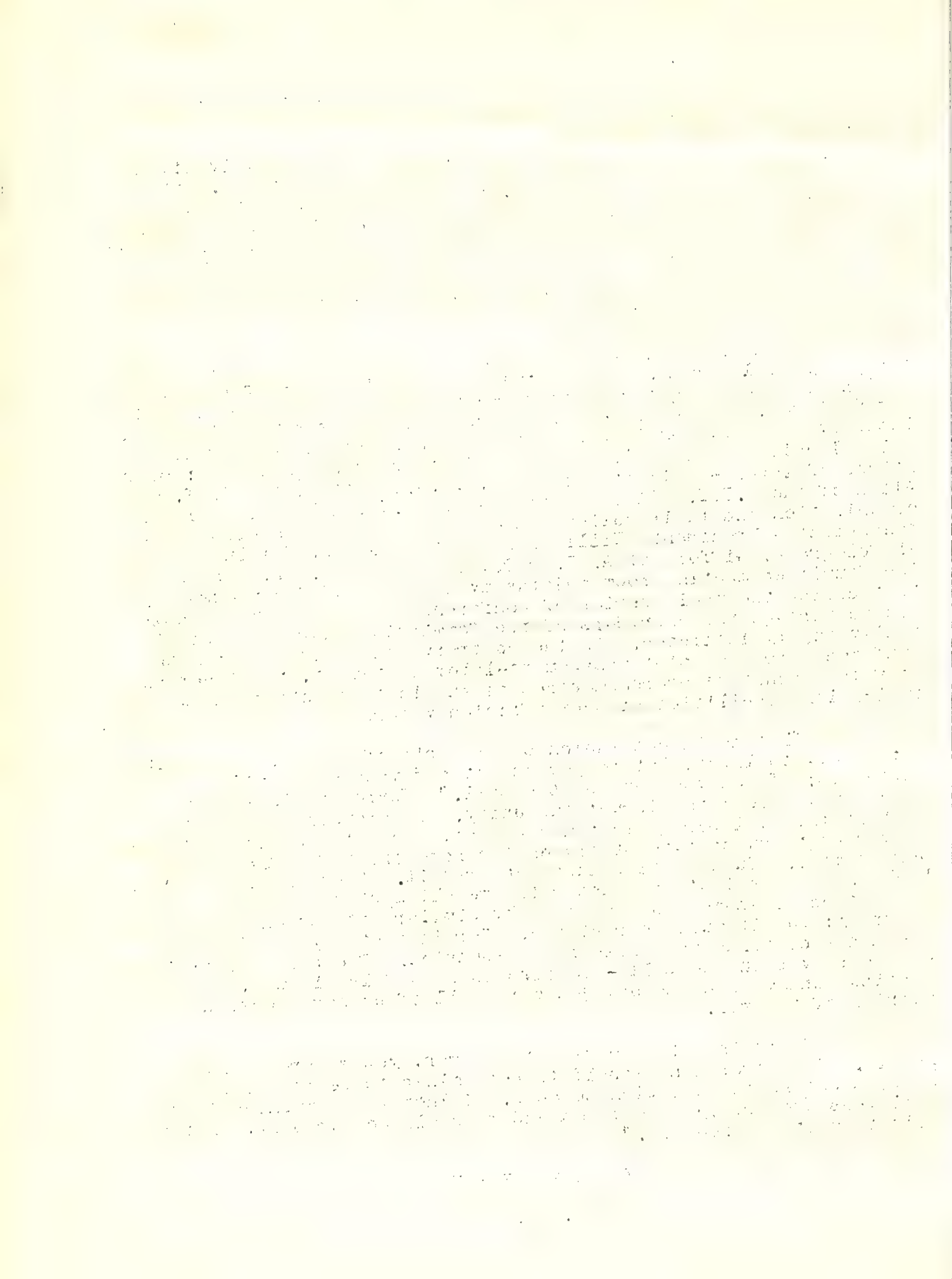
"Labor in the communications industry has fully lived up to that policy. So far as I have been able to determine, not a single man-day, man-hour, or man-minute has been lost through any strike called in the communications industry. Indeed, not a single strike has been called. That is a record of which you may be justly proud, and I am glad that the Federal Communications Commission, and the Defense Communications Board played a part, though of course a minor part, in the conferences preceding the adoption of the no-strike policy in communications.

"Having achieved inner unity of purpose in support of the war program, labor's next step was to establish a basis of concerted action with management so far as war matters are concerned. This was achieved, you may remember, at joint meetings of the Labor and Industry Advisory Committees of the Defense Communications Board, which I called at labor's request. In those sessions, the representatives of labor - Griffith of the N.F.T.W., Watt of the A. F. of L., Allen of the C.T.U., Wimberly of the I.B.E.W., Selly of your own organization and their colleagues - sat down with representatives of management - Presidents Williams of Western Union, Chinlund of Postal Telegraph, Gifford of A. T. & T., Sarnoff of R.C.A., and others. The Committee meeting room adjoins my office, and I can assure you that during the whole series of conferences not one cry for help echoed through the corridors of the Commission, nor was a single bodily injury inflicted. On the contrary, there issued from the conference room a joint management-labor statement, the importance of which cannot be overemphasized as an aid to maintaining our communications facilities at peak efficiency throughout the war period.

"Let me in conclusion offer a bit of advice. It applies not merely to labor, but to government and management alike. That advice is: "Keep your eye on the ball." There are in America forces which seek to disrupt our unity. By arousing management against labor, labor against management, and both against government, they seek to substitute strife on the home front for war against our enemies. Such tactics must not prevail. They constitute 'the backwash of Fascism', against which we all must be on guard. The temptation to answer such attacks by similar attacks on others may be great; but it must be resisted. For in that way we play into the hands of those who would sow dissension. The best answer is to keep our eyes on the ball - to disdain such false issues, and to continue unhampered the one job which all of us have tackled - the winning of the war.

"This is going to be a tough war, yet we are a tough people. The government itself is determined to be as tough from here on out as the occasion demands. I know the communications employees are grimly determined and we shall do our part, whatever privation it may require."

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FAIR EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE COMMENDS MAJESTIC RADIO

Ten concerns having millions of dollars in war contracts were told to cease discriminating against available workers because of their race or religion, in "Findings and Directions" which they received yesterday (Monday) from the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

One company, Majestic Radio Corporation of Chicago, was commended for its prompt action in correcting discriminatory practice in its hiring. According to testimony by H. A. Gates, Majestic president, he discharged two of his supervisory employees after he had checked and found the charges of discrimination made by the Committee to be valid. Mr. Gates took this action even before he appeared on the witness stand at the Chicago hearings.

The findings were based on hearings held in January in Chicago. Since then the Committee, of which Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, President of Hampton Institute, is Chairman, and David Sarnoff, President of Radio Corporation of America, and Mark Ethridge, of Station WHAS, Louisville, are members, had studied the record before taking the action announced yesterday.

The companies involved in the Chicago area are: the Stewart-Warner Corporation, of which James S. Knowlson, of the War Production Board was formerly President, the Buick Aviation plant at Melrose, Ill., a unit of General Motors Corporation; the Bearse Manufacturing Company, Simpson Manufacturing Company and the Studebaker branch factory. Those in the Milwaukee area are: the Hordberg Manufacturing Company, A. O. Smith Corporation, Heil Company, Allis-Chalmers Corporation and the Harnischfeger Corporation.

The complaints filed against the several companies included allegations that they had refused to employ either Negroes or Jews, or both; that they had given restrictive orders to either public or private employment agencies, asking for only white or only Gentile workers; that they had advertised in newspapers for help and specified "Gentile" or "Protestant" or "white", or that they had refused to give workers of certain races and creeds opportunity for promotion in keeping with their qualifications.

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Should the war continue into 1943, it is likely that rebuilt radio receiving sets will be promoted as never before, opine a number of department store buyers looking forward to the time when new sets no longer are available. These men believe department stores, which previously were unwilling to sell old sets to their regular clientele, probably will jump into the used set business enthusiastically when stocks of new receivers are sold - Sylvania Ne

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RADIO DEALER PRICE COMPUTING METHODS

Methods by which dealers are required to compute maximum retail prices for radios, phonographs, washing and ironing machines, and domestic cooking and heating stoves were reiterated in telegrams sent out Saturday by Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

The temporary regulations covering these appliances became effective March 19, 1942. Each order stipulated that the maximum dealer price for each appliance was to be the highest net price for which the individual dealer sold the same model on March 19. If no sale was made on that day, the highest net price the dealer received for the nearest previous sale must be used to determine the maximum price.

OPA explained that the price ceilings apply to each store individually and that the regulations do not mean that all stores must charge the same price for the same article. Each merchant, under the law, may set his price as high as, but no higher than, the top price he sold the same model for on March 19, or the top price he charged for it on the nearest previous sale if he did not sell that model on that date.

Information reaching OPA indicates that many dealers have misconstrued the pricing formula and are using the manufacturers' suggested retail prices as their ceiling prices. This is a violation of the regulations and must be corrected immediately. Manufacturers' suggested retail prices are established as the maximum prices in the case of household mechanical refrigerators and vacuum cleaners, covered by the permanent Maximum Price Regulations Nos. 110 and 111.

OPA has also been informed that many dealers have neglected to post conspicuously in their establishments the retail prices for these appliances as set forth in the regulations.

The telegrams covering these points were sent to about 500 manufacturers and trade associations who have been asked by OPA to cooperate in disseminating information about the price regulations to the dealers and distributors.

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Three new relays designed especially for aircraft applications were light-weight, suitability for severe vibration conditions and operation at high altitudes at rated current are of first importance, have been announced by the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York. Consisting of a high-voltage relay, two single-pole relays, two two-pole, and two three-pole relays, these additions to the line of G-E aircraft relays are also applicable to tank installations.

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TO GUARD AGAINST DIATHERMY SETS AS ENEMY SENDERS

As a further precaution against the use of them by enemy aliens for transmitting short-wave code messages to Europe, the Defense Communications Board has taken steps to have the Federal Communications Commission register all the diathermy machines in the country. They number about 50,000. In doing this, the DCB does not have in mind curtailing the legitimate use of diathermy machines by physicians and others, but simply as a precautionary measure.

"We want to know exactly where the machines are", it was explained at the FCC, "and who has them. With very slight modification, these machines are capable of being used for transmitting enemy code great distances."

Further evidence of the fact that authorities are giving attention to this situation was that Hans von Leipel, a dealer in diathermy machines, in New York City, had been seized there Saturday by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and taken to Ellis Island as an enemy alien.

Another prisoner taken by the G-men was Phillip Yoshio Kanuma, who was found to have a sizable store of short-wave radio transmitting and receiving equipment in his room at 24 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. He was living at an address convenient to the Navy Yard and other points along the waterfront.

Von Lepel is a son of Egbert von Lepel, who was a pioneer in the development of high-frequency electrical apparatus.

It was pointed out at the Defense Communications Board that diathermy machines were not the only devices which could be used for subversive communication. There are thousands of amateur, police radio, aeronautical and other short-wave radio transmitters any one of which could be adopted to this purpose if in the hands of an enemy alien. It was said that any of the millions of broadcast receivers of listeners throughout the country could easily be converted into a transmitting set. This the informant said gave an idea what the DCB was up against in guarding against subversive short-wave transmission.

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NEED FOR WOMEN TO DO RADIO WORK WITH ARMED FORCES

George W. Bailey, Chairman of the Radio Section of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, discusses the labor supply in connection with vital radio work in the war Saturday, April 18, CBS, 1:30 P.M., EWT.

Mr. Bailey tells of the need for trained radio men in the Army Signal Corps and in the Navy, and also discusses the part women may play in radio work where it is estimated a civilian army of at least 25,000 women is to be employed by the United States armed forces to operate radio locators and do other vital work in the field of radio.

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SENATORS SEE GOOD THING IN RADIO

Senators LaFollette (Progressive), of Wisconsin, and Clark (D.), of Idaho, are listed as Directors of a company that has applied for a license to operate a radio station in Republican Kansas, but parties concerned said that the move has no political significance and that there isn't a chance, because of priorities, that the station will be built during the war.

The Jayhawker Broadcasting Co. applied to the Federal Communications Commission in February for a license to operate a 1000-watt transmitter at Tecumsh, Kans., near Topeka, where the only radio station is owned by Senator Capper (R.), of Kansas.

Herbert L. Pettey, who served the National Committee (Democratic) as Radio Director before appointment as Secretary of the then Federal Radio Commission in March, 1933, and who now is General Manager of Station WHN, New York, is listed as President of the company.

William Dolph, Vice-President of Station WOL in Washington, is listed as Vice President on the application. Mr. Dolph is a brother-in-law of Mr. Pettey. Mrs. Helen S. Mark, widow of LeRoy Mark, late head of WOL, is carried as Treasurer.

Both Senators LaFollette and Clark said they purchased stock in the company simply because they thought it would be a good investment. They denied there was any connection between organization of the company - to compete with Senator Capper's station - and the 124,000 majority Kansas gave Wendell Willkie in the presidential election.

Herbert Bingham, company attorney, said the directors and officers were all "good friends" and were equal stockholders. He added that there wasn't a "Chinaman's chance" that the application would be approved by the Federal Communications Commission during the war.

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NEW PENNSYLVANIA TUBE PLANT FOR HYGRADE SYLVANIA

The Hygrade Sylvania Corporation has recently purchased a new plant at Mill Hall, Pennsylvania, and are now in the process of putting it into shape for their use in the manufacture of radio tubes. They hope to have this plant in operation within a few months and it is understood that they will employ a large percentage of female operators.

Mr. C. A. Haines, who has been Superintendent of the Salem Tube plant, will be in charge of operations of the plant.

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"I HAVE THE RADIO"

"So remarked Mayor F. H. LaGuardia in an interview on his press relations with Mrs. Dorothy Backer, the new publisher of the New York Post. It was a curious interview ", the Editor & Publisher reports and continues, "for the Mayor not only asked the questions, but answered them with a stenographer at hand. He declared that his relations with the New York press were very bad, that he permitted pictures because photographers cannot lie, but barred reporters from most of his functions because they have not, in his opinion, presented a fair picture of his administration. And when the newspapers don't perform to His Honor's satisfaction, his answer is 'I have the radio'.

"To be sure, he has, but what have his 7,000,000 constituents in New York City? They, too, have the radio. It is the city's radio, paid for out of taxes, and the Mayor can use it whenever he wishes and for as long as he wishes. He can talk on uninterruptedly, without fear of a rude question from a curious reporter who wants more information than His Honor wishes to reveal at the moment. Radio doesn't talk back.

"It is a curious situation. The Mayor's main quarrel is not with the publishers or the editors or managing editors. It is with the men who cover City Hall. With few exceptions, editorial comments upon his long administration have been friendly and favorable. The same is true, we should say, of the majority of news reports - written by the men with whom he bickers. We have noted the writings of one or two men who evidently carry on a personal feud with him, but they aren't typical of the mass.

"Mr. LaGuardia, we believe, is an excellent and honest public official. He is also a politician, and none is more adept adept at the political game. He has never been objective in his approach either to personal or pllitical questions and he doesn't believe in half-measures. When a Commissioner offends, he is fired, not 'permitted to resign'. When the reporters get under his skin, he suspends all press conferences - even though he thereby feeds the stream of conjecture and surmise, based on lack of the authentic information which he alone can supply, that caused the initial troubles.

"Mr. LaGuardia may be content to have the press against him - which it isn't - so long as he has his own air channel. We doubt very much that he would care to debate the press vs. the radio as a sound informational foundation for lasting democratic institutions."

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TRADE NOTES

The Magnavox Co., Inc., Beuter Road, Fort Wayne, Ind., has stipulated with the Federal Trade Commission that it will cease representing that the sound-slide-film projectors or equipment it manufactures are the most powerful made.

The War Production Board has issued an interpretation of Limitation Order L-21-a, which restricts the production of automatic phonotgraphs and weighing and amusement machines.

Presented in cooperation with the U. S. Treasury Department to aid the sale of War Savings Bonds, the First American Opera Festival will be heard nationally over WOR and the Mutual network every Thursday evening at 8 P.M. Seven outstanding American operas - composed and written by Americans and sung by Americans - and all, with one exception, based on the American scene, will be produced in complete one-hour radio versions.

Charles L. Weis, Jr., 41 years old, a television engineer employed by the Bell Telephone Laboratories, died in New York Monday. Mr. Weis had been connected with the development of high frequency multiple telephone systems, the coaxial telephone and television cable between New York and Philadelphia and with wire television transmissions.

Somebody at RCA Manufacturing Company had his thinking cap on in making such a big thing of the last radio leaving the assembly line and presenting it to F.D.R.'s Warm Springs project. The event received tremendous publicity which culminated in pictures of it being shown in the Trans-Lux and other newsreels.

John W. Elwood, who has been in charge of the International Division of the National Broadcasting Company, has been transferred to the Pacific Coast Division.

Heralding the return of live subject telecasts to Don Lee television, the Thomas S. Lee station W6XAO last Saturday night featured Frances Triest of the American Red Cross, whose talk and novel demonstration with costumed dolls illustrated what that welfare group is accomplishing in the present crisis.

In all places using coin operated phonographs, or when new coin operated phonographs are installed, an added installation can be easily made which is very important at this war time, by connecting the output of the small radio generally found in these places to the amplifier of the coin operated phonograph, with a switch at the radio so that News Bulletins, Air Raid warnings, and important addresses can be given to the customers through the full clear coverage of the phonograph amplifier and speaker - Sylvania News.

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RADIO ALREADY HAS PROVED ITS VALUE, SAYS WINTERBOTTOM

Radiotelegraphy, playing a leading role in all theaters of the war, already has proved its value on many battle-fronts, William A. Winterbottom, Vice-President and General Manager, of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., writes in the April Radio Age. The direct overseas radio circuits of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., have increased in number and importance since hostilities began, and they have given the United Nations advantages and safeguards the Allies of the first World War did not have - a system of international communication that is not restricted in use to the fixed ends of an electrical conductor, and that is free to move about in following the shifting tides of war.

Radio has made the United States the communication center of the world. At the outbreak ofhostilities in August, 1939, RCAC operated forty-one direct international radio circuits from continental United States. Fifteen of them, to enemy countries or countries occupied by the enemy, have been suspended, but twenty-one new ones have been added. Among these are direct circuits to Iran, Egypt, Martinique, Finland, Australia, New Zealand, Greenland, China - all areas of strategic importance. What areas, indeed, are not important in a universal war? A world-wide war demands dependable world-wide communication, and such a system can be afforded only by radio.

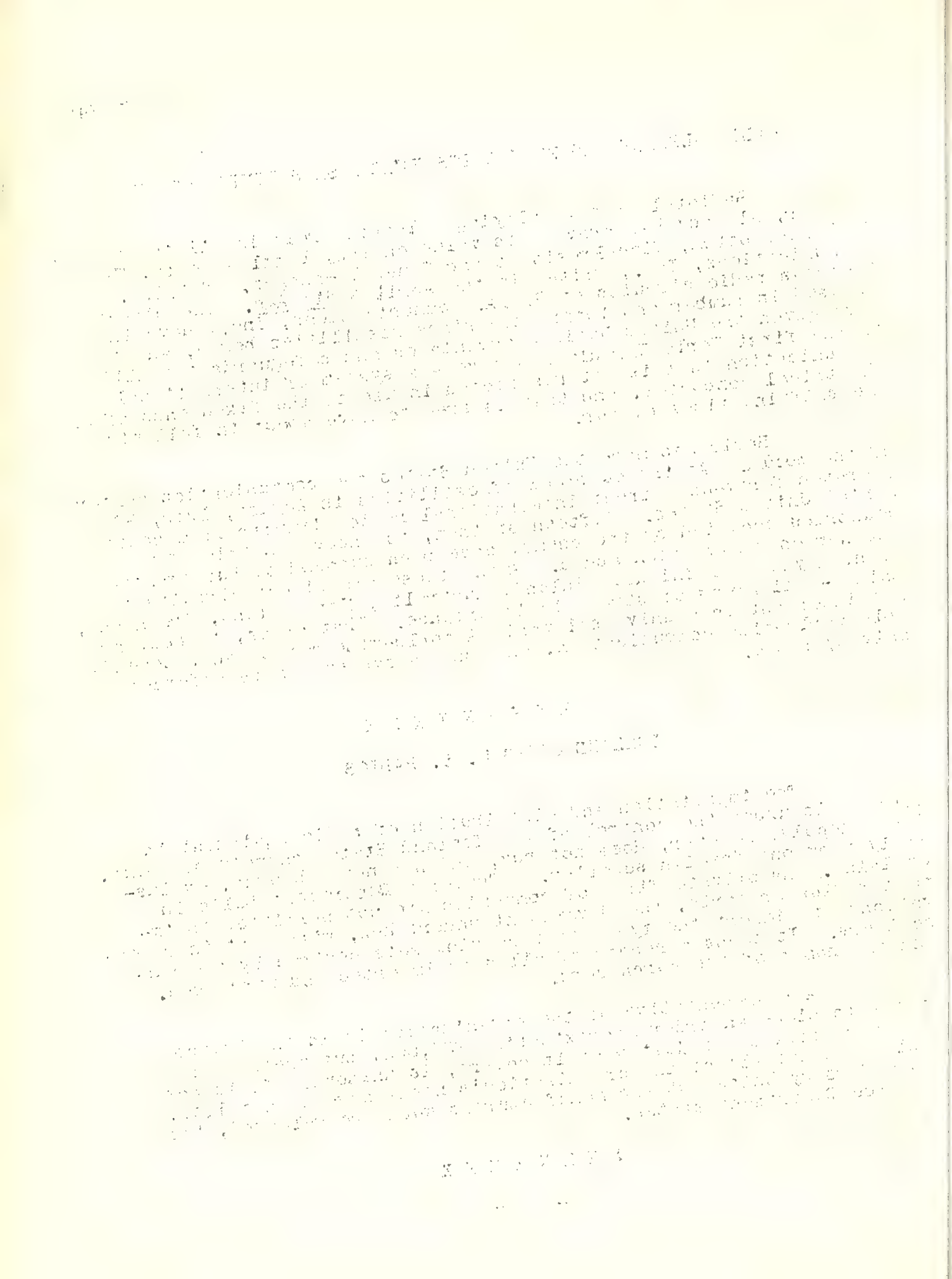
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ICELAND SEEKS U. S. RADIOS

The importation and distribution of radio equipment in Iceland is under the control of the Iceland State Monopoly of Radio. The Monopoly, however, does not buy, and has never bought, exclusively from one foreign supplier, a Commerce Department bulletin explains. As private firms of companies are not permitted to import radios or parts, the Government undertakes, with certain reservations, to import the types of receiving sets desired by the subscribers. It keeps a record of all sets imported and purchased, and the names of the purchasers.

A representative of the organization is in the United States to place an order approximating $34,000, but whether or not it can be filled, or just what it covers, is unknown. It is possible that not all of the organization's needs have been filled, and offers by United States manufacturers would be welcomed, the Commerce Department states.

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ALL AMERICAN NETS $1,022,653

Consolidated net earnings of All America Corporation, which controls All America Cables and Radio, amounted to $1,224,362. The full 4 percent interest will be paid on May 1, to holders of such Income Debentures, Series A and Series B, of record April 20, 1942. Consolidated net income amounted to $1,022,653.

The operations of Commercial Mackay Corporation and subsidiaries resulted in a consolidated net loss, calculated on the basis set forth in its Indenture, in the amount of $48,582, and it was announced that no interest is payable on its Income Debentures for 1941. The consolidated net loss, after deducting interest accruing on the Income Debentures at the full rate of 4 percent per annum, amounted to $450,136.

All America Corporation controls All America Cables and Radio, Inc. and Sociedad Anonima Radio Argentina, and Commercial Mackay Corporation owns The Commercial Cable Company and the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Companies.

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WLW HELPS LISTENERS LOCATE MANILA PRISONERS' NAMES

The WLW News Department, by Jay Sims and Gregor Ziemer, two newsmen of WLW of Cincinnati, offer to check the names of relatives against the list of 1500 American civilians taken prisoners by the Japanese in Manila.

The result of this announcement was instant. Phone calls came in before the first show was off the air. Telegrams followed. Then the mail came pouring in. During the first few hours more than 50 names were checked and reported, either by phone or mail. By the end of the first day in excess of 300 requests were received. The ultimate total exceeded 1000.

At first the AP relayed the names received to Columbus, Ohio, where they were checked by the State wire. Later, when it was learned that Bob Harris, city editor of the Cincinnati Times Star was in possession of the only local list, a WLW staff member was detailed to check all names sent into the station with the newspaper list. All requests were answered.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1421

PRINTING TRADES AGAIN URGE HEAVY BROADCASTING TAX

An excise tax of some twelve and a half-million of dollars yearly on the net profits of the broadcasting industry is again vigorously advocated by the International Allied Printing Trades Association. The printers argue that even this amount could very properly be increased because the present requirements on the Treasury are greater than they were a year ago.

Addressing Chairman Robert L. Doughton of the Ways and Means Committee, which is expected to begin writing the new war revenue bill next week, President John B. Haggerty of the Allied Trades Association with a membership of more than 200,000, wrote the findings of the Treasury Department last year for the levying of these taxes "were" so convincing that the Association was at a loss to understand why the same recommendations have been omitted this year.

"The financial reports of the radio broadcasting industry for 1940, as reported officially by the Federal Communications Commission, show that had the proposed excise taxes of some $12,500,000 been collected, the radio networks and commercial radio broadcasters would have retained some $14,000,000 on their declared value of their investments of some $40,000,000 or some 35 percent", Mr. Haggerty stated.

"The Allied Printing Trades Association suggest the levying of excise or special taxes on the commercial radio broadcast industry, first, because, as the Treasury Department stated last year, 'they possess unusual tax paying ability which, in view of the Government's present revenue requirements, could properly be subject to special taxation;' secondly, because their unusually high annual net profits are derived through the holding of a Government franchise or license which the licensee holds without cost; third, because these unusual profits are derived through the displacement of the jobs of some 25,000 skilled printing trades workers, through the diversion of advertising from the printed page to radio broadcasting; and, fourth, in order to equalize, in part, the competitive advantages which the radio broadcasters have, due to the small taxes, if any, which they pay to local communities as compared with the heavy taxes paid by those who make possible job opportunities for printing trades workers. Those who provide jobs for printing trades workers must necessarily pay substantial local taxes on the costly equipment in addition to the Federal taxes while the radio broadcasters only pay the Federal taxes.

"The Treasury Department, in its summary of the brief presented to the Ways and Means Committee, last year, said:

> "'After the imposition of these rates the broadcasting industry would have been left with a very high rate of return on investment even if it absorbed all of the tax. On the average, all taxable stations would have been left with a net income equal to 43.8 percent of invested capital. The corresponding figure for networks, (all network operations but excluding station operations) would have been 33.3 percent.'"

"The Federal Communications Commission report for 1940 shows that the 3 major networks and their 9 owned and 14 managed and operated stations reported net profits, after the payment of all taxes, of $8,885,694. The same Commission report, referring to the same networks and the same stations for 1939, shows they reported net profits of $9,313,856. An average of 180 percent on their investments for each of these years.

"The Federal Communications Commission reports officially that the 33 radio stations with 50,000 watt power, in 1939, operating on clear channels, had a net profit for that year of $9,375,000 or an average net profit of $284,000 on a declared present worth value of $122,000 or 133.6 percent.

"Reports of the Federal Communications Commission further reveal that of the total net profits of the radio broadcasting industry, 1939, some 93 percent was received by 154 stations which averaged a gross income of more than $150,000.

"Radio broadcasters have attempted to have Congress believe that a tax on the radio broadcasting industry constitutes a tax on advertising. First, we cite the findings of the Treasury Department that these proposed taxes are 'Distinct from a tax on advertising'. Secondly, the radio broadcasters, in briefs filed with Congressional Committees have stated, 'Radio broadcasting is the principal source of entertainment in America.' Further, the radio broadcasters allege that radio broadcasting is an amusement and entertainment enterprise and that broadcasting 'enjoys the favor of half again as many people as its closest competitor, the motion picture.'

"Surely no one will contend that 'the motion picture', radio broadcastings 'closest competitor' in entertainment and amusement, is advertising.

"We strongly urge the adoption of the language in the report of this Committee last year with the rates set substantially increased. We contend that the proposed tax on commercial radio broadcasters and networks is justified to equalize the competitive advantage which these Government licensees now have over their competitors, primarily the many thousands of skilled printing trades workers, the job opportunities of whom are threatened by the diversion of advertising from the printed page to radio broadcasting."

It is believed it will require at least three weeks to a month to write the new revenue bill.

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RADIO WAR GUIDE SOON OFF THE PRESS

The Office of Facts and Figures will shortly issue a "Radio War Guide" for the convenience of the broadcasting stations. Copies are now being printed and should go into the mail for all broadcast stations "soon", according to the Broadcasters Victory Council.

The "Radio War Guide" is designed to help stations understand the relative programming importance of (1) factual war information, and (2) inspirational war themes.

"If you haven't already counted them up, we'd like to point out that 30--odd specific subjects are being plugged in sundry scripts, announcements, transcriptions and whatnot regularly sent you by government agencies. The OFF is naturally in a position to evaluate these", says the Victory Council.

The second function of the War Guide deals with inspirational war themes. Revised editions of the Guide will come off the presses as future developments warrant, automatically reaching every broadcast station in the country.

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RADIO TRANSCRIPTION AND RECORD OUTPUT CUT 70%

The War Production Board has reduced the output of phonograph records and radio transcriptions to approximately 30 percent of 1941 production by limiting the amount of shellac available to that amount.

The order issued by J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations, also freezes 50 percent of all inventories of shellac of 10,000 pounds or more and 50 percent of all future imports.

Uses other than the manufacture of recordings are restricted to 75 percent of the corresponding period of 1941 until June 30 and 35 percent by quarters thereafter.

The reason for the drastic action is that India is practically our sole source of shellac and supplies are subject to shipping hazards. Direct military requirements are heavy and use of shellac is necessary in certain essential civilian processes.

Among these uses excepted from the restrictions of the order are: Electrical equipment, navigational and scientific instruments, communication instruments and in scientific research.

Reason for the action on phonograph and transcription records is that these uses normally consum approximately one-third of the nation's annual shellac consumotion. Experiments now are being made to find a suitable substitute for these uses and reclaiming of old records probably will be tried out.

Persons who had on April 1 possession or control of five thousand pounds of shellac are required to file a report with the War Production Board by May 9th.

Referring to the radio transcription and phonograph record business as one which has been "booming" for three years, Variety says:

"Exactly how much shellac Columbia, Victor, Decca and other independent pressing plants had on hand is impossible to determine. One asserted several weeks ago that it had enough to last more than two years at its present production pace. Informal estimates by executives of the other two majors were similar. That the Government was keeping tabs on the reserves held by each, since last January, is now known.

"No plans for the future have definitely been mapped by the major manufacturers and none can be until their position is clear. Rumors were plentiful the latter part of last week about what was to be done by them, and how much of the shellac they were going to lose. Unofficial, but heretofore authoritative sources, believed that the disc-makers would be allowed to retain enough of the material to press 50% of the 120,000,000 platters made in 1941 (approximately the total sales of 1940 - 55,60,000,000).

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IMPORTANCE OF RADIO PLANT PROTECTION EMPHASIZED

One of the problems James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission discussed at the National Convention of the American Communications Association (C.I.O.) at Atlanta last Monday was wartime protection of communications plants.

"Plans and equipment must be protected, both from accidental injury and from deliberate sabotage", the Chairman said. "Dependability must be enhanced. The secrecy of messages must be safeguarded. All of this must be accomplished without a hitch if our telephone, telegraph, radio and cable systems are to perform the work expected of them.

"The task of converting our communications services to a war basis differs from the task faced in most other industries. To manufacture tanks and planes, we have had to stop making auto-

mobiles. To make more shell casings we must make fewer rouge compacts. To procure brass for munitions we must use less brass for plumbing. But you can't apply that principle in unmodified form to communications. Unlike most sectors of our American economy, civilian communication needs,necessarily expand along with added military needs. The nation's mines, mills, and smelters, factories, shipyards, and railroads, must have adequate communications if our Army and Navy are to get what it takes to lick Hitler and the mad war lords of Japan. Thus we have had to meet, and we are meeting, military war needs while meeting civilian war needs too. Our communications system is truly the nerve center of a nation whose whole economy is devoted to war."

Mr. Fly mentioned two further matters of interest to communications workers which he said he should like to stress.

"One has to do with the need for uninterrupted service. That need has been stressed by the President with respect to industry as a whole; but I should like to underline the especial importance - the vital necessity - of uninterrupted communications service. For your work is more than one service among many; it is a prerequisite without which the other parts of your productive system cannot function.

"Telephone, telegraph and radio workers have a long tradition of dependability. On land and sea, through fire and flood, earthquake and marine disaster, you have held to your posts and put the message through. That same spirit will put the war messages through today, and the victory message tomorrow.

"Closely allied with freedom from interruption is the need for secrecy of communications. Here the danger is of two types - deliberate revelations of secret messages by spies and traitors, and accidental revelations by those who fail to realize the need for secrecy or who quite innocently leak news like a sieve. With respect to the latter group, those who unwittingly talk too much, I want to enlist your full cooperation, for an intensification of the ACA 'keep mum' campaign. This, it seems to me, is a problem which can best be solved by the workers themselves. Every man who handles other people's messages is in a position of trust, and it is up to you not only to keep mum yourselves, but also to insist on 'mumness' among your fellow employees.

"I have been wondering whether you men and women who are closest to the problem, and who know various sections of our communications system from the inside, may not have some suggestions on this matter of secrecy, and indeed on other problems of wartime communication. If so, let us have them."

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HOUSE GETS ANOTHER WIRE AND RADIO TAPPING BILL

The opposition of Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission to previous bills on the subject to the contrary notwithstanding, Representative Sam Hobbs (D.), of Alabama, has introduced another bill to authorize agents of the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department, or of the Office of Naval Intelligence of the Navy Department, or of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, to intercept, listen in on, or record telephone, telegraph, cable, radio, or any other similar messages or communications, and making such authorizations and communications and the testimony concerning them admissible evidence.

The Hobbs bill would also require telegraph and cable companies to furnish such agencies with copies of communications in their possession or under their control upon request.

The punishment for anyone who interferes with the War, Navy or FBI listening in on conversations or hinders them from securing a copy of any message is liable to a fine of not more than $10,000 a year or imprisonment of more than 20 years or both. Anyone who divulges information secured by wire tapping otherwise than for the purposes indicated is liable to a fine of $10,000 or imprisonment of 2 years.

Such a bill was passed during the session of the last Congress by the House but was lost in the Senate. Representative Hobbs introduced a similar bill in the last session of the present Congress but it failed in the House. Later Representative Emanuel Celler, of New York, put in still another bill on the subject.

Representative Celler charged Mr. Fly with being the only important man in official position who was against the passage of a wire or radio tapping bill. Mr. Fly was quoted as saying that if such legislation were passed that Government officials engaged with various aspects of the defense program would virtually have to discontinue the use of telephones and the radio and rely on slower means of communications.

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DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS STOPS FUTURE CONSTRUCTION

The Defense Communications Board yesterday (Thursday) recommended to the War Production Board and the Federal Communications Commission that with regard to the construction of radio broadcast facilities there be immediately placed into effect the following policy:

> No future authorizations involving the use of any materials shall be issued by the Federal Communications Commission nor shall further materials be allocated by the War Production Board, to construct or to change the transmitting facilities of any Standard, Television, Facsimile, Relay or High Frequency (FM, Non-Commercial Educational Experimental) broadcast station.

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BROADCASTERS AND FEDERAL BAR URGE LIMIT ON FCC POWER

As the first witnesses at the hearing before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on the Sanders bill to completely reorganize and redefine the power of the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Communications Bar Association and the National Association of Broadcasters both advocated the need for reform of radio regulatory legislation. The sessions which began Tuesday and lasted through Thursday have recessed until Tuesday, May 5th.

Three amendments to the Federal Communications Act, designed to curb unauthorized assumption of power by the Federal Communications Commission, were proposed to the House Committee by Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters.

The amendments would:

(1) Specifically forbid the FCC to interfere with radio programs or business management.

(2) Forbid the FCC to impose various penalties not authorized by law. This would stop the FCC, for instance, from forcing the owner of two stations in a single community to dispose of one before he could get authorization for a power increase for the other.

(3) Provide for declaratory rulings by FCC which could be appealed to courts. This would permit station owners to appeal FCC rules, regulations and orders to the courts before they become effective. This would prevent the FCC from taking away station licenses for failure to comply with FCC actions before the courts had passed upon the validity of those actions.

In drafting the amendment to bar the FCC from interfering with radio programs or business management, Mr. Miller merely took the language of a Supreme Court decision on that issue. It said, in part:

> "But the Act does not essay to regulate the business of the licensee. The Commission is given no supervisory control of the programs, of business management or of policy. In short, the broadcasting field is open to anyone, provided there be an available frequency over which he can broadcast without interference to others, if he shows his competency, the adequacy of his equipment, and financial ability to make good use of the assigned channel."

"Notwithstanding this pronouncement of the Supreme Court and notwithstanding the fact that no language can be found in the Act which confers any right upon the Commission to concern itself with the business phases of the operation of radio broadcast stations, we find the Commission concerning itself more and more with such matters", Mr. Miller told the Committee.

"For a period of time applicants for broadcast facilities who were also identified with newspapers or newspaper activities have been discriminated against by the Commission", he said. "In some cases this discrimination may have been justified because of the facts of a particular case, but that is not the point in issue. The point in issue is that notwithstanding the fact that the Act contains no authority for such action and notwithstanding the further fact that the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has twice pointed this out, the Commission has nevertheless continued to discriminate against newspaper applicants as a class and has withheld facilities from such applicants to which they were otherwise entitled.

"Sometimes this discrimination has been effected by adverse action upon particular applications; sometimes by merely holding applications without action. But in practically all cases where newspaper or newspaper interests have made application for new or increased facilities, they have been confronted with action of this sort."

A summary of the proposal of the Federal Bar Association to redefine the FCC powers was:

"(1) The whole Commission will have and exercise all legislative and quasi-legislative powers conferred by the Act. It will have power and authority to adopt and promulgate any rule or regulation of general application required or authorized by the Act, including procedural rules and regulations for the Commission and each division. The whole Commission will have plenary authority over emergency services, the qualification and licensing of operators, the selection and control of Commission personnel, the assignment of bands of frequencies to the various radio services, and over many other subjects and services as at present.

"(2) The present judicial and quasi-judicial functions of the Commission will be vested in the proposed divisions insofar as those functions relate to the most important and controversial subjects within the jurisdiction of the Commission. Jurisdiction to hear and determine all cases arising under the Act or regulations relating to broadcast, television, facsimile and kindred communications intended for public reception will be vested in the Division of Public Communications. Similar jurisdiction with respect to common carriers and communications intended for a designated addressee will be vested in the Division of Private Communications. This plan not only recognizes the basic and fundamental differences between the two types of communications involved and the nature of the questions presented by each, but it also provides a method for obtaining proper consideration of those cases by persons who will be able to devote their time and attention to the questions committed to them without undue interruption or interference occasioned by the demands of basically different problems.

"(3) The status of the Chairman will be that of an executive officer and coordinator participating fully in all matters within the jurisdiction of the Commission except the determination and decision of contested matters which are made the exclusive business

of the divisions. Experience has amply demonstrated that the Chairman cannot be expected to devote the time and attention necessary to the proper handling and disposition of these matters and also efficiently to discharge the many other duties which are unavoidably his under the Act. As to these other duties, an attempt has been made to clarify the status of the Chairman and to make him and him only the official spokesman and representative of the Commission in certain important respects."

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MACKAY OPENS NEW DIRECT AUSTRALIAN RADIO CIRCUIT

The Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company has opened a new direct radiotelegraph service between the United States and Australia The circuit is operated by the Mackay radio station at San Francisco, and the station of Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd. near Sydney. The announcement says that all classes of radiograms are handled and that the new service is available from all parts of the United States.

It was stated that Mackay has been granted licenses by the Federal Communications Commission to establish service with more than forty additional centres abroad, all of strategic importance.

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NAB OPPOSES BROADCAST TAX AS DISCRIMINATORY

The National Association of Broadcasters through Ellsworth C. Alvord, advised the House Ways and Means Committee that they are opposed to a special tax on radio broadcasting made by John B. Haggerty, President of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, because:

(1) It would imperil a vital public service; (2) It would be discriminatory; (3) It would not benefit labor; (4) It cannot be justified on any of the grounds advanced by its sponsor.

Mr. Alvord's memo stated further:

"The National Association of Broadcasters fully realize the seriousness of the emergency, and the terrific responsibility borne by the members of this Committee. They know that taxes must be drastically increased, and they will cheerfully pay their share of all general taxes which the Congress may see fit to impose. They are, however, vigorously opposed to special and discriminatory taxation, and especially to penal taxation which imperils an essential public service."

"Radio's immense popularity is not due to its novelty. It is due to the fact that the radio broadcasting industry, from the very start, has had a real sense of its great public responsibility. The listening public of America is radio's censor; the broadcasters of America have met, and will continue to meet, the rigorous tests imposed by that censor. The public will tune in the radio only so long as the radio serves the public. * * *

"In time of peace radio gives the public news and information from all over the world. In the field of cultural improvement and recreation, radio's contribution is invaluable.. ..In time of war, radio's service to the public is multiplied many times. . . Tremendously important results have been achieved by the radio industry in the field of international short-wave broadcasting. . . Radio has played a highly effective role in the mobilization of men, money, and materials for the war effort.

"Programs sponsored by the war agencies cost the Government nothing. The industry looks upon them as its contribution, in the public interest.

"The competitive situation is such that it would be impossible for the broadcasting industry to pass on to the advertiser the added burden of the proposed tax. Under existing conditions, the industry likewise cannot hope to absorb the tax by increasing the volume of advertising. Nor can it do so by reducing expenses. Any attempt to do so would imperil the important public services it is now rendering.

"The radio broadcasting industry derives substantially all its revenue from the sale of advertising. Advertising is done, of course, almost exclusively by the sellers of consumer goods. Advertising stimulates demand; and thus fosters sales, distribution, and production."

"Statistics bear out the fact that competition among the various advertising media is vigorous. Radio does not and cannot monopolize the field.

"In 1940, advertisers spent about $937,000,000. The percentage share of the newspapers was 60%; of the magazines, 17.8%; of radio 22.2%. Although newspaper advertising declined slightly in 1940, volume actually increased each year from 1938-1940. Magazine advertising, like radio, increased slightly, both in percentage and in volume."

"It is suggested that the tax might aid one relatively small labor group. Even that is doubtful. There can be no doubt, however, that the proposal is directly opposed to the interests of the hundreds of thousands of workers who are directly or indirectly dependent upon radio for their livelihood, and that from the standpoint of labor as a whole, the proposal is selfish and short-sighted.

"In 1940 the radio broadcasting industry provided direct employment for about 22,000 full-time workers, at a weekly wage aggregating over $1,000,000. In addition, about 4000 part-time workers were employed by the industry, and this figure does not include talent under contract to the networks, to stations, to individual sponsors, or to advertising agencies. Most of the

talent employed in important commercial programs is under contract to the advertising agencies. It is estimated that if this talent were included, some 50,000 persons would be found to be employed by the radio broadcasting industry. Indirectly, the industry is responsible for the employment of perhaps 250,000 additional workers in the manufacturing and distribution fields. Some 300,000 workers will thus challenge the threat to their security which this proposal represents."

"In 1940, the amount spent for advertising was about $1,660,000,000. Radio got about $200,000,000. Newspapers took about $560,000,000, nearly three times as much as radio. Magazines of all kinds got about $210,000,000, a little more than radio. Direct mail advertising took at least $300,000,000, one and one-half times radio's share. Radio thus commands less than one-eighth of the advertisers' dollar, and it must fight every inch of the way for that share.

"Radio broadcasting is a truly competitive business which should not be singled out for special tax on the theory that it does not compete on equal terms with other businesses."

"The proposed tax is novel in form and unsound in principle. It would discriminate against and impose an undue burden upon an industry which renders a vital public service in normal times, and whose efficient functioning in a time of emergency, such as the present, is of the utmost importance. Even without the tax, the industry is facing a period of tremendous difficulty, for the war effort necessarily involves extensive dislocations and disruptions of normal business activities, and these impinge with particular severity upon radio. A special tax of the character proposed would only multiply the difficulties. Its imposition would at best be an experiment, and an experiment which even a much larger amount of revenue than this tax would produce could not conceivably justify.

"Overshadowing all these considerations is a major consideration of broad public policy. Radio broadcasting has become the most important medium of disseminating information to the public, and the greatest forum for public debate. It must be kept free; the necessity for this freedom is clearer today than ever before. This freedom cannot be preserved by special taxation.

"The proposal should not be adopted."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1422

April 21, 1942.

RADIO TUBE PRODUCTION ORDERED DISCONTINUED

The War Production Board has ordered radio tube manufacturers to discontinue within seven days production for civilian use of 349 of the 710 types of radio tubes now on the market.

The WPB Radio Tube Unit explained that these 349 discontinued types represent duplicate, obsolete, and small-demand types of tubes. Their elimination will result in a saving in critical materials, man hours and machine hours.

The Radio Tube Unit of the WPB said that present inventories of discontinued types will be sufficient for civilian needs for at least two years. This stock will be added to by rejects from military production of the same types.

In the elimination of duplicate types, one of each group of duplicate types will be kept in production.

Obsolete types and those for which there is almost no demand will not be replaced, but John F. Wilson, Chief of the Unit, said that the radio tube industry is planning to familiarize radio dealers with types of receiving tubes that can be substituted wherever possible for the types prohibited by the order.

The obsolete and small-sales categories represent 289 types of tubes, or approximately 41 percent of the total number of types produced. However, sales in 1941 of these types amounted to only 6/10th of one percent of the total number of radio tubes sold last year - 780,000 tubes out of a total of 135,600,000 tubes sold in 1941. Nevertheless, as long as these types were produced they had to be carried in stock, tying up critical materials in inventory, and their production resulted in loss of man hours, machine hours and materials.

Robert C. Berner, Chief of the Radio Section, estimated that 156,000 man hours and 80,000 machine hours will be released annually by the elimination of these tube types. In addition, critical materials will be used more efficiently by long production runs of the tube types not eliminated by the Order.

The Order does not apply to tubes manufactured for the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, Panama Canal, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Coast Guard, Civil Aeronautics Authority, the National Advisory Commission for Aeronautics, the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and Lend-Lease.

The Executive Committee of the Radio Manufacturers' Association was advised by Roy Burlew, of the Ken-Rad Tube Corporation of Owensboro, Ky., Chairman of the Tube Division, and H. E. Osman, of Centralab, Milwaukee, Chairman of the Parts and Accessory Division, that steps were being taken with the War Production Board to provide the public with replacement tubes and components. Rationing of sets is not contemplated, and it is proposed to provide ample supplies of replacements, to avoid any tube or parts rationing program. Parts manufacturers can secure materials, for the manufacture of repair parts, through the WPB Production Requirements Plan, which will become mandatory in June.

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WOULD CUT GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICES' FUNDS

A bill was introduced in the House last week by Representative Robert F. Jones (R.), of Ohio, stipulating that none of the funds appropriated in any act shall be used by any Government department agency, or independent establishment, except the War and Navy Departments, for publications not required by law; press service; radio broadcasting; group contacts; exhibits; motion pictures; lantern slides and lecture material; photography; individual contacts and posters.

Stating that the Interior Department alone is spending $1,500,000 for publicity material, Mr. Jones said:

"This House only cut $100,000 of this waste two weeks ago; $1,400,000 of this waste is still in the 1943 bill. I think this bill will strike out twenty million of the $27,000,000 propaganda pay roll for useless man-power that should be eliminated and should not be continued in the Federal Government for one more day.
* * *

"I think my bill wouls save $20,000,000 from the Federal payroll and strike out $25,000,000 from a $50,000,000 postage bill. I think it would strike out $1,500,000 from a $2,400,000 paper bill the Government agencies and the independent establishments of the Government now spill ink upon and have for some time."

In the opinion of Frank Kent, columnist, the radio and other U. S. propaganda has been "sloppy and ineffectual". He writes:

"One of the strange things about Washington is the way in which large plans are launched and then dropped. Sometimes they are weeks in preparation before they utterly disappear. For example early in March the White House let it be known through various selected sources that the President was much dissatisfied with the quality of our propaganda. It was not 'ringing the bell' and there seemed a necessity for a general overhauling with a view of devising a better system. It needed, it was said, 'c-ordination' and single-headed direction.

"This had been pretty plain to most observers for some time. There are at least four separate organizations engaged in the business of propaganda. Each has its own headquarters, a large organization and a big payroll. Each is pouring out a steady stream of radio speeches, and skits and exuding pamphlets, leaflets, "information' and publicity in various and sundry forms. Combined, they have been spending a lot of money, but the contention is that the results are meager and the whole business is being done in an ineffectual and sloppy manner."

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FCC SOON TO FREEZE FUTURE STATION CONSTRUCTION

Asked at his press conference last Monday if it were not a foregone conclusion that the Federal Communications Commission would shortly act upon the recommendation of the Defense Communications Board to the FCC and the War Production Board that no future authorizations should be issued for materials to construct or change broadcasting stations, Chairman James L. Fly replied:

"Yes, we will take that under consideration very promptly. At just what moment we will act on it, I don't know. Of course it has not been issued by WPB as yet but I am inclined to conjecture that that will be done very promptly."

"Will you wait until WPB acts?" Mr. Fly was asked. "I don't know", he replied. "I think the Commission will probably discuss the matter further today. I don't know whether under the circumstances we will wait for WPB order or not. I don't think that any great policy will emerge from WPB necessarily so I don't think that it is a matter of any great concern as to what order such action is taken."

Remarking that there are a number of outstanding construction permits for both new stations and modification of present stations, Chairman Fly was asked where the construction freezing order would leave them. He answered:

"Where they require no further authorizations, if they can go ahead and complete the construction - that is, they have all the materials and don't have to get any Government assistance to complete the job - I assume they will do so."

"In other words, the Commission will not rescind any action heretofore taken?" the questioner asked. "No, I don't think the Commission will rescind any action", the Chairman replied. "Of course the problem in itself may in effect rescind some grants simply because the stations who have those outstanding grants may not in every case have the full materials necessary and they would not be able to get much comfort out of Washington if they are in need of materials."

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MULLEN TO PRESENT OHIO STATE DAMROSCH SCHOLARSHIP

Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company, will present to Ohio State University the Walter Damrosch Music Scholarship at a dinner given in honor of Mr. Damrosch at the Thirteenth Annual Institute for Education by Radio convention which opens at Columbus, Ohio, Sunday, May 3rd. "Radio in Wartime" will be the general theme of the convention.

Speakers at the Damrosch dinner will include Ohio's governor, John W. Bricker; John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education; Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters; and Edward Johnson, General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera Association. A citation will be presented to Dr. Damrosch for being among the first in radio to develop educational programs for children, by W. W. Charters, Honorary Director of the Education by Radio Institute.

Four general sessions dealing with radio's place in wartime will be the feature attractions of this year's Institute, together with a fifth session dealing with the whole effect of radio during this emergency period.

H. V. Kaltenborn, NBC, Gregor Ziemer, Station WLW, and Morgan Beatty, Blue Network, will discuss "Radio News Reports and Comments in Wartime". Following the talks by these commentators, a panel discussion of the issues raised will be led by Dean Arthur J. Klein, of the College of Education, Ohio State University.

"Is the Government Using Radio Effectively?" will be the problem discussed in another session after the style set by the Mutual Broadcasting System's American Forum of the Air. W. W. Charters will preside over this discussion.

"Radio Drama in Wartime" will present two outstanding writers of American radio shows, Norman Corwin and Arch Oboler.

Lyman Bryson, one of the pioneers of educational broadcasting, will preside over the discussion of "Religious Broadcasting in Wartime." Bryson, now educational director of the Columbia Broadcasting System, will conduct the panel discussion of a group composed largely of former European war correspondents.

"Radio and Wartime Morale", a discussion of the whole effect of radio in the time of crisis in the United States, will be led by Edward L. Bernays, New York publicist and writer, who is arranging his own panel for this session.

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RMA FURTHER GEARS ITSELF TO WAR EFFORT

With the closing down of civilian radio production, except for replacement tubes and parts, the Radio Manufacturers' Association announces the expediting of the $2,000,000,000 military radio program to the utmost capacity of every available factory, engineer and skilled workman in the industry.

In the war effort, the RMA Executive Committee had previously decided to cut down its usual four day annual convention at Chicago in June to a one-day strictly business program without social features, regarded as undesirable under war conditions. Furthermore, the annual industry banquet at Chicago, heretofore an established event, has now been cancelled in the Association's curtailment of social diversions, and to keep the annual industry program on a peak war tempo. In lieu of the banquet, there will be a special war-time convention program of meetings and speakers, the latter including a prominent government official, directly in charge of radio interests. This will feature the membership luncheon and annual business section of the one-day Chicago convention on Tuesday, June 9th. Also there will be meetings of many RMA Divisions and Committees, all largely devoted to the mammoth war job of the industry and the Association.

To place the RMA itself on a basis of war-time service to the industry and the government, extension and revision of organization activities also were ordered by the Executive Committee last week at a meeting in Washington. Some of the strictly civilian business services, such as sales promotion, will be suspended during the war. New war services for manufacturers, including standardization of military radio products and components, are being instituted.

Organization of a new Transmitter Division, with an additional Vice President and two Directors on the Board, was voted by the Executive Committee, subject to the approval of the RMA membership at the June convention. This Division will include manufacturers of all transmitting and communications apparatus and through the RMA Engineering Department, will direct the standardization of war products, in cooperation with the Army and Navy services It is proposed to increase the RMA Board of Directors from 25 to 27 to include the new Directors from the Transmitter Division.

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Shore radio facilities expenditures for the Marine Corps soon to be authorized include a lump sum of $11,000,000.

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RADIO SONDE USED BY WEATHER BUREAU IN WAR AVIATION

The method and electronic equipment used by the United States Weather Bureau to determine the weather days ahead of time, and thus obtain vital information to aid troop movements, ship convoys, and bomber flights, was described recently by Frazier Hunt, General Electric's newscaster.

"It's all done up in the stratosphere with the assistance of the radio sonde, one of the greatest electronic investigators ever invented", he explained. "Here's how this little electronic weatherman works. It only weighs a couple of pounds and looks like a big edition of a box camera. A small balloon takes it nine, ten, yes a dozen miles straight up, where a man can't go.

"As it travels upward, it broadcasts by radio the atmospheric conditions as it finds them. The device is tuned in with a radio receiver on the ground, and these radio signals tell the temperature, wind velocity, humidity and many other vital weather factors. When it gets to the low-pressure limit at around 60,000 to 70,000 feet above the earth, the balloon explodes and a parachute brings the device floating back to earth. If you see one of these little radio sondes, parachuting down into your back-yard, you'll find its return address printed on the side. Send it back home with your blessing."

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WINCHELL ADVISED TO COPY JOE LOUIS BY GIVING PAY

A dispatch from Milwaukee to the Chicago Tribune last Friday states that Lansing Hoyt, who was criticized by Walter Winchell in a national radio broadcast last Fall for holding the two jobs of Republican County Chairman for Milwaukee County and Chairman of the Wisconsin America First Committee, sent the following telegram to the radio gossiper:

"Lieut. Comdr. Walter Winchell: Having smeared all and sundry who differ with you and exhausted your venom in the interest of national disunity, why don't you now turn over your huge income to Navy relief: Emulate Joe Louis or else get off the air and onto the sea."

After sending the telegram, Hoyt said: "Both of the jobs Winchell now holds carry big pay. I received no pay whatever for either of the two jobs Winchell complained of. Let's see how consistent Winchell is."

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AGAINST EVERYBODY BROADCASTING THE SAME THING

Declaring that the American people are tired of listening today to one voice, and tomorrow to another voice; of being told one thing today and something else tomorrow, and that they want, and they need, a very positive, strong, vigorous voice, speaking for the Government, Representative J. Percy Priest, of Tennessee (D.), urged in the House of Representatives, the consolidation of all Government information services and placing those services under one head.

"When you turn on the radio in the morning you hear one commentator give a list of happenings and in about 10 minutes you hear another commentator making the same comment in almost the same words", Representative Robert F. Rich, of Pennsylvania (R.), interjected. "Then in another 10 minutes you may hear four or five or six other commentators, and everyone is saying the same thing. We shall not need all the newspapers reporters if we do that same thing for the newspapers. I think the newspaper reporters would not quite agree with me, because we would get rid of about half of them.

"I believe the majority of them feel very much as I have expressed it here", Mr. Priest replied. "I believe they prefer to know what they are writing about, rather than to have one report from one source, and in an effort to verify it somewhere else, to get a different slant on it. I think they would appreciate it very much."

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BEHIND THE RECEIVER SHUT-DOWN

As the orders to shut down the manufacture of civilian radio sets begin to take effect - putting radios into a classification with automobiles and refrigerators - it becomes apparent that Washington has several broad purposes in mind, says Radio Retailing.

1. To make plants and employees immediately available for other war work.
2. To remove "luxury" articles from the market, so that war workers' surpluses will find their way into Defense Bonds.
3. To build up a deferred market for radio and other popular wanted articles, so that at the close of war activity, this great deferred demand will be available to get the economic machine going quickly on peacetime production.

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TRADE NOTES

New Navy radio transmitting stations are contemplated, one in the Boston area, one in the Hawaiian area and one in the San Francisco Bay area, at a total cost of $7,381,000.

For the fourth consecutive year, the Columbia Broadcasting System Publicity Department has won first place in Billboard Magazine's annual poll of the nation's radio editors. Second place went to the National Broadcasting Company, with Mutual Broadcasting System third.

In the same survey, the 154 radio editors polled by Billboard voted overwhelmingly that network publicity service is the best in the radio industry. Press agents were named second best, stations third and advertising agencies fourth.

And speaking of Louis Ruppel, Leonard Lyons, the New York columnist, had this to say about him:

"Ed Murrow, who was CBS' correspondent in London, had a dinner date at the home of CBS's publicity director, Louis Ruppel. Murrow soon is returning to London, and his host wanted him to enjoy an evening of complete relaxation. 'I've warned all the other guests that there must be no war talk', Ruppel informed...'How will you stop them from talking about the war?' asked Murrow. . . . "I've found a way', Ruppel assured. . . The guests arrived, met Murrow and the conversation throughout the dinner was completely free of war talk. For the food was delivered and served by two men especially hired for the occasion - two Japanese."

The only civilians included in the list of pall-bearers at the funeral of Gen. Hugh Johnson, at Arlington Cemetery in Washington, were Edward F. McGrady, Vice-President of the Radio Corporation of America, and Bernard M. Baruch.

Instead of being the old sombrero type so familiar to us all, the Mexican Foreign Minister Padilla recently in the Capital, reminded one of Powel Crosley, Jr., the Cincinnati radio magnate - that is if Powel had jet black hair and spoke with a Spanish accent.

William Arthur Schuler, 23, radio operator, was arrested last week in Los Angeles by FBI agents on charges of transmitting messages destined for the enemy. Bond was set at $20,000. Richard B. Hood, FBI chief in Los Angeles, said Schuler offered to transmit messages for foreign agents by the facilities of a commercial wireless company of which he was an employee.

After the St. Louis "mackeral in the moonlight" fiasco last year, the broadcasters are fairly getting down on their knees in an effort to get Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission to attend the NAB convention at Cleveland. The chances at this writing seem to be pretty favorable for him to do so.

By way of further safeguarding the Capital and vicinity in case of an air-raid, the purchase of a two-way radio system for 16 Prince George County police cars has been authorized. This is in Maryland just adjoining Washington. The installation calls for expenditure of $13,350. Sending stations will be built at the Hyattsville and Upper Marlboro police stations to insure county-wide reception.

The stations are to operate on a wave band between that of the District of Columbia police and the Maryland State Police, it was explained, so that either sending station could be used in an emergency.

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WSBT DOES GUIDANCE PROGRAM

Station WSBT, South Bend, Ind., is doing a direct vocational guidance program in the public high schools of the community served by the station, the subject of course being careers in radio. Mark Boyden and Herb Cole, two WSBT staff members, travel from school to school in presenting the programs. The pattern of the program calls for a student assembly with the radio men presiding. Mr. Boyden gives a short talk on the possibilities of careers in radio production, sales and promotion work. Mr. Cole then takes over the technical aspects of radio, advising an electrical engineering course and pointing out the variety of work in radio engineering.

To make a practical application, an interview with students and teachers of the school is recorded. This interview not only serves as an illustrative device for the potential radio artists and technicians, but is very well received by the WSBT audience for whom it is broadcast in the evening hours.

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In its fourth quarterly report for the year 1941, the National Committee on Education by Radio announced its discontinuance.

Under a grant of funds from the Payne Fund the Committee set for itself such tasks as fostering research and experimentation in the field of education by radio, safeguarding and serving the interests of broadcasting stations which were educationally owned, and to bring about legislation which would permanently assign to educational institutions a minimum of 15 percent of all radio broadcasting channels available to the United States.

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PHILCO EXPECTED TO EARN DIVIDEND

James T. Buckley, President of the Philco Corporation, said at the annual meeting in Philadelphia that while no definite statements can be made because of tax uncertainties, it is reasonable to assume that first-quarter earnings will cover the dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock paid on March 12.

The output of war goods by the company is increasing at at a substantial rate and will be stepped up considerably in the next few months, he said.

William Balderston, Raymond A. Boyce, Harold W. Butler, James H. Carmine, David Grimes, W. Paul Jones, William Fulton Kurtz, Frank H. Mancill and William R. Wilson were added to the Board of Directors. Mr. Kurtz is President and a Director of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, Philadelphia. Mr. Mancill is a lawyer in the same city. The other new Directors fill positions with the corporation.

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WOR OFFERS ALL STATIONS "WORDS FOR WAR" BOOKLET

What one radio station can do on its own initiative to aid the war effort is being demonstrated by WOR in a small pamphlet, "Words For War". It contains typical examples of war announcements written by the WOR Continuity Department for specific personalities on definite programs. The pamphlet has been made available to the broadcasting industry by WOR.

The theory behind the WOR war copy is that these announcements are more effective, when the continuity is personalized and have greater human appeal and authority, because they are delivered by accepted personalities. Written to fit virtually every type of broadcast, these specialized announcements are used by Martha Deane on her Women's program; John Gambling on his Gym class; Stan Lomax on his Sports program; Ramona and the Tune Twisters; Uncle Don; The Answer Man and others.

Four or five of the announcements are spotted by WOR at strategic points during the station's daily twenty-four hour schedule. These are in addition to defense bond appeals and many other war announcements and programs regularly carried by WOR.

An introduction to the pamphlet states that, "It is in the sincere hope that it may help hasten the day of Allied victory that 'Words For War' was prepared for the broadcasting industry."

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REQUIREMENTS FOR BROADCAST OPERATORS FURTHER RELAXED

The Federal Communications Commission today (Tuesday), through its Order No. 91--A, upon recommendation of the Defense Communications Board, modified its rules to provide a further relaxation of its operator requirements for broadcast stations. The original action of February 17, 1942, permitted the operation of broadcast stations of any class by holders of radiotelegraph first or second class operator licenses or radiotelephone second class operator licenses. Holders of restricted radiotelegraph or radiotelephone operator permits are now added to the classes available for operation of broadcast stations.

The restricted radiotelephone permittee, however, first must be examined for proficiency in radiotelephone theory and secure endorsement of that fact on his permit. This may be done through special examination at a field office of the Commission, such examination being similar to the questions in radiotelephone theory required of a Class A amateur licensee. Necessary endorsement of the permit may be secured also by presenting both the restricted radiotelephone permit and a Class A amateur license to a field office of the Commission. A person having one of these classes of license may qualify by satisfactorily completing examination for the other class. In any case the restricted radiotelephone operator permit must be endorsed by the Commission before the permittee is qualified for broadcast station operation.

This relaxation is designed to relieve a growing shortage of operators as a result of war conditions and the requirements of the military forces for radio operators. It is not contemplated that technical operation will be impaired or labor standards in the industry lowered through reliance upon this action of the Commission. A first class radiotelephone operator, responsible for technical operation and other than minor transmitter adjustments, must be retained, and the station licensee will be held fully responsible for proper operation of the station.

The new order (No. 91-A) reads in part as follows:

"IT IS ORDERED, That a broadcast station of any class, which by reason of actual inability to secure the services of an operator or operators of a higher class could not otherwise be operated, may be operated by holders of any class commercial operator license;

"PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That all classes of commercial operator licenses shall be valid for the operation of broadcast stations upon the condition that one or more first-class radiotelephone operators are employed who shall be responsible at all times for the technical operation of the station and shall make all adjustments of the transmitter equipment other than minor adjustments which normally are needed in the daily operation of a station;

"PROVIDED, FURTHER, That a broadcast station may be operated by a holder of a restricted radiotelephone operator permit only in the event such permit has been endorsed by the Commission to show the operator's proficiency in radiotelephone theory as ascertained through examination."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
RECEIVED
APR 27 1942
E. MILLER

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No. 1423

LA GUARDIA'S PRESS SCRAP ADDS ZEST TO WNYC HEARING

The bitter fight Mayor LaGuardia is having with the New York newspapers and his choosing WNYC, the municipal radio station to reach the public, adds importance to the oral hearings in Washington to be held next Wednesday, April 29th, on the question of whether or not the New York station should be allowed to extend its evening hours.

Opposing the proposed findings of the Federal Communications Commission favoring such a move is the Columbia Broadcasting System which argues that this increase in power would cause interference to its 50,000 watt station WCCO in Minneapolis, which operates on 810 kilocycles, the same frequency as WNYC, with 1000 watts.

Mayor La Guardia, who formerly used to commute frequently between New York and Washington, but who has been seen very little in the Capital since he washed his hands of the Office of Civilian Defense, is expected to make every effort to attend the forthcoming hearing. Although his parting shot in his last weekly "Talk to the People" over WNYC in New York, whichwas largely devoted to criticizing the newspapers was "watch the radio for complete and accurate information", there was just a hint that he might resume friendly relations with the newspapermen covering the City Hall with whom he has not talked since the latter part of January. Even if he should patch up his differences with the press, Mr. La Guardia is still believed to be more than anxious for the extension of WNYC's program to include the more desirable evening hours so that he may use some of these periods to further his supposed political ambitions which by some are said to include the Presidency.

A brief filed with the Federal Communications Commission in behalf of WNYC states, in part:

"The record shows that the service rendered by WNYC is of an indisputably high standard of quality. It is unique. It is entirely non-commercial in nature, devoted solely to the education, entertainment, health, safety and service of its owners, the citizens and taxpayers of the City of New York. It is the only municipally-owned station in the United States which does no commercial broadcasting. It is the only non-commercial station in its area.* *

"Allowing for additional time of operation caused by "War Time" and Summer Daylight Saving Time, it is clear that the unique public service rendered by WNYC is denied to its listeners and potential listeners during the very time when it is most valuable to them - the all-important evening hours. No argument need be indulged in to establish the proposition that an extension of hours of operation to 11:00 P.M. would greatly serve the interest, convenience and necessity of the public of the City of New York.

"In addition to the emergency fire and police announcements which have been a part of the service of WNYC to the citizens, the official records of the Commission will show the wartime service being rendered on the programs of the station. It has been used since the outbreak of the war by the War Department for Selective Service and many other government programs and announcements, and it is available for public service at all times, without conflict with any commercial engagements. The usefulness and necessity of such public service in a community of the size and strategic importance of the City of New York, in the evening hours needs no demonstration.

"There are other broadcasting stations in New York. There is no other, however, which furnishes service of the nature described. There is no other which is not commercial. There is no other which can devote itself to regular and emergency public service without thought of gain or loss of commercial profit to its stockholders."

It was said that the record of the case established the fact that granting WNYC an extension of evening hours would result in no interference whatever in the primary area of WCCO in Minneapolis nor, it was further argued, would it result in a loss of service whatever to listeners in the secondary service area of WCCO.

The WNYC brief continued:

"The testimony of the Applicant's engineer showed that there are available, in the area to be affected by WNYC's interference, the signals of from four to ten stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Indeed, from one to ten of these same stations furnish a signal superior to that of WCCO. A small gore in northeastern Wisconsin, it was shown, was the only part of the entire area in which a superior signal was not available. It, however, receives service from five or more stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

"Those are the facts. No loss of service will result in any part of the United States if the application is granted. The engineering witness for the intervener stated his agreement with the testimony for WNYC."

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In a propaganda broadcast to the United States, a Japanese commentator said, "Japan would be glad to share the riches of Asia with the Western nations."

In a broadcast in Japanese for domestic consumption, Radio Tokyo said, "The most important task is the expulsion from East Asia of Britain and America. The outbreak of the Greater East Asia War may be said to be the beginning of the fight to put an end to Britain and America."

The broadcasts were recorded by the FCC and reported by the Office of Facts and Figures.

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SEES COMMERCIAL TELEVISION SUSPENDED FOR DURATION

Action by the Federal Communications Commission to suspend "commercial" television during the war, but to keep it on an experimental and developmental basis appeared in prospect following the Commission's recent informal television conference, according to a bulletin of the Radio Manufacturers' Association. Lack of priorities and materials for television transmitters and receivers and the need for television engineers in government and industrial war activities were stressed at the conference. Another deterring factor was the recent WPB ban on building construction, preventing erection of new transmitters.

Television manufacturers stated that receiver production had ceased and also that replacement tubes, because of priorities, probably would not be available.

Continuation of the temporary television transmitting standards during the emergency was recommended by RMA. Director W. R. G. Baker of the Association's Engineering Department for the National Television System Committee stated that war conditions and lack of engineering personnel had prevented further development of engineering standards. Dr. Baker also stated that television engineers could be more profitably employed in war activities.

Reduction, to one or two hours a week, of the 15-hour commercial broadcasting requirements was recommended to the Commission. This would enable experimental and developmental work, the Commission was told, to continue, and without interference with the war effort.

War service of television, in broadcasting instructions to air raid wardens, recruiting, Red Cross, and other war training and activities, was detailed. Whether such war service is "essential" is a question for determination by the Government, the Commission was told.

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NU-TONE LABORATORIES REPRESENTATIONS CURBED BY FTC

Nu-Tone Laboratories, Inc., 115 South Market Street, Chicago, Illinois, radio equipment manufacturer, has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue misleading representations in the sale of products designated "aerial eliminators" and "line noise eliminators".

The order directs the respondent to cease representing that its "aerial eliminators" will improve the tonal quality or selectivity of radio receiving sets to which they are attached; make such sets capable of receiving broadcasts from stations more

distant than would otherwise be the case; perform the function of a radio aerial; or reduce noises due to static or other causes except at the expense of the incoming program.

Also prohibited by the order is the representation that the "line noise eliminators", when attached to the power line of a radio receiving set, will reduce line noises or noises due to static or electrical interference, or improve the tonal quality of the instrument.

Commission findings are that the respondent's devices will not accomplish all the results claimed. However, the findings continue, when noises emitted from a radio set are caused by electrical interference due to the operation of some other electrical appliance, the use of the respondent's line noise eliminator on such other electrical appliance will tend to reduce the interference and static caused by its operation.

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DEEMS TAYLOR SUCCEEDS GENE BUCK AS ASCAP PRESIDENT

Deems Taylor, well-known composer and radio commentator, was yesterday elected President of the American Society of Composers Authors and Publishers, succeeding Gene Buck, President of the Society since 1923.

The Board of Directors of the Society, following the election of Mr. Taylor, voted to retain the services of Mr. Buck in an advisory capacity.

Elected to offices along with Mr. Taylor, were the following:

Gustave Schirmer, Vice-President; Oscar Hammerstein, Vice-President; George W. Meyer, Secretary; Max Dreyfus, Treasurer; J. J. Bergman, Assistant-Secretary; Irving Caesar, Assistant Treasurer.

Mr. Taylor, who is one of America's foremost figures in music and known to be very kindly disposed towards radio, will serve as President of ASCAP without salary.

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A series of six fifteen minute radio programs "This is History" is being released by the Library of Congress. It is a sort of "roving reporter" or "man on the street" series in which current questions are discussed with people encountered on the shores of Maryland and Delaware, the "Okies" of California, the mountains of Georgia, and in a large war plant in North Carolina. The recordings are financed by the Rockefeller Foundation.

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SENATE ALSO GIVES DR. WATSON, ALLEGED FCC RED, THE AXE

In reporting the Independent Offices Appropriations Bill, the Senate retained the House rider cutting off the salary of Dr. Goodwin Watson, Chief Broadcast Analyst of the Federal Communications Commission, at $5,600, charged by Representative Dies as having been "a propagandist for communism and the Soviet Union for many years". The bill now goes to conference but there seems to be a slight chance of restoring Dr. Watson's salary.

The Senate also lopped off $312,460 from the $4,991,219 appropriation asked for the FCC for 1943.

Dr. Watson, who was Professor of Education at Columbia University, was strongly defended by Chairman James L. Fly, of the FCC, who went the limit in the alleged Red's behalf, stating in a comeback at Dies:

"I have taken pains to make a full inquiry into the subject. As a result I can state unequivocally that at no time has Dr. Watson been a member of the Communist party, or registered or voted as a member of the Communist party, or participated in any way in the activities of the Communist party. And at no time has Dr. Watson endorsed the Communist system.

"It ought to be made clear that Dr. Watson did not seek the position which he now occupies. We sought him. Dr. Watson is widely recognized as one of the outstanding social psychologists of the country, and I cannot but believe that the Government is fortunate to have his services in this period of emergency."

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NEW HIGH SET FOR U.S. RADIO TAXES

Unprecedented collections of Federal radio excise taxes during the first three months of 1942 were recorded by the U. S. Bureau of Internal Revenue. Radio excise taxes collected during March 1942, largely on February sales, totaled $2,046,024.66, and brought the total radio collections during the first quarter of 1942 to $7,376,157.70. This was an increase of 402.5 percent over the radio tax collections during the first quarter of 1941, which totaled $1,467,963.50, the latter being at the old rate of 5½ per cent while, of course, the 1942 first quarter collections were at the new rate of 10 percent.

Excise taxes on phonograph records collected last March were $135,266.78. Total phonograph record tax collections during the first quarter of 1942 were $397,793.56. Records were untaxed during the first quarter of 1941.

March 1942 tax collections on refrigerators, air conditioners, etc., were $1,578,921.90, compared with March 1941 taxes on refrigerators only of $1,816,901.28.

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MILITARY RADIO PRODUCTION TO BE SIX TIMES OLD OUTPUT

At or before midnight last Wednesday the major part of the country's radio industry stopped the production of radios for civilian use in order to make its entire facilities available for war work. The remainder of the industry will wind up its operations within a few weeks. Military radio production before the end of 1942 will be at a rate of six times as great as the best year of the industry's civilian business. By June 7, all radio production in this country will be for war purposes.

The last civilian radio off the Stromberg-Carlson's assembly line went to Donald Nelson, Chief of the WPB, for him to present to some military training center of his choosing.

The following statement was issued by the Division of Industry Operations of the War Production Board:

Thirty of the 55 companies producing civilian radios were ceased putting sets into production when the deadline was reached. Two other large companies, RCA and Philco, each operating several plants, have shut off civilian production in plants representing more than 80 percent of their total production. These 32 companies already have war contracts totalling $780,000,000, representing 87 percent of all the war contracts let so far to the home radio industry.

The remaining 25 companies were given additional time, ranging from one to six weeks, to produce additional sets in order to facilitate their program of conversion to war work. Half of the approximately 410,000 sets to be produced after the shutoff date will be reserved for export to friendly nations, as requested by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and Lend-Lease.

The plants discontinuing civilian production produced approximately 57 percent of all the civilian sets, on a dollar basis, sold in 1941. Their sales accounted for approximately $151,000,000 worth of the $263,400,000 worth of home radios manufactured in 1941.

At least six of the concerns stopped civilian production before the first of March. They ranged from General Motor's Delco plant to the small Kingston plant, and included also Noblitt-Sparks, Remler, Gilfillan, and Hammarlund.

RCA's large plant at Camden, representing more than 80 per cent of the company's total production, ceased civilian production on March 5 and is now converted to war work. The company was given an additional two weeks to operate its plant at Bloomington, Ind., in order to produce sets for export and to better prepare it to start work on a big war contract the first week in May.

Stewart-Warner ceased its civilian radio production on March 31 and is now engaged in war work.

Philco has closed its two plants in Indiana and Ohio and two of its three plants at Philadelphia. It was given a few weeks longer to operate the third of its Philadelphia plants to turn out sets for export. The bulk of Philco's facilities are engaged in war work.

The 25 companies that were given additional time for civilian production fall into two groups. In one group are companies that had sufficient war contracts to make use of their plants' entire capacity but which needed a longer period for re-tooling, or plants which didn't receive their war contracts until too late to be able to convert by last Wednesday. That list is comprised of the following:

Continental, Detrola, DeWald, Galvin, Magnavox, Pilot, Philco, RCA, Sonora, Wells Gardner.

The second group consists of companies, most of them small, with facilities not as well suited to war work as the other companies and which had, until recently, very little war business. Most of them will be able to convert to war work and are being given additional time in which to make the change-over. They are:

Air King, Andrea, Ansley, Automatic, Electromatic, Emerson, Fada, Freed, General Television & Radio, Hamilton, Howard, Majestic, Recordo-Vox, Travler-Karenola and Warwick.

R. C. Berner, Chief of the WPB Radio Section, said that the conversion order of March 7 greatly expedited the conversion of the radio industry to war work. That was true, he said, not only of the 55 companies producing home radio sets but to the 15 or 20 companies manufacturing phonographs and some 250 companies manufacturing radio parts. In fact, he said, the parts companies began conversion almost immediately after the issuance of the order, because the radio companies, faced with a stop-production order and a stop-purchase order, cancelled orders for parts and placed no new orders.

"In many cases the war jobs assigned have been so much more difficult and so much larger than previous home radio products, that there is a similarity only in the use of the word 'radio'", Mr. Berner said. Now most of the industry is ready for its new tasks. Before the end of May, radio equipment for tanks, planes, ships, and ground troops will be rolling out of the same factories that saw consoles and midgets, phonographs and recorders come out a short time ago. * * *

"By June 7 all radio production in this country will be for war purposes alone. Military radio production before the end of 1942 is out will be at a rate of six times as great as the best year of the industry's civilian business."

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SECRET RADIO AIR-RAID PROTECTORS TO DOT COAST

Secretary of War Stimson said Thursday that the Army is rapidly equipping the Nation's coast lines with "electric eye" detection devices able to locate planes or ships more than 100 miles at sea, and thus providing a warning of approaching enemy raids.

He told reporters he had inspected the secret radio locators during a recent trip to Fort Monmouth, N. J., and nearby areas, and confessed that his eyes had been opened by the amazing things achieved in this field by the Army Signal Corps.

"We already have a great many of the detectors and are working hard to get more", the War Secretary said at a press conference.

The Signal Corps, he said, has been "applying much of the new science to war", and its officers at Fort Monmouth have been giving intense study to using radio wave echoes to warn of approaching enemy planes and ships.

"This electric eye can see 100 miles or more and warn of danger", Mr. Stimson said. "It can see at night and through fog and tell the location of enemy craft."

On his recent inspection trip the Secretary said, he had looked at one of the new warning instruments and had seen the indication of a plane 60 miles away.

"And what I saw was elemental compared to what the officers are working on, with every indication of success, in the laboratories at Fort Monmouth", he added.

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RAPS MR. HAGGERTY'S BROADCAST TAX PROPOSAL

The story of the renewal of the demand of John B. Haggerty, President of the Allied Printing Trades Association that broadcasting be taxed $12,500,000 "because its unusual profits are derived through the displacement of the jobs of some 25,000 skilled printing trades workers, drew fire from one of our subscribers, as follows:

"I suppose that you were getting a hearty laugh while you were editing the lead article ("Printing Trades Again Urge Heavy Broadcast Tax") in your release ofApril 17th.

"To me the printing trades urging a higher broadcasting tax is to be compared only with the stage coach driver asking for a higher tax on the railroad pioneers, which, of course, they never did - or, the livery stable owners asking for a higher tax on automobiles.

"The way to stop progress is to tax efficiency, especially at the request of the less inefficient."

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WOMEN OPERATE RADIOSONDES AT WEATHER BUREAU

Rarely done before, the Weather Bureau is taking on women as observers. Some of them operate radiosondes at the Washington National Airport. The radiosonde is an instrument attached to a helium balloon. As the balloon soars up towards the stratosphere, the radiosonde broadcasts temperature, humidity, and pressure readings.

When balloon finally loses its rising power or explodes, the instrument descends by parachute, with a note attached asking its return to the Bureau. If radiosonde should fall on Axis submarine near the coast, it would do its captors no good, for it forgets its weather findings as fast as it broadcasts them.

Miss Susan D. Miller operates a radiosonde recorder and Miss Gertrude Patrykowski tends a radiosonde receiver. C. O. Schick, meteorologist in charge, said he had always been opposed to women as weather workers, but since he began using them this month he has been "greatly surprised". They will learn every phase of observation, but will not - as the wind blows now - be permitted to make the formal forecasts, a ticklish feat. The Weather Bureau in Washington is the first in the Nation to employ women. There are now 14 junior and assistant women observers.

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60 MILLION AD DRIVE BY U.S. ADVOCATED

With "a sound advertising program" costing $60,000,000 annually, this Government could "make Goebbels look like a sandwich man", Frank E. Tripp, General Manager of the Gannett Newspapers advised. As advertising Chairman of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, he said, at the New York newspaper convention, the Government could spend $30,000,000 annually in newspapers, "but Government can't stop at $30,000,000.

"Certainly we are not naive enough to think the radio, magazine and billboard boys are going to sit in the grandstand drinking pop while the newspapers walk out of Washington with $30,000,000 or any part of it. By the time they got theirs - and they're patriots, too, you know - the figure would be a minimum of $60,000,000."

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FCC ACTION

Applications Granted: KWK, Thomas Patrick, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., granted petition for rehearing directed against the Commission's action of March 3, 1942, and the order dated March 3 dismissing "with prejudice" the application of WKW for construction permit was modified so as to dismiss said application "without prejudice"; KIRO, Queen City Broadcasting Co., Seattle, Wash., granted petition for rehearing directed against the action of the Commission of October 28, 1941, granting the application of Fisher's Blend Station, Inc. (KJR), Seattle, Wash., for construction permit to operate at "Burien Lake site", and said order was modified so as to require KJR, within 30 days from date of present order, to submit an application for modification of the construction permit issued, specifying a site complying with Section 4 of the Commission's Stards of Good Engineering Practice.

Applications Denied: WOW, Woodmen of the World Life Insurance Society, Omaha, Nebr., denied petition for stay pending final determination of appeal from the decision of the Commission November 25, 1941, granting the application of WKZO, Inc., Kalamazoo, Mich., for construction permit to make changes in directional antenna, increase night power from 1 KW to 5 KW, on the frequency 590 kc.; Broadcasters, Inc., San Jose, Calif., denied petition for rehearing directed against the action of the Commission January 6, 1942, granting without hearing the application of Merced Broadcasting Co. (KYOS), Merced, Calif., for construction permit to change frequency from 1080 to 1490 kc., increase hours of operation from daytime to unlimited with power of 250 watts, and make changes in transmitting equipment.

Station KPQ of Wenatchee, Washington, has applied for modification of construction permit, which authorized increase in power, change in frequency, installation of new equipment and directional antenna for day and night use, and move of transmitter to new site, to request new transmitter, change power from 5 KW to 1 KW, and for approval of present site, and for directional antenna night use only.

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The New York office of FM Broadcasters, Inc., will be closed due to obvious cessation of FM growth until such time as peace returns.

"This should not be construed as an indication that FM Broadcasters, Inc., or frequency modulation broadcasting in general, is suspending its activities", said Dick Dorrance, General Manager. "The New York office is being closed because it represents an unwarranted expense at a time when FMBI feels it advisable to conserve its funds for the indeterminate period that lies ahead."

FMBI activities in New York and Washington will still be carried on by Mr. Dorrance, whose address is 1 Christopher Street, New York, New York.

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TRADE NOTES

To aid Latin American students in flying courses conducted by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Federal Communications Commission has adopted an order permitting these students to operate radio communications necessary to their complete training.

Clifford J. Durr, member of the Federal Communications Commission, has urged approval of legislation permitting the merger of telegraph companies as a matter of financial necessity and to conserve vital war materials. Mr. Durr told a Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee that unless something was done to check the downward spiral of the Postal Telegraph Co.'s revenue, that firm might be forced out of business.

It is "fairly obvious", he said, that Postal would have to default on loans of nearly $6,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corp. Postal, he testified, was losing money at an increasing rate.

The WOR Publicity Department ranked first among metropolitan New York stations in a survey of radio editors conducted by Billboard.

John Elwood, until recently Manager of the NBC International Division at Radio City, and now successor to Al Nelson as Manager of KPO, NBC's San Francisco station, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the New York Federal Court, listing no assets and $17,475 in liabilities.

To make recordings of soldiers greetings which will later be broadcast on local radio stations in their home towns, the "Star Spangled Network", U.S.O. Mobile Unit No. 1 neatly housed in an automobile station wagon, left Washington this week for an inaugural tour of Eastern Seaboard camps and U.S.O. centers.

In the group which gathered to witness the unit's start were: Fulton Lewis, Jr., radio commentator of the Mutual Network; Lieut. Comdr. R. D. Hill, Jr., representing the Navy; Maj. Harold Kent, Army, and Martin H. Work, of the National Catholic Community Service.

"War Conversion Problems of the Radio Industry" is the subject of an address which will be delivered by Paul V. Galvin, President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, at the annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, next Monday afternoon, April 27th, in Chicago. Mr. Galvin is to speak before the National Councilors of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Hygrade Sylvania Corporation - March quarter: Net income, $284,976, after $664,960 provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes. After preferred dividend requirements, net is equal to 48 cents each on 514,368 common shares outstanding and compares with $283,220 or $1.18 a share on 207,184 common shares in last year's period, when Federal taxes were $283,390.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

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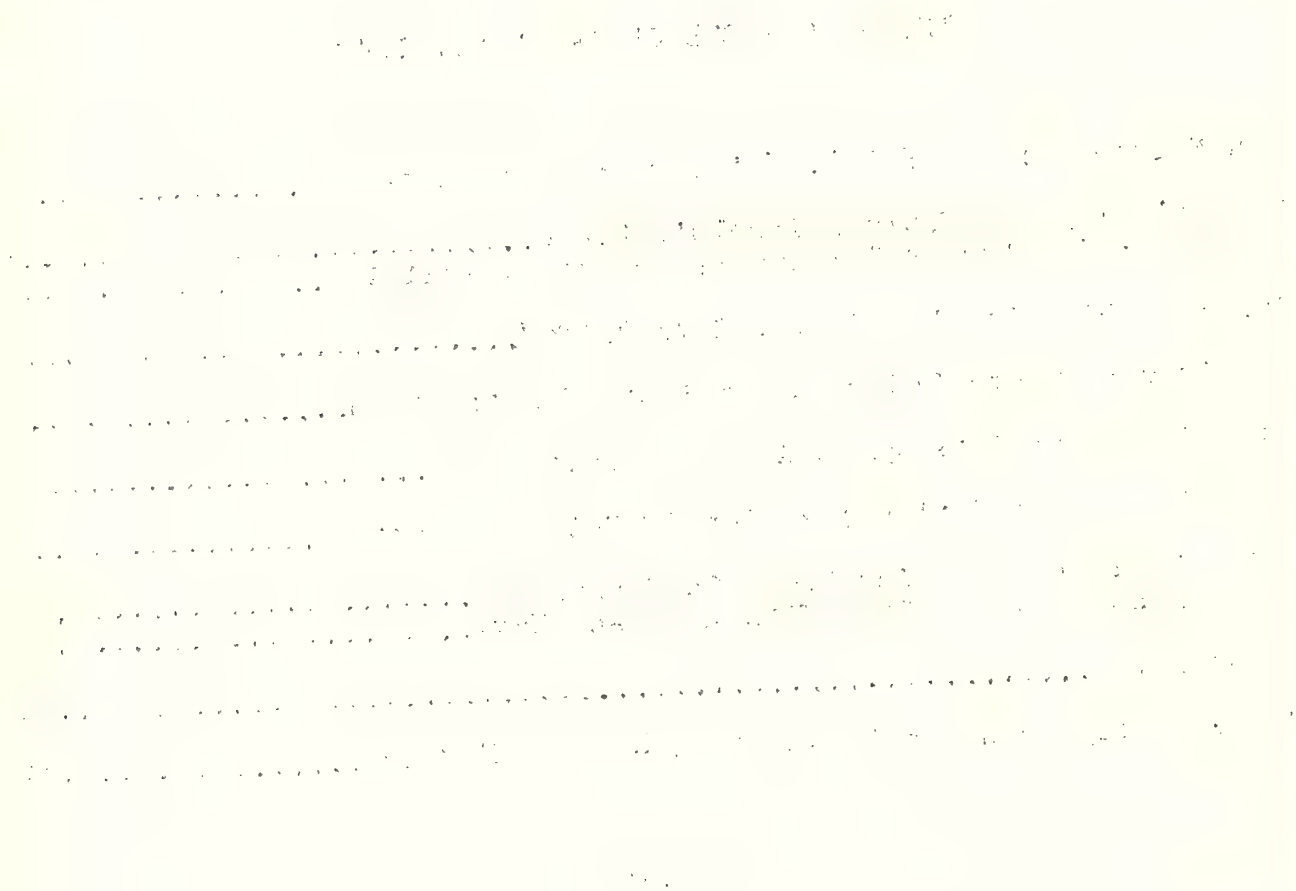
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No. 1424



April 28, 1942

DON NELSON SELECTS F.D.R. WAITING ROOM FOR LAST SET

In an exchange of telegrams with W. M. Angle, President of the Stromberg-Carlson Company, of Rochester, Donald M. Nelson, head of the War Production Board, who was presented with the last Stromberg set to be given by the latter to some worthy Army or Navy recreation center, asked that the set be sent to the Joint Committee for Service to Troops and that it be placed in the President's waiting room in the Washington Union Station which is being turned into a reception lounge for service men.

Also marking the closing down of the radio manufacturing industry was a patriotic demonstration of the factory employees when Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President, touched the last bit of solder to the last civilian set turned out by the Zenith factory for the duration. From now on Zenith goes full time on radio war work.

The final product of the factory was a short wave Clipper. Although introduced only last October, it was said it was impossible for the company to meet the heavy demand for this portable which has found popular use in bringing news from home to American forces in all parts of the world.

Mr. Angle telegraphed Mr. Nelson, in part, as follows:

"On behalf of all Stromberg Carlson workers I am pleased to report that assembly of the last civilian radio chassis, our model 1035, to come down our production line was completed at ten today. Even as this was happening our maintenance crew was remodelling for a war production job for which there are being needed assembly benches vacated a few days earlier, when other chassis models were completed ahead of the date set for us; while the men and women who are now released for other duties as these assembly lines have been disbanded are being progressively absorbed into various war production jobs now reaching the assembly stage in our plant.

"As a token of this appreciation, permit us to present to you the autograph combination 1035 PLW model containing this last channis, so that it may be awarded to such Army or Navy training center or charitable organization as you may designate. Will you kindly inform me as to the name and address of the organization or camp to which we may ship this instrument immediately?"

Mr. Nelson replied:

"I have your telegram and I am glad to know that you and your workers are making the transition to full war production so smoothly and swiftly. I also appreciate the spirit which prompts

you to offer your last civilian-type radio for the use of our Service Men.

"Since such large numbers of soldiers, sailors and marines pass through Washington daily, and since the President's reception room in the Union Terminal here is now being remodelled and refurnished to serve as a waiting room and lounge for these men, it occurs to me that that would be the ideal place to put this radio into service.

"May I therefore ask that you send the radio to the Joint Committee for Service to Troops in Transit, in care of the Station Master, Union Terminal, Washington, D. C.?"

Apropos the halting of set production, O. H. Caldwell, editor of Radio Today predicts dire things if repairmen cannot get the repair parts they need. He says:

"In recent years we have sold 10 to 13 million radio sets per year, right in the U.S.A. Yet the total sets in use at the end of any such year, increased by only 6 to 7 millions for that year. So it is evident that 4 to 6 million sets have annually been "scrapped" or dropped from use, because inoperative or obsolete - and never restored to working condition.

"Now that new sets are no more, the former rate of mortality will still continue, of course, each year. And will continue to deplete existing sets at a rate of 4 to 6 million sets per year. As a result, the radio audience seems bound to shrink by millions of sets annually, - unless radio repairmen aggressively maintain every one of these sets in operating condition.

"To do this, of course, will throw a double servicing load on the radio service men of the nation. For they must do their former regular servicing, or more! And in addition, they must put back into operation the millions of sets which normally would have been dropped from use.

"And if radio repair parts are also shutdown and necessary repair material is withdrawn from trade channels, servicemen will be prevented from carrying on even their normal repair work. And then the rate of radio audience decay will be accelerated by another 4 to 6 million sets 'going dead' per year, making the broadcasters' audience crumble at the rate of 8 to 12 million sets per year.

"Neither of these blows to U. S. listening and U. S. morale need happen, if radio repairmen can get the repair parts they need.

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NOW IT'S FLY FOR THURMAN ARNOLD'S PLACE

About every so often a rumor comes along boosting Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission into a new job. The latest is that he is to succeed Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold. Mr. Arnold is supposed to be in bad because of the allegations recently made by Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, publisher of the Washington Times-Herald, who was seeking an Associated Press franchise for her paper. Speaking in behalf of her application, Mrs. Patterson told the New York Newspaper Publishers' convention:

"Thurman Arnold (Assistant Attorney General) sent for me two years ago and said: 'If you want A.P. membership I can get it for you. I won't start it myself, but if you will send a member of your staff around the country and get some complaints from newspapers in your situation - that is, without A.P. memberships - I'll guarantee to break the monopoly and get you that membership.'

"I come from four generations of newspaper people, and I didn't like it - I didn't like the smell of it. I went home and thought it over and I refused to act.

No one at the Federal Communications Commission was able to confirm the rumor that Chairman Fly was to succeed Mr. Arnold, if Arnold were pried loose from his present position. The last job Fly was mentioned for was one being discussed and known as "Coordinator of Communications."

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EDUCATORS TO DISCUSS WARTIME BROADCASTING POLICIES

One of the most timely subjects to be discussed at the Institute for Education by Radio, to be held in Columbus, Ohio, May 3 to 6, grows out of the confusion in the public mind as a result of the apparent lack of definite policies for wartime broadcasting on the part of both government agencies and the industry.

Five leaders in the field of radio will deal with the activity of the radio industry as a whole in the present war effort - Edward L. Bernays, Dr. Lyman Bryson, Educational Director of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Robert J. Landry, Radio Editor of Variety magazine; Victor Sholis, representative of clear-channel stations; Dr. Carl J. Friedrich, Harvard University; and George V. Denny, Jr., Director of America's Town Meeting of the Air.

It is expected that the panel will point out that this confusion is not so much due to a lack of information on the part of the listeners as to the lack of a definite strategy on the part of the government as to the angles to be stressed from day to day in the war situation.

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WAR ENDS RICH ERA FOR RADIO, SAYS "LIFE"

"War ends a rich era for radio and brings that industry fresh problems", the current issue of "Life" (April 27) says devoting 10 pages, mostly pictures, to the subject.

"During the past few months, the radio networks sold more 'time', i.e., took in more advertising revenues, than they had in any comparable period of their lush young life", the article continues. "But soon revenue will begin to fall off. War is bringing an end to radio's gilded era. All things considered, this seems a good thing.

"There is plenty that is fine and honest about radio. It has brought plenty of pleasure and education to the owners of 56,000,000 radio sets. But radio has not lived up to its prospects and expectations. It has aimed too much at the lowest common denominator of popular taste. Radio's excuse is that it gives the people what they want. Even if this were a good excuse, it doesn't make radio sound any better.

"Radio gives about five times as much time to news today as it did three years ago. Today the nervous newscasts come more frequently than watch advertisements used to. This increase has brought an increase in the number of news commentators. Few self-respecting stations can get along today without at least one commentator. Having grown in numbers, the commentators have also grown in boldness. Once mainly concerned with giving straight news reports, they now aim at interpretation.

"Some commentators explode with news, like Walter Winchell who is as proud today of his patriotic epigrams as he is of the gossip that made him famous. Some commentators know everything and brook no argument, like Hans Von Kaltenborn whose voice is as carefully clipped as his moustache.

"Recently the best-known got together in New York to form the Association of Radio News Analysts. They set themselves aside from pseudo-commentators by requiring that members must themselves write the comment they deliver."

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A paragraph of the annual report of the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association reads:

"Too many dealers are still recommending radio and magazine advertising to the manufacturers whose products they sell. There is, we feel, an urgent need for correcting this condition, and for convincing dealers that newspaper advertising by their manufacturers is the kind of advertising that will help the dealers most. Many a national advertiser is influenced in his selection of media by the recommendations and wishes of his dealers."

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FCC ISSUES FREEZE ORDER ON NEW RADIO CONSTRUCTION

Stating that further instructions are necessary and that public interest demands that the requirements of the armed services be met before materials can be used for the construction of new broadcast services, the Federal Communications Commission last Monday issued a formal order freezing for the duration of the war all domestic radio construction with the exception of experimental high frequency and non-commercial educational stations.

The order read:

"The Defense Communications Board in April recommended that there be immediately placed in effect the following policy:

> "No future authorizations involving the use of any materials shall be issued by the Federal Communications Commission nor shall further materials be allocated by the War Production Board, to construct or to change the transmitting facilities of any Standard, Television, Facsimile, Relay or High Frequency (FM, Non-Commercial Educational, Experimental) broadcast station.

"Upon consideration of this recommendation, the Commission has adopted a policy to grant no application for an authorization involving the use of any materials to construct or change the transmitting facilities of any standard, television, facsimile, relay, or high frequency (FM) broadcast station. The Commission, however, has deferred action on the recommendation of the Defense Communications Board with respect to experimental high frequency and non-commercial educational broadcast stations.

"Applications filed to meet the requirements of authorizations heretofore made in the form of conditional grants, and applications requesting an extension of time within which to complete construction under authorizations heretofore made, will not be granted, unless it appears that the applicant (1) has made substantial expenditures in connection therewith or actually commended construction prior to the date hereof, and (2) has on hand or available substantially all materials and equipment necessary to complete construction.

"This policy shall not preclude the issuance of authorizations involving essential repairs or replacements for the purpose of maintaining existing services; nor shall it preclude the issuance of authorizations by the Commission for construction of, or changes in, facilities required by the Commission or recommended by the head of a war agency of the Federal Government.

"For the purpose of carrying this policy into effect, the following procedure will govern applications now pending: Every applicant who desires to prosecute a pending application involving the use of materials to construct or change the transmitting facilities of any standard, television, facsimile, relay or high

frequency (RM) broadcast station, shall, on or before June 1, 1942, file with the Commission a formal petition embodying a statement of such facts and circumstances as he believes would warrant the granting of his application in the public interest. The filing of such petition will be construed as an indication of the desire of the applicant to prosecute his application, and, in the event the petition is denied, the application will be designated for hearing. Failure of any such applicant to file such formal petition on or before June 1, 1942, or such further time as the Commission may, upon satisfactory showing allow, will be deemed an abandonment of the application, and such application will be retired to the closed files of the Commission and dismissed without prejudice."

Commenting upon the new "freeze" order which went into effect immediately, Chairman Fly said:

"I want to draw your attention to the fact that this is a little broader in some respects - standard, television, facsimile, relay and FM are involved here in slightly different structure as to the extent of conditions of grants. Then, there is a paragraph which gives us room to turn around in in case - for example, an Act of God, as we had in a case we granted last Friday where a station had been destroyed by fire, and fortunately that station had materials on hand. In the case of burning or destruction of facilities, particularly if materials are available, it gives us an opportunity to do something about that and also enough latitude to meet our international needs and to carry out the policy of our international agreements, and that sort of thing, and where there is some public interest in doing so.

"I don't have in mind, however, explicitly any other type of exceptions. It is a little different in wording and will give us an opportunity to act without appearing on the fact of it to be violating a policy and where there is a vital need. It should be borne in mind that the usual circumstances in favor of construction will not prevail."

"This wipes out the former policy of permitting construction in areas not already serviced?" someone queried.

"Yes", Mr. Fly replied. "We made two or three grants last Friday. People have urged us to review many cases. We did review all the cases that were drawn to our attention that we could - and I can say fully every case that has been pressed on the Commission's attention was given serious consideration. We spent quite a number of hours on it and I imagine we reviewed as many as 20 or 25 cases in that light. Among those cases where we took no action there were two or three that went over because they involved international problems."

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BURNED STATION GETS QUICK ACTION DESPITE BANS

The Federal Communications Commission, priorities to the contrary notwithstanding, cut the red tape and quickly afforded relief to Station WGBR at Goldsboro, N. C., recently destroyed by fire.

The Commission order read, in part:

"The City of Goldsboro, with a population of 17,274 receives no primary broadcast service except that heretofore provided by Station WGBR. The restoration of this service will require the use of materials for which priority ratings are required and have been obtained. All of the necessary equipment is available to the applicant and will be delivered within the next thirty days with the exception of frequency and modulation monitors, which can be delivered in from four to six weeks.

"Under these circumstances, we find that public interest, convenience and necessity will be served by the granting of the instant application."

Also Station WSGN, of Birmingham, was granted its request for an increase in daytime power from 1 to 5 KW, the explanation being:

"The application was filed in January of this year. The proposed operation would increase the daytime service area of the station from 5,470 square miles to 10,700 square miles, extending the daytime service of the station to an additional population of approximately 254,000, a gain of 40% or more in the potential daytime audience. No substantial part of this proposed new service area now has primary service. This application conforms to the Commission's Opinion of February 23, 1942, permitting the construction of facilities to serve an area without primary service.

"It is further noted that the equipment proposed to be used for the change in operating assignment is already available to applicant; it was procured from another station where a change in equipment has heretofore been authorized."

Station KMA, of Shenandoah, Iowa, was granted permission to install a directional antenna, the FCC explaining:

"The proposed directional antenna is designed to improve and extend the nighttime service of the station through use of its maximum power of 5 KW during nighttime as well as day, and at the same time minimize interference to the services of other stations assigned to the same and adjacent frequencies in this country, as well as in Canada and Mexico.

"This application was filed in 1940, but action thereon was deferred until November 4, 1941, at which time the Commission gave the applicant's proposal conditional approval, directing a

conference between engineers for the Commission and the applicant. Pursuant to the conference, the applicant prepared amendments to its application. The Commission finds the amended proposal to be in accord with the conditions approved in the meeting of November 4. It is further noted that the applicant shows that it procured and paid for substantially all of the equipment necessary to make the proposed changed soon after the conference, at which it learned that the Commission had given the matter conditional approval."

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SEES NO NEED OF NATIONALIZATION OF TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Apropos Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission saying Monday that any move by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company to increase rates to maintain its customary $9 a share dividend, is a matter to which "Congress may well want to give its serious consideration", he said in answer to a question:

"I don't think that the nationalization of the telephone system is essential, and I certainly have in mind no serious thought along that line. Nor do I have any reason to anticipate any such attitude on the part of the company that would require anything from that point of view. It has always been my own basic attitude in the whole field of communications that private interests under proper regulation, cooperating with the Government, can do a better job than the Government can do and I see no adequate reason to change my opinion on that principle."

"You are referring to the possibility that these increased rates might bring stricter control?" Mr. Fly was asked.

"Yes", he replied, "and it may be a national problem. After all, your supply of sugar and gasoline are national problems today because they have their essential parts in the war economy."

"Are you opposed to all increases?"

"I would rather not make any statement on that. I wouldn't want to prejudge such a question", the FCC official concluded. "Here's a serious problem and it should not go by default. There should be some effective way to meet and deal with the problem."

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A proposal by President Roosevelt to locate telegraph offices in Post Office buildings throughout the country has been submitted to the Senate. Testifying in support of legislation to authorize consolidation of telegraph companies into single domestic and single international systems, Jesse Jones said the President had requested him to ask for a provision in the bill authorizing post offices to rent space for telegraph offices.

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PRICE PRAISES RADIO AND PRESS ON CENSORSHIP

Byron Price, Director of Censorship, said last night that "the heart of the whole censorship system" was the splendid voluntary cooperation of press and radio in withholding information of value to the enemy.

"Once a story is printed widely in American newspapers, it is difficult to keep it from being broadcast", he said. "Once it is broadcast, it will be heard abroad. Once it is heard abroad the enemy knows it and there is not much logic in trying to censor that information from letters and cablegrams."

Mr. Price discussed censorship in a radio interview in the "What Price Victory" series over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

"Newspapers and radio stations are asked, not ordered, to avoid use of such material", the censorship chief said in a reference to codes listing material which should not be made public. "The cooperation has been splendid. No one has tried to sabotage this voluntary experiment in self-discipline.

"There have been mistakes, of course, but the majority of the editors and broadcasters have played ball exceedingly well. They realize that on their cooperation may depend the security of thousands of American troops or their own cities and homes.

"Each editor and each broadcaster is his own censor. It is his responsibility to see that his newspaper or his radio station does not carry anything which might provide the enemy with valuable information."

He said the Office of Censorship now has more than 6000 employees and that eventually the staff would be double that number. This force censors communications which cross the borders of the United States.

In a message sent to Congress by President Roosevelt, $7,500,000 was asked for the December-June period. The President has been financing operations of the office from his emergency fund.

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RADIO MANUFACTURERS WORK WITH ARMY AND NAVY

Standardization work on tubes and also components for military radio apparatus has been initiated in cooperative plans between the Army Signal Corps and the Navy Department with the Engineering Department of the Radio Manufacturers' Association. There have been initial standards already of cathode tubes and certain military radio components stipulating RMA designations.

Under the direction of Dr. W. R. G. Baker, as the RMA Director of the Engineering Department, the entire facilities of the Association have been made available to the Army and

Navy officials and bureaus, including transmission to any Army arsenals, Wright Field, government procurement agencies, etc., of the RMA Engineering Standards Manual and other engineering data.

Following suspension of civilian set production, the Materiel Bureau, which during the past year assisted the industry in making widespread substitutions for critical metals and other materials and also supplied data for the RMA Priorities and other committees in negotiations with WPB and OPA, is being terminated.

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TRADE NOTES

The Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service - the U. S. snort-wave listening post - made a transcript of the entire recent Hitler speech - copies of which were furnished to the press associations.

The Supreme Court upholding the tapping of wireless and wire conversations was another rebuff to Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission who has strongly opposed wire tapping. Also it was directly opposed to Section 605 of the FCC Act, which provides that "No person not being authorized by the sender shall intercept any communication and divulge or publish the existence, contents, substance, purport, effect or meaning."

Three new stations, known as The Tobacco Network of the South, have become affiliates of the Mutual Broadcasting System - WGTM, Wilson, N. C., WGTC, Greenville, N.C., and WGBR, Goldsboro,N.C

Five hundred used radios for distribution to Army posts here and abroad are being sought by the local National Youth Administration Office, working in cooperation with Army service branches. The radios will be reconditioned and sent to barracks. Would-be donors may write to NYA headquarters, 145 East 32nd St., New York City.

All applications for priority assistance which do not specify a required delivery date will hereafter be returned to the applicant by the War Production Board, J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations, has announced.

Robert R. Guthrie, who resigned from the War Production Board's organization March 14, complaining against delays in conversion of industries, asserted that the purpose for which he resigned "has been substantially - but not entirely - fulfilled."

He went on to charge that an order stopping civilian radio production April 23 "has already been circumvented: Nearly half the industry will go on producing civilian sets for six more weeks", and called a decision against conversion of the typewriter industry this year "still less excusable". This decision he attributed to Philip Reed, former General Electric official heading that field of WPB activity.

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CBS FORMALLY OPENS LATIN AMERICAN NETWORK MAY 19

Columbia Broadcasting System opens its new Latin American Network of 76 stations - CBS "Cadena de las Americas" - on a full scale operation schedule beginning Tuesday, May 19.

It climaxes years of painstaking research, negotiations, construction and testing activities to develop the first radio chain linking the United States with its twenty neighbor republics", says William S. Paley, Columbia President.

"Strengthening of hemispheric ties since the attack on Pearl Harbor and the increasing strategic importance of Latin America's position in the world conflict spurred CBS executives in their determination to hasten operation of the network, which extends thousands of miles from the Mexican banks of the Rio Grande to Argentina's Patagonian plains.

"Original plans called for this milestone in communications history at the outset of 1942. But concentration of United States productive effort on meeting acute military need brought unavoidable delays.

"Swift expressions of accord from the Southlands and the unified spirit at the Rio de Janeiro diplomatic conference sped the CBS decision to push the new system into quick operation.

"A special dedicatory program on the evening of May 19, is being shaped for broadcast to the entire CBS coast-to-coast domestic network, simultaneously with its transmission to the 76 stations south of the border.

"Topranking Government officials of the United States and many other countries are to participate.

"During the first two months of this year, CBS completed work, costing more than $500,000, on its three transmitters which are to serve the entire Latin American chain. These are two 50,000-watt stations which bear the call letters WCBX and WCRC and a companion 10,000-watt station, WCDA.

"Eight directional antennas, the last word in modern design, have been constructed on a two mile square tract outside the New York City limits to beam programs to the CBS stations in South America. Even though these eight directional antennas are capable of nineteen different broadcasting combinations (that is, two or three frequencies for each antenna), ten more combinations are available from four other antennas for service to the Mexico and Central America audience."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED
MAY 5 1942
FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1425

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

BIG SHAKEUP IN WPB RADIO SECTION - NEW CHIEF

Radio manufacturing interests and problems of the War Production Board have been transferred abruptly, with a new group of WPB officials in charge, a new Radio Section Chief, and other personnel changes.

Effective today (May 1), the WPB Radio Section, heretofore directly under Chief Robert C. Berner, and the Consumers Durable Goods Branch, under Chief Louis C. Upton and Assistant Chief Jesse L. Maury, is transferred to the WPB Communications Branch, whose chief is Leighton H. Peebles. Under Mr. Peebles, the new Radio Section Chief is Frank H. McIntosh, who has just assumed his office. Mr. McIntosh, who thus succeeds Mr. Berner, is a sales engineer, formerly with the Bell Laboratories, Graybar Electric Company and Western Electric Company. Mr. Berner will remain with the Consumers Durable Goods Branch and Mr. Maury, and both will discontinue radio functions and jurisdiction. Mr. Maury also stated he would not continue as Chairman of the WPB Radio Industry Advisory Committee.

The sudden WPB radio reorganization order followed the April 22 general suspension of civilian radio production, leaving few remaining civilian problems except replacement tubes and parts.

All present and also future radio problems and jurisdiction, and the questions of replacement tubes and parts, are being taken over by the Communications Branch in the WPB reorganization, the Radio Manufacturers' Association advises. Some of the Radio Section personnel under Messrs. Maury and Berner are being transferred to the Communications Branch, while others of the present Radio Section staff will remain with the Consumers Durable Goods Branch, with others transferred to the Communications Production Branch under Ray Ellis.

Immediate action and further orders are in a state of transition. The question of future orders and action on appeals, officials stated, are being handled during the temporary transition period jointly by the retiring Radio Section Chief, Mr. Berner, and the new Communications Branch Radio Section Chief, Mr. McIntosh. Immediate questions affecting set manufacturers and also future supplies of replacement tubes and parts have been discussed by RMA officials in a preliminary way with the new Radio Section Chief, Mr. McIntosh.

Both the Communications Branch under Mr. Peebles and the former Radio Section of the Consumers Durable Goods Branch are in the organization of the Chief of the Bureau of Industry Branches,

under Philip D. Reed, in the Division of Industry Operations, whose director is J. S. Knowlson.

Headquarters of the WPB Communications Branch and the new Radio Section, formerly in Temporary Building "E", have new offices in Room 2202, New Post Office Building, Washington, D. C., adjacent to the Federal Communications Commission and the Defense Communications Board.

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SEES ADVERSE CHAIN RULING AFFECTING ALL U.S. ORDERS

The contention was made by Telford Taylor, General Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission, in filing the FCC brief in the Supreme Court in the so-called anti-monopoly rules case appeal, is that if the FCC chain broadcasting regulations may be attacked in equity in an over-all footing" it is difficult to see why all other general policy declarations of the Federal Communications Commission - or, indeed, of other Government agencies - may not also be attacked."

Interesting points were also raised in the brief of the Mutual Broadcasting System just filed by Louis G. Caldwell, Chief MBS counsel. The Supreme Court, expected to act within the next two or three months, is petitioned to remand the chain monopoly chain regulations case with directions to the lower court to hear and determine the motion for preliminary injunction and to consider the original appeal on their merits.

The main FCC arguments are (1) that the NBC and CBS suits are premature because the regulations have no immediate legal effect but are mere declarations of policy to be applied in future administrative proceedings. (2) Since the regulations are not final and the administrative process has not been completed, the regulations are not reviewable at this time. (3) The appellants have an adequate remedy. (4) The argument of the appellant Columbia Broadcasting System that there may be no administrative proceedings in which it may contest the Commission's regulations is merely theoretical and, in any event, irrelevant. (5) Lack of finality is an insuperable obstacle to judicial review of the regulations at this time, whether in a statutory court or before a single district judge. (6) Review of the regulations under Section 402(b) is the appropriate method.

"It would seem equally possible, for example, for an aggrieved manufacturer of radio equipment holding a contract with a licensee or applicant, or other interested party, to attack the Federal Communications Commission's general allocation plan, or the policy which it has declared with respect to the authorization of new or improved broadcast facilities during the period of war emergency", the argument in the FCC brief continued. "The entertain-

ment of these suits, accordingly, would seriously impede the development of intelligent and responsible administrative processes by impelling adminstrative agencies not to disclose by general statements in advance of case by case adjudication, the policies which they intend to follow. The Government believes the formulation and publication of administrative policies is advantageous not only to those who do business with an agency but to the agency itself. To hold that such policies may be attacked on a sweeping basis prior to their application in particular cases would choke off this beneficial administrative trend."

The Mutual brief by Mr. Caldwell concluded:

"In arriving at its legislative determinations the Commission has, over the years, employed all the usual methods for the securing of information, including investigations in the field (which, in turn, have included countless thousands of observations and measurements with technical apparatus), questionnaires, data exchanged with foreign countries, conferences with interested groups and experts, informal hearings and formal hearings. The hearing in the instant case, resulting in a record of 8,713 pages and 707 exhibits, while of course larger than the average, is only one of a number of huge records built up in such proceedings where they have been held.

"In none of these matters was a hearing required by statute. The same determinations could have been made on the basis of information secured by informal methods (as it has been in other important sets of regulations adopted by the Commission), with no record setting forth the considerations and facts leading to the result. Under present conditions, indeed, it would not be proper to make some of the considerations public; and yet very important legislative enactments are being made from week to week, seriously affecting the persons subject to the Commission's regulatory powers.

"In the court below, counsel for appellants clearly indicated that it was their conception of the review accorded by Section 402(a) that it permitted a complete factual showing by appellants in support of the claim that the Commission had exceeded its powers and in so doing had deprived appellants of their rights. It is difficult to conceive of any factual showing which would not duplicate, in whole or in part, the record made before the Commission in this case and, if any important facts are lacking in that record, it can only be due to appellants' failure to present all the available material evidence to the Commission.

"Suppose, however, there had been no hearing and there were no formal record? Is the door to be thrown open to an extended judicial hearing of the sort sought by appellants? Once such a review is permitted, within what limits can it be confined? How can suits brought under Section 402(a) be prevented from becoming an effective weapon to subject the Commission's regulations to interminable delays, and to countrywide diversities of judicial rulings?"

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PAINE GIVEN FULL ASCAP AUTHORITY

The Board of Directors of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers on Wednesday voted General Manager John G. Paine full authority to conduct the business of the Society, subject to the approval of the newly elected President Deems Taylor, the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors. This action followed the recommendation of Mr. Taylor and the Executive Committee as part of the general plan for the reorganization of the Society's affairs.

Other actions by the Board included the approval of a 15-year contract with former President Gene Buck in a consultant and advisory capacity, at an annual salary of $25,000, and the election to membership of Archibald Macleish, head of the Office of Facts and Figures of the United States Government.

The following is the version Variety has on the replacement of Gene Buck as President of ASCAP:

"The capture of enough votes among the writer directors came as a shock to Buck and the fact that the publisher contingent on the Board had managed their stratagem so efficiently and surreptitiously caused much incredulous headshaking in the music industry. * * *

"L. Wolfe Gilbert, a Buck henchman, brought up the matter of the recent election for writer directors and raised the question as to whether there ought to be a recount of the three-way contest that resulted in Ray Henderson coming out victor over Jerome Kern and Al Lewis before the Board, which included Henderson, proceeded to vote for officers."

"The count that elected Taylor comprised 11 publishers' votes and five writers' votes. The 16 votes just made the two-thirds majority required by the by-laws.* * *

"Intense publisher-director antagonism toward Buck has been accumulating since early in 1941 when he undertook to treat with go-betweens in a U. S. Department of Justice situation without first consulting ASCAP's Board of Directors. Publisher Directors have held that they would never have been brought up before a Federal Court in Milwaukee on criminal charges, and fined, had they been aware of the department's intentions at the inception of the proceedings. It was Buck, they said, who engaged the services of Charles Poletti, Lieut. Governor of New York, in the matter and left the Society no alternative but to let Poletti resume his negotiations for a consent decree.

"This antagonism increased considerably when Buck some eight months later flouted as ridiculous the terms submitted by NBC and CBS for settlement of their freeze-out of ASCAP and scored as 'Quislings' those publishers who wanted to openly admit that radio had licked them and that there was no sound reason for

continuing the fight. What actually brought the publishers' determination to get him out of the presidency to a head, say his foes, was an all-out attack that he delivered against them at a general membership meeting several months ago."

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RADIO SET PRICES UNDER MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION

Retail and wholesale prices of radio, including phonographs, used radio sets, and also parts, tubes, and records, are placed under the national price ceilings in the "General Maximum Price Regulation", issued by OPA on April 28th. The OPA radio manufacturers' regulations, applicable to set and component manufacturers' prices, remain in effect.

The new order designates "radios and phonographs" at the head of the list of appliances and equipment specified by Administrator Leon Henderson as "cost of living" commodities placed under the national over-all price ceiling. Other specified commodities included refrigerators, light bulbs, flashlights and electrical appliances, as well as furniture, household equipment and clothing.

The radio and other retail price ceilings - the highest selling price in March 1942 - become effective on May 18, with the distributors' price ceilings effective a week earlier, on May 11. The Radio Manufacturers' Association was advised by Chief James H. Simon, of the OPA Radio Unit, that the "General Regulation" extends to used as well as new radios and phonographs and records, and also to tubes and parts sold by distributors and dealers. Therefore, in issuing the general price ceiling order, OPA revoked and annulled its previous temporary maximum price regulation governing the sale of new radio receiving sets and phonographs by distributors and retailers. This temporary regulation is now superseded by the March price ceilings of the "General Maximum Price Regulation".

All wholesalers and retailers will be automatically licensed under the national regulations on May 11. They must register with OPA at a time to be announced later. Administration of the price ceiling regulations affecting retailers and distributors, including interpretations of the new order, will be in charge of Dr. Merle Fainsod, who heads a new administrative section of OPA under Deputy Administrator J. K. Galbraith.

Leon Henderson also added "advertising services, including radio broadcasting" to the general price regulation "excepted services" list.

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LAWYER LA GUARDIA ARGUES HIS OWN CASE

Some years ago when Mayor La Guardia, of New York City, retired from Congress, someone asked him if he intended practicing law. Mr. La Guardia was quoted as replying that he dreaded returning to the legal practice. If that is true, he must have changed his mind last Wednesday when he appeared before the Federal Communications Commission in Washington as counsel for New York's Municipal Station WNYC. In order to do that La Guardia had to be specially admitted to practice before the FCC.

Mayor La Guardia has a personal interest in Station WNYC as he has been using it for his special Sunday talks and other announcements since his refusal to deal with the City Hall newspapermen with whom he has been carrying on a feud for several months.

New York's station seeks to extend its time to 11 P.M., but is opposed by the Columbia Broadcasting System, as operator of WCCO on the same frequency at Minneapolis, and by the State of Minnesota, on the ground that the time extension would mean interference in certain regions served by WCCO.

Mr. La Guardia attacked the Columbia Broadcasting System for opposing night hours for New York's municipal radio station. WNYC, the Mayor said, should not have "to get the consent" of CBS, a "privately owned corporation", for the privilege.

"Maps", La Guardia declared, "showed too many CBS stations in the Minnesota area to be wholesome."

John D. J. Moore, Jr., Assistant Corporation Counsel of New York City, told the Commission that almost twenty stations using Columbia programs serve the WCCO region, and he wanted to know why when CBS "had such a complete monopoly in this area", there could be any interference from WNYC."

In New York the day after the hearing, Earl Gammons, Manager of WCCO, in Minneapolis, charged that "Counsel" La Guardia had made at least two errors in his presentation.

To the Mayor's charge that there are "too many CBS radio stations in the Minnesota area to be wholesome", Mr. Gammons replied that "the fact is that CBS has two stations in Minnesota. One is WCCO, with a clear channel. The other CBS station in Minnesota is KDAL at Duluth, with a limited local coverage."

The Mayor's "second error", Mr. Gammons said, was in "proclaiming that his is a public-owned station operated only for public service compared with WCCO being a private enterprise. "The Mayor knows that both WNYC and WCCO are licensed equally in the public interest, convenience and necessity", he said.

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RADIO SERVICEMAN WINS COURT ACTION

The legal charge of "unlawfully withholding a radio" has lost some of its sting, according to Radio Retailing, which continues:

"In fact, the possibility that radio servicemen may be successfully faced with such charges while they're trying to collect their service-estimating fees, was considerably weakened last month when the Court of Special Sessions in New York City dismissed the charges against a local radio man.

"This was the case of the serviceman who dared to stand his ground, and insisted on his repair estimate fee of $1, in spite of all the cop-calling and court action that his irate customer undertook. The dealer had his 'estimate charge' sign displayed in his store, and also mentioned it to the customer. Yet he was forced into a long series of court appearances because the radio owner denied knowledge of the fee, and refused to pay it. Meanwhile the dealer hung on to the set.

"The charge was petty larceny. After a number of hearings and delays, Mr. Alpert (lawyer for a servicemen's organization) moved to dismiss the charges on the ground that no larceny had been proven, and that the complainant's remedy, if any, was in a civil court inasmuch as the defendant asserted a lien against the property involved. The three judges hearing the case then dismissed the charges.

"Specifically, it would appear that the only point established here was that such cases call for civil action, rather than criminal.

"It seems that such a civil case would have to be tried under the lien law applying to artisans' services, which contains no specific references to the type of work which is done by radio men.

"There is one step, however, that radio men can take now. And that is to be sure that the customer receives formal and unmistakable notification that a service estimate charge will be made. Printed claim-checks or tags, which constitute a contract and leave no doubt about the agreement, are the best, although prominent display signs and verbal mention are usually enough.

"These steps should be taken to avoid all court action, civil or criminal, and are of special importance in these times. The serviceman's time is now more valuable, and if his charges are questioned to any degree, it will have a particularly unfortunate effect on his business."

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U. S. MAY GIVE RADIO SERIES ON RELIGION

Although the networks have been praised for the way they have handled religious broadcasts, officials of the Committee on religious life in the Nation's Capital have been conferring with officials of the Office of Facts and Figures regarding the program which may be heard on Sunday mornings, according to one informant.

Leaders of the Committee on Religious Life and Federal officials declined to reveal much about the plans for the broadcasts, saying that there are still many wrinkles to be ironed out before the project is fully developed.

However, it was learned that one of the dominating themes of the broadcasts will revolve around a motto of the Committee on Religious Life - "Freedom for Religion and Religion for Freedom".

On one hand, the program may portray religious persecution in Nazi-occupied lands, and the courageous stand of the Norwegian bishops against the Quislings. On the other hand, it probably will tell what is being done to preserve relgious freedom in America, and to further understanding and tolerance.

An official of the Office of Facts and Figures said high-class dramatic talent is expected to be used in the radio programs.

Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld, spiritual leader of the Washington Hebrew Congregation, is General Chairman of the Committee on Religious Life.

Representatives of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths serve on that Committee, which, through radio broadcasts and other means, stresses the basic principles which all religions can share, creating a common spiritual denominator.

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FM STATION W47A DOES AWAY WITH TRANSMITTER WIRES

Whereas most radio programs are carried by telephone wire from the studio to a transmitter, usually located many miles from the studio, a few frequency-modulation stations lately have installed special studio transmitter equipment to relay programs to the main transmitter.

Such a station is W47A, Capitol Broadcasting Company, FM station at Schenectady, N. Y., whose main transmitter is in the Helderberg Mountains, 12 miles airline from the studio. The ST equipment at W47A was installed under the first construction permit issued by the Federal Communications Commission for ST equipment in the 342 mc band. General Electric engineers designed the studio

transmitter and the station receiver. Both were built by the company's radio and television department, the transmitter in Schenectady and the receiver in Bridgeport. W47A engineers designed and built the studio transmitter antenna and the receiving antenna at the main transmitter.

The complete W47A ST equipment consists of a 25-watt transmitter, a crystal control receiver and temporary directive antennas at both ends of the circuit.

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WOR TIME SIGNALS SO ACCURATE CAN BE USED FOR NAVIGATION

J. R. Poppele, WOR's Chief Engineer, states that WOR Time Signals are so accurate that they can be used for navigation purposes.

The time signals which WOR transmits hourly - twenty-four hours a day - Mr. Poppele said, originate in the Naval Observatory in Arlington, Virginia. This service is made possible by a special arrangement with the Western Union Telegraph Company, and by means of automatic equipment which has been installed in the Master Control Room at WOR. Western Union picks up the hourly time pulse at the Naval Observatory and transmits it by special telegraph lines to a master clock in New York City. This clock is housed in a vault where uniform conditions of pressure, temperature and humidity are maintained. Thus it is possible to maintain the same precise accuracy as the Naval Observatory clocks.

WOR has a special wire line from this master clock in New York to the automatic mechanism in the WOR Master Control Room. The entire operation is electrically and mechanically controlled and the time signal is superimposed upon the broadcast circuit. The mechanism is, therefore, automatic and requires no manual control by studio technical employees.

Mr. Poppele pointed out that recent chronographic tape measurements were made checking the time signal against the Naval Station at Arlington, and it was found that the average error is less than 1/25 of a second. The slight lag is caused by the time required in the operation of the electrical relays which control the broadcast of the impulse.

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TRADE NOTES

A new Priorities Regulation No. 9, issued by the Director of Industry Operations, will govern issuance and use of ratings for export whenever appropriate forms are approved for specified industries or products. The most important provision of the regulation is that a preference rating assigned under its terms to a product for export may not be applied without an export license or other authorization to export, and the rating will be automatically cancelled if the export license or authorization is revoked. This will help to prevent burdening transportation and dock facilities with materials which cannot be exported.

General Outdoor Advertising of New York City expended $40,000 in radio devices to switch off their signs in event of air raids only to learn that the signs might have to be blacked out anyway.

An analysis of six CAB reports covering the first quarter of 1942, released by the NBC Research Division, shows that the Red Network leads the next network by 14 percent in average commercial ratings for Monday-through-Saturday daytime listening.

March 1942 figures show that the Red increased its own aggregate daytime ratings by 14 percent over March 1941.

A new line of dynamotors for communication and other service in aircraft, tanks, and mobile field equipment has been announced by the General Electric Company.

The new line of General Electric dynamotors comprises five types, ranging from 25 to 600 watts in output, and from 3 to 31 pounds in weight. Formex wire insulation, light weight, and reliability under rigorous conditions are features. Each unit is designed for high output from a small frame size.

William H. Bauer, FCC attorney, charged before the Senate Patent Committee that the Bell Telephone System and its parent company, A. T. _ T., have sought to monopolize the communications field through patents. Bauer told the Committee that the Bell System started from two original patents and has grown to a "structure involving the ownership of more than 9000 patents and rights under an even greater number of patents owned by others."

Bauer charged that RCA is in a "very dominant position" in the radio communication field because of its restrictive patent licensing policy and through patent agreements with companies located in Japan, Germany, Italy, Australia, England, France, Holland, Hungary, Russia, "and others".

In conjunction with his duties as Manager of NBC Operated Stations, Sherman D. Gregory has been appointed Manager of WEAF, key station of the Red Network, New York. Mr. Gregory's duties will include the coordination of network activity relating to WEAF.

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BROADCAST FROM COLUMBUS RADIO CONVENTION

The "American Forum of the Air" moves to Columbus, Ohio, on Sunday (May 5) at 8 P.M. to bring WOR listeners a discussion featuring six authorities on radio and public relations. The program will be presented in cooperation with the 13th Institute for Education by Radio of Ohio State University which convenes in Columbus Sunday.

The subject of the discussion will be "Is Radio Being Effectively Used in the War Effort?" and the participants will be:

Edward L. Bernays, publicist and writer; J. Harrison Hartley, Office of Public Relations, U. S. Navy; Robert J. Landry, radio editor of Variety; Ed Kirby, Chief, Radio Branch, Bureau of Public Relations, War Department; William B. Lewis, Radio Director, Office of Facts and Figures, and Roger M. Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union.

A portion of the program will be broadcast from the banquet of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Institute for Education by Radio on Monday, May 4 (NBC-Red, 7:30 P.M., EWT).

Speakers include Maj. Harold W. Kent, of the Public Relations Bureau of the U. S. War Department, National President of the I. E. R.; Lindsay Wellington, American representative of the BBC, and Dr. W. W. Charters, of the faculty of Ohio State University.

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NEW RULES FOR SONG-PLUGGERS

To eliminate evils which have grown up around the business of song-plugging, C. L. Menser, Program Manager of the National Broadcasting Company, has put into effect a set of rules designed to circumscribe objectionable practices.

Effective May 4 and until further notice, all contact with the NBC Music Library by the Music Publishers Contact Employees Union, Local 22102, A. F. of L., will be made through a single officially delegated member of the union to whom Thomas Belviso, NBC Music Division Manager, will make available between 2 and 4 P.M., information as to daily clearance of musical numbers. The Library will be restricted, so far as union members are concerned, to this official representative.

It is understood that the new set-up does not in any way oblige NBC to actual performance of the numbers cleared, since in every case a clearance sheet indicates only intention to program the numbers.

Effective May 4 the rule regarding lapse of time between duplication of numbers played - now three hours - will be put on a two-hour basis. The rule applies to both commercial and sustaining programs.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1426

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

May 5, 1942

BOY SCOUTS MAY BE USED TO HELP SERVICE RADIO SETS

That the radio industry is even investigating the prospects of training Boy Scouts in the servicing of radio sets for the public use to supplant radio service men entering the service was made known by Paul A. Galvin, President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, addressing the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Chicago last week. Mr. Galvin emphasized the necessity for keeping the sets of the country in condition for the duration.

"We have not been unmindful of our responsibility to the government and the public in providing replacement parts to keep the millions of sets now in the hands of the public in service", Mr. Galvin said. "Provisions to accomplish replacement parts have been worked out by RMA committees and the civilian divions of the WPB."

It was also revealed by Mr. Galvin that the radio industry was preparing for a tremendous curtailment of civilian production even before Pearl Harbor.

"The present situation is that virtually all set manufacturers, excepting a very few employing only a few hundred people, have war contracts and are accelerating in their production", the RMA President declared.

"Conversion of the industry was accomplished with very little dislocation of labor. I feel the constant contact of the industry with WPB, and they, in turn, in coordination with the Army and Navy, was greatly responsible for this orderly and effective conversion."

Mr. Galvin praised the work of his predecessor James S. Knowlson:

"Under the leadership of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, the radio industry took early action in the original National Defense Program of 1940. Our President of the Association, at that time James S. Knowlson, was an early and vigorous advocate that the radio industry lose no time in finding its spot in the Defense Program. Mr. Knowlson was later drafted by Donal M. Nelson, in September of 1941, to become his Deputy Director of Priorities in the old OPM organization - and is now Director of Industry Operations in the War Production Board."

"Before the 1940 Defense Program, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force obtained their radio apparatus largely from five firms, namely, General Electric, Western Electric, RCA, Westinghouse and Bendix", Mr. Galvin said further. "Naturally, when the early

release of orders for radio apparatus was made by the contracting divisions of the Army and Navy, the orders went to these five firms who had established themselves through long years of contact, relations and experience. They knew the intricacies of the highly technical problems because of constant association with them - and they could produce.

"The Radio Manufacturers' Association never attempted to get production contracts for any of its members, realizing how impractical this was. Instead, the Association sought to guide the industry into a groove in the Defense and War Production Program by influence: first, to influence the members of the industry that there was a big job to be done; that they should expose themselves to the problems technically to learn who and how to serve; also expose themselves to the procurement and contract divisions of the Army and Navy, so they would become known. We had to become acquainted with the problems and the people in the Army and Navy. We fostered the idea that it was not a matter of how many square feet of floor space or how many tools we all had in the aggregate, but instead it was our technical talent, our experience, our background, our management and our years of mass production of radio sets, and a far-flung, finely-knit organization of myriads os specialty radio parts suppliers, coupled with their technical production and management experience, which as a whole made a vast, well-fitted machine - that this machine could be readily utilized and was sufficiently capable to produce the ever-expanding radio war program.

"The tube group of our industry was very influential to a tremendous degree in bringing about substitutions of materials of scarce nature, as well as accomplishing almost overnight developments of tubes for special purposes.

"It was very evident in the Summer of 1941 that there was a billion-dollar-plus military radio program in the making. Set manufacturers and parts manufacturers began to find their place in the picture. Sub-contracting to other set manufacturers by the 'big five' began and has expanded into what is known now as family groups - fostered by the War Production Board and the Army and the Navy - wherein set sub-contractors are assigned to a specific one of the 'big five' and thus spreading the work. Many other set manufacturers themselves became prime contractors. The parts manufacturers as a whole, excepting possibly the speaker manufacturers, have found their spot in the scheme and are making tremendous quantities of parts in the war program."

In conclusion Mr. Galvin said:

"Radio is going to play a big part in our winning this war. The industry is fully mindful of its responsibility to deliver a big order and promptly. WPB, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force all know what they want in radio apparatus. They've got their feet on the ground. The quality of our radio apparatus excels that of our enemies in every type - I know you'll be very glad to hear that. I have great confidence in the management, production and technical ability of the radio industry, which will deliver its part of the vast war program complete and successfully.

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NBC NEXT AT BAT IN FCC REVAMPING BILL HEARINGS

Although it was said at the Capitol that Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, a previous witness, might be recalled, the first parties to testify today (Tuesday) with the resumption of the hearings on the bill of Representative Jared Y. Sanders (D.), of Louisiana, to reorganize the Federal Communications Commission were expected to be representatives of the National Broadcasting Company. It was not known at the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce just who would appear but it was assumed because of the illness of Niles Trammell that Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of NBC, and perhaps others, might speak for that organization.

Later, President William S. Paley of the Columbia Broadcasting System was expected to appear along with Edward Klauber, ranking CBS Vice-President and additional officials of the company.

In brief, the Sanders bill would:

(1) Change the administrative organization of the Federal Communications Commission.

(2) Change the Commission's procedure for handling applications.

(3) Change appellate rights and remedies.

(4) Require the Commission to report to Congress on certain matters of basic policy which have been the subject of recent Commission inquiry or action.

Printed copies of Mr. Miller's testimony before the committee have just become available. This is a lengthy and detailed discussion of the broadcasters' troubles with the FCC from the Association's viewpoint and fills a 53-page booklet captioned, "Let's Keep Radio Free".

"The problem of the broadcasting industry today can be summed up in one word'uncertainty'; uncertainty of right - uncertainty of remedy - and uncertainty of future," Mr. Miller stated. "We appreciate, of course, that due to the declaration of war and the accompanying readjustments in our national life, there is no industry and, in fact, no individual that is wholly free from uncertainty. But ours is an uncertainty wholly unrelated to war. Our problem existed before the war and will exist throughout the war and at the end of the war, unless Congress clarifies the relationship between government and the industry.

"There is great uncertainty as to the power of the Commission, due to the indefinite grant of power given the regulatory body, contained in the phrase 'public interest, convenience or necessity'.

"The phrase 'public interest, convenience or necessity' was used in the utility field where the powers of regulation were broad and general, and it was thought wise to employ that phrase for radio at least for a time. Its meaning was undoubtedly well understood at that time,(in 1927) but over a period of years that meaning has become ambiguous and its confines have lost clear outline. Due to the indefiniteness of the law there is forever pressure upon the Commission to assume powers far beyond those granted by the Congress to a regulatory commission. Moreover, there is no way today by which a broadcaster can challenge the assertion of authority by the Commission on many of its acts without risking the loss of his license.

"Then again, the penalty which can be meted out for a single offense is too severe. It is perfectly possible for a broadcaster to lose his license for a single mistake which does not involve wilful misconduct, which might in fact represent just one small slip of the tongue or of the pencil in the hand of a news script writer. I believe that the punishment should most certainly fit the crime, but since it is almost impossible to operate over a length of time without some technical violation, I believe that no license should be revoked for a single violation, but only for overall and wilful, continuous violation and defiance.

"Recently the Commission has initiated hearings concerning the ownership of radio stations by newspapers, notwithstanding the fact that the Act contains no authority to permit any discrimination against such ownership, and notwithstanding the further fact that the court pointed this out before the hearings started, and has again pointed it out in the recent Stahlman case. The Commission has initiated hearings on multiple ownership, network structures, network station relationship; and, there is a general tendency on the part of the majority of the Commission more and more to invade the field of business management and program content. There is a very serious question of the Commission's power to take any action in these and other fields. Certainly questions of fundamental policy are involved which were not definitely settled in the Commission's favor by the Act of 1927, or the Act of 1934, and such questions of policy should be settled by the Congress and not by any administrative agency."

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WGST, ATLANTA, CITED FOR CLAIMING TOO MANY LISTENERS

Southern Broadcasting Stations, Inc., Atlanta, in the sale of the facilities of its radio station, WGST, for advertising purposes, agrees under a stipulation entered into with the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue representing that WGST has more listeners than any other radio station in Atlanta, unless such is a fact; and that the station's power is 5,000 watts, unless such power is actually authorized for use and used by the station during its entire broadcasting period or unless it is clearly explained that such power is authorized and used only during certain specified hours.

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FLY EVIDENTLY WILL PASS UP NAB CONVENTION

There doesn't seem to be a chance of an eleventh hour acceptance by FCC Chairman James L. Fly of the invitation to attend the convention of the National Association of Broadcasters to be held in Cleveland, beginning next Sunday, May 10th. It all goes back to the row Mr. Fly had with the broadcasters at their convention in St. Louis last year when he was not given an opportunity to reply to certain charges made against him and made the now famous retort that the NAB "was like a mackerel in the moonlight - it shines and it stinks".

Nevertheless though remaining in Washington, Mr. Fly is expected to be freely consulted on the important organization realignments which are expected to be made at Cleveland. While he may not have the strength to dictate to the broadcasters what they shall do, nevertheless it is thought to be sufficient for him to exercise a veto.

Also the Mutual Broadcasting System, which resigned from the NAB at St. Louis because of dissatisfaction in handling the ASCAP negotiations and the treatment accorded Mr. Fly and the Network Affiliates, Inc., representing independently owned network outlets, are likewise pretty sure to have a voice in any reorganization - that is if the negotiations - as expected - wind up in a new association agreeable to the warring factions. Both MBS and the Network Affiliates will have a series of independent meetings in Cleveland at the time of the NAB convention.

Among those who will address the NAB will be Archibald MacLeish, Director of the Office of Facts and Figures; Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator; Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labor of Canada; Byron Price, Director of the Office of Censorship; and the Army and Navy heads of public relations.

Present also at Cleveland will be the Broadcasters Victory Council, the Clear Channel Broadcasting Service and the FM Broadcasters, Inc. Also there will be special programs Tuesday and Wednesday devoted to listeners activities. A new high record is expected to be made at Cleveland as hotel reservations indicate that more than 1000 persons will attend.

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"You Can't Do Business With Hitler", a 15-minute recorded radio program, has broken best-selling broadcasting records, the War Production Board advises. The program is distributed weekly, at their own request, to 720 of the 850 radio stations in the United States.

"You Can't Do Business with Hitler" is based on the book by Douglas Miller, who was Commercial Attache of the American Embassy in Berlin for 14 years. It is prepared by the Radio Section of the OEM with Miller's collaboration. It was first distributed, with no advance fanfare, in January. Its growth since then has been largely by neighbor-to-neighbor build-up.

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MONTANA AND IDAHO HOMES 86% RADIO EQUIPPED

Of the 137,521 homes canvassed in Idaho in the 1940 decennial census of population, 118,824, or 86.4 percent had radios. Of the 156,024 homes visited in Montana, 134,503, or 86.2 had receiving sets.

In Montana, which is the home State of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, top man in radio in the Senate, there were in the urban centers 62,581 homes reporting, of which 57,114, or 91.8 had radios; rural non-farm 48,480 homes; homes 40,924, or 84.4 percent with radios; rural farm, 44963 of which 36,465 or 81.1% had radios.

In Idaho of the 49,062 urban homes, 44,795 or 91.3% had sets; rural non-rarm 40,059 homes of which 33,697 or 84.1%; and rural farm 48,400 homes of which 40,332 or 83.2 had radios.

Thus far Connecticut and Rhode Island have led the other States reported with 95.7 percent with the District of Columbia third with 93.7. At the foot of the class is Mississippi with only 39.9%.

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LUCY, OF WRVA, HEAD VIRGINIA U.S.O. RADIO DIVISION

Appointment of three members of the State Publicity Committee for the $407,000 U.S.O. war fund campaign in Virginia was announced in Richmond by Chairman John Stewart Bryan.

C. T. Lucy, of Station WRVA, Richmond, President of the Virginia Association of Broadcasters, will head the Radio Division. C. B. Short of Roanoke, President of the Virginia Press Association, will be in charge of the Press Division, and James S. Easley, of Halifax, Past President of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, will head the Speakers' Bureau.

The campaign will be launched June 1st.

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Station KTSM, Tri-State Broadcasting Co., Inc., El Paso, Texas, has asked the FCC for a construction permit to change frequency from 1380 to 690 kilocycles, increase power from 500 watts night, 1 kilowatt day to 1 kilowatt, install directional antenna for day and night use.

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"INVASION FROM MARS" IN BOOKFORM AS PANIC WARNING

Described as the first careful and scientific study of a large scale panic and as showing how the average man of today may be expected to act under optimum panic producing conditions, the story of the sensational Orson Welles broadcast has just been put into book-form under the title "The Invasion From Mars". It carries the complete radio script with indicated sound effects. Also as one reviewer wrote, those owning a copy of the book "may enjoy a learned laugh over the things 'The Invasion From Mars' made people do."

The book is printed by the Princeton University Press and the price is $2.50.

Another timely book by the same publishers is "Propaganda by Short Wave" by Howard L. Childs and John B. Whitton.

During the crucial months of 1939-1941, when the air waves were flooded with information, misinformation, and abuse by master propagandists, the Princeton Listening Center was the only point in America where more or less complete coverage was given to the volumes of propaganda that poured out of warring Europe. From December 1939 to May 1941, when the Federal Communications Commission established a short-wave monitoring service, a trained staff of experts recorded and analyzed day by day the prodigious output of European short-wave centers. This book not only presents the findings of the Listening Center, but also traces the history of short-wave propaganda itself from its beginnings in the '20's to the present day.

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NEW RADIO COURSE PLANNED FOR WOMEN WAR WORKERS

A new course in radio code and technique will be offered by the Women's Defense Training School in Washington.

Mrs. Abby Morrison Ricker, President of the Women's Radio League of America, who served in the Navy as a first-class radio electrician during the last war, will instruct the class. The public is invited to hear the special lecture to be given by Mrs. Ricker Wednesday evening, when she will explain the course in detail.

In addition to the course in radio code and technique, instruction will be offered in warden's work, canteen and motor transport, as well as the required subjects - first aid, stretcher drill, civilian protection against gas attack, psychology and teaching technique.

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NEW WAR INFORMATION BOARD IN OFFING

The new War Information Board, including radio as well as press activities, is expected to be created this week by Executive Order. The outline calls for the merger of Office of Facts and Figures, Office of Government Reports, part of the Donovan agency, which is officially known as the Coordinator of Information, and the Army, Navy and War Production Board information sections. On the Board would be representatives of State, War, Navy, Justice and WPB. Chairman of the Board would be its Director. Another Executive Order would transfer parts of Donovan's agency to Army Intelligence and the Office of Inter-American Affairs.

Apparently the only hitch now is the designation of a Chairman and Director. Six persons reported to be under consideration are Lyle Wilson of the United Press, Elmer Davis, radio commentator; Walter Lippmann, the columnist; E. Palmer Hoyt, of the Portland Oregonian; Herbert Agar, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, and Fred Gaertner, Jr., of the Detroit News. Headquarters of WIB will be the new $600,000 Information Center, which has been erected in downtown Washington on Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the Treasury.

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WOULD HAVE SOMEONE REPLY TO LABOR BROADCASTS

Somewhat caustic on the subject of the labor unions taking the air, Westbrook Pegler, nationally known columnist, writes:

"The A. F. of L. and the C.I.O. have arranged to present a regular weekly broadcast in praise of themselves and the boss unioneers, so it would be only fair of the National Broadcasting Co. to allow equal time each week to a selected number of individual American workers in which to reveal the corruption in both of these predatory political groups and narrate personal experiences under the terror. Radio is out of my line or I would be glad to present the worker's own case against these professional manhunters, but there must be some competent radio man willing to accept the challenge to truth and freedom. Unopposed by true stories of individual suffering, the unioneers' program would tend to confirm the false public impression that these mercenaries and dictators of the powerful subgovernment for our country actually do speak for American labor when the fact is that they are labor's most dangerous, greedy and relentless enemies.

"The commentator would have to be a man of patriotic character and courage for he would know in advance that the grafters, demagogues and ambitious Little Hitlers and Duces of the big organizations would instantly smear him with all manner of fantastic and false innuendos and charges as a substitute for factual argument. They dare not meet squarely any of the documented charges against them and now, like Adolf Hitler, would accuse him of cutting his own hair, beating his dog, bathing, and even of private virtue, this latter a very serious charge under the New Deal morality."

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TRADE NOTES

Manufacturers of automatic phonographs and other amusement machines, who have on hand inventories of raw materials and semi-processed and finished parts, frozen by the terms of the Limitation Order, are now permitted, by an amendment to that order, to dispose of such inventories to fill orders bearing preference ratings higher than A-2.

WOR and Mutual have announced that the present program schedule would be retained throughout the Summer months. The reason for this, it was stated, was that a disruption of programming tends to confuse and hurt audience listening.

Station KARM, The George Harm Station, Fresno, Calif., has asked the Federal Communications Commission for a modification of license to change frequency from 1430 to 1030 kilocycles.

Reprints of a brief by I. H. Nakdimen, President of the City National Bank at Fort Smith, Ark., entitled "A President of a National Bank Analyzes the Bell Telephone Monopoly and Prays for Justice at the Hands of the American Government" are now being circulated. The brief was inserted in the Congressional Record of December 1 by Representative John M. Coffee of Washington.

American soldiers stationed in Surinam - Dutch Guiana - will be able to speak by telephone to their relatives and friends when the new radio telephone service between Surinam and the United States is opened to the public this week, a Netherlands dispatch states.

The British Government has granted the British Broadcasting Corporation $27,600,000 aid for the forthcoming year. This is almost twice the grant of last year which was $15,200,000.

During the debate upon the enlarged appropriation, Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, was challenged in Parliament by James Griffith as to why BBC News ignored Labor Executive's Report on post-war reconstruction. Mr. Griffith finally admitted BBC should not have ignored it and gave assurance to Labor "it shan't happen again." Labor newspapers declared there is feeling BBC officials regard themselves as Government propagandists "with a Conservative government."

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CALLS PRESIDENT'S BROADCAST "RADIO'S MIGHTIEST SHOW"

"Ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States."

"An instant's hush, perhaps a muffled echo of the final word from a neighboring announcer's booth in the Oval Room, and the voice of the greatest of democracies begins another momentous message to the war world of 1942", says an NBC description of a presidential broadcast.

"Here is radio's mightiest show of power. . . .It all begins with a few telephone calls. Stephen Early, White House secretary, tells Washington offices of broadcasting networks that the President will speak on a certain date. He estimates the length of the address. The men he talks to are liaisons between the networks and the White House. The National Broadcasting Company's spokesman is Carleton Smith, announcer for all of the President's radio addresses since that first Fireside Chat back in 1933.

"The President does not request any particular time. That decision is left to radio's men, who choose an hour that will command the widest possible audience with the least disruption of regular schedules. The time is submitted to the White House.

"Once the President has approved, the machinery of preparation begins turning. . . . Shortwave departments book the talk for broadcast in Mr. Roosevelt's own words, by transcription and in many translations.

"In all this there is no compulsion. No station is required to place its facilities in the gigantic radio pool. Yet every network outlet does, and hundreds of independent stations arrange to join one or another of the networks while the President is on the air. NBC extends this service without charge to any independent station applicant.

"Meanwhile Washington staff engineers test their presidential broadcast equipment, the finest field amplifiers and control units they own. They stow it in taxis, transport it to the White House. All of this paraphernalia is in duplicate to guard against any possibility of failure. The engineers, too, are veterans of presidential broadcasting. NBC's technical crew is headed by A. E. Johnson, engineer-in-charge of the Network's Washington division.

"For several hours before the President's broadcast the Oval Room scene is one of lively action as engineers set up their equipment, run microphone lines to the President's familiar broadcasting desk and begin a series of tests. Permanent broadcasting lines connect the White House with Washington studio plants. NBC's twin circuits, for instance, join the vast domestic and shortwave network at the Washington master control board, from which point it is relayed on to New York for distribution.

"A half hour before the broadcast Carleton Smith joins his announcing confreres in the Oval Room to discuss the length of the introduction. A definite number of seconds is agreed upon so that all may end simultaneously. Usually not more than 30 seconds is allotted for the 'presentation'.

"Mr. Roosevelt generally arrives on the scene about ten minutes before broadcast time. An attendant announces "The President". All work instantly stops, everyone rises, remains standing until Mr. Roosevelt has seated himself at the desk.

"A minute before the appointed hour the announcers retire to their plush-curtained cubicles, keep sharp eyes on their engineers. The second hand sweeps on, the cue is flashed and over the earth speeds the simple, brief presentation ending, "Ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States."

President Roosevelt's April 28 address to the nation on America's wartime economy was heard by a radio audience of 46,300,000 people, it was estimated by C. E. Hooper, Inc., research firm.

In a survey for the Columbia Broadcasting System, Hooper found the President's rating was 61.8.

The President had his largest radio audience December 9, 1941, when he delivered his first address as wartime Chief Executive, two days after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. The Hooper survey on that talk estimated the President's radio audience rating at 79.0.

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RECORDINGS FOR FAMILIES OF HEROES NAMED BY ROOSEVELT

Through the thoughtfulness of Frank Mullen, Vice President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company, the families of American heroes lauded by President Roosevelt in his recent fireside talk will have recordings of the President's words as a gift from NBC.

The recipients of these recordings are Mrs. Albert Wassell, Little Rock, Ark., mother of Lieut. Commander Corydon W. Wassell, who through great personal daring evacuated 12 American wounded from Java to Australia; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wheless, of Menard, Texas, parents of Capt. Hewitt T. Wheless, who, while flying a crippled Flying Fortress, fought off 18 Jap planes in the Philippines, and Mrs. G. R. Voge, of Chicago, wife of Lieut. Commander Richard C. Voge, commander of the U.S. Submarine Sailfish, formerly the Squalus.

In a telegram to Mr. and Mrs. Wheless, Mr. Mullen said:

"In order that the President's remarks about your son may always live with you, the National Broadcasting Company is sending you under separate cover a complimentary recording of that portion of the President's speech mentioning your son's heroism."

Similar telegrams, differing only to essentials, were sent the other recipients. The recordings were prepared under the direction of A. A. Schechter, head of the NBC News and Special Events Division.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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NAVY EXPERT ASKS SEPARATE RADIO MERGER

The statement of Rear Admiral S. C. Hooper before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on the Telegraph Merger Bill (S. 2445) aroused considerable interest because of the Admiral's intimate connection with radio since its infancy.

All the previous witnesses had endorsed the general principles of the bill, which would permit two mergers of record communications companies (i.e. radio telegraph and wire telegraph), one in the domestic field and one in the foreign field. While they suggested changes in the details, they seemed in agreement on the principles.

Admiral Hooper, however, recommended something entirely different, namely a merger of all the wire companies including the cables, and another merger of all the radio companies. He pointed out that this would most effectively preserve competition between wire or cable on the one hand and radio on the other. He predicted that a merger in the international field which included both cable and radio companies would almost certainly lead to domination of radio by the older cable interests, just as has happened in the case of Cable and Wireless Ltd. in England.

Practically all of the previous witnesses except W. A. Winterbottom, of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., had been representatives of the wire or cable interests or interests closely allied with them. Mr. Winterbottom in his testimony did not stress the points so clearly made by Admiral Hooper. Mr. Winterbottom said his company neither advocated nor opposed the mergers as proposed in the bill, but approved separate mergers in the domestic and international fields.

Admiral Hooper's conclusions are as follows:

"(a) The merger of all U. S. telegraph (wire and cable) properties. In addition, the record telegraph services of the telephone companies (such as teletype) should utlimately be in the hands of the merged telegraph company where the two are now in competition - this not to be accomplished until after the war.

Note: the word "services" as used above does not necessarily include telephone plant or personnel. It is probable that the merged telegraph company would have to lease plant facilities from the telephone companies.

"(b) The merger of all U. S. domestic and international radio telegraph properties.

"(c) The leasing of physical facilities between competing companies.

"The revision suggested should be accomplished in such a manner that:

"(a) Competition between (1) telegraph (wire and cable), (2) radiotelegraph, (3) telephone, and (4) airmail will be assured.

"(b) U. S. citizen ownership of all the communication properties within the U. S. and its possessions will be assured.

"(c) The employees of the companies will be looked out for, bearing in mind the necessity for the financial stability of the companies.

"(d) The closing of circuits due to amalgamation will be permitted step by step, each subject to non-interference with the efficiency of the war effort (subject to the approval of the President).

"(e) The Federal Communications Commission will have authority to require, if needed, the merged telegraph company to establish offices and hours of operation where telegraph service is lacking, and to require pick-up and delivery services between companies at reasonable rates."

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SAN FRANCISCO ONE OF BIGGEST RADIO CITIES, SAYS WOODS

With the city now regarded as one of the country's major sources of radio programs, opening ceremonies were held last week of the $1,000,000 KGO-Blue Network Building in San Francisco.

As leading Western executives inspected the newest West Coast broadcast plant, Mark Woods, President of the Blue Network, who went from New York City especially for the occasion stressed the changed status of San Francisco in the radio world largely due to that city's growing importance as a Pacific war news source.

"Today, San Francisco, gateway to the Pacific war zone is recognized on the Blue Network radio beams as one of the three chief 'dateline' cities, ranking with Washington and New York City in regional news gathering importance", Mr. Woods declared.

Giving impetus to the increased importance of West Coast radio is the concentration of war industry in the Bay area, Mr. Woods said. National advertisers, viewing this expanding market as a promising source of post-war business, now consider San Francisco a likely point of origin for nationally released broadcasts, he added.

Conferring with Mr. Woods with regard to wartime operation of the new plant were William B. Ryan, General Manager of KGO, and Don E. Gilman, Vice-President in charge of the Western Division of the Blue Network.

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MULLEN PULLS NEW ONE BY ILLUSTRATING CONGRESSIONAL TALK

Breaking the monotony during the House Interstate Commerce Committee's hearings on the Sanders bill which would reorganize the Federal Communications Commission and thus getting their undivided attention, Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company gave the Congressmen the novel experience of sitting in a darkened room and looking at colored lantern slides illustrating his testimony.

Mr. Mullen in his talk and by the picture exhibits showed that power of radio stations alone does not give a true picture of the area a station can cover. He showed that a theoretical 250 watt station in North Dakora would cover a 99 mile radius while a theoretical 50,000 watt station in eastern Massachusetts would cover but a 41-mile radius, due to varying soil conditions and wave-length of the station. But he showed that while the station in North Dakota might reach but 839,000 people, the eastern Massachusetts one would reach 3,204,000 people.

Congressional interest in the press-radio fight was revealed when at the end of Mr. Mullen's testimony, Representative Sanders asked what, if any, limitations should be placed on station ownership, with particular reference to newspapers and networks.

Mr. Mullen replied that the service a station renders, rather than the business of its owner, ought to be the criterion. Any discriminatory limitations, he added, indicated a dangerous trend whose end could not be foreseen. Mr. Mullen paid tribute to newspapers that own stations, saying that generally they have done a magnificent job. And he discounted any danger to the public from common ownership of newspapers and radio stations.

As to the licensing of networks, Mr. Mullen said that he saw no necessity for such a step. He added, however, that he did not oppose licensing if the purpose for it was not objectionable. He pointed out that a question of censorship might be involved, if the licensing power included any control of program content.

In response to questions from Representative Wolverton, Mr. Mullen said that radio does not exercise any censorship of its own on speeches beyond the necessity of guarding against libel and violations of the Communications Act.

"The concept of a free radio must be adhered to if we are to emerge into postwar days as a strong and vigorous agency for the work of reconstruction", the NBC official declared.

"Only networks plus national advertisers can assemble for local station audiences the world's leading entertainment", Mr. Mullen continued.

"It is obvious that if a network broadcast is to be of value to the advertiser, it must make it possible for him to reach

all of his markets with his program simultaneously. If the network is unable to deliver even one or two principal markets, the entire program may be called off.

"A national network can offer advertisers this opportunity of simultaneous coverage of all markets only if it can be assured uniform clearance of time on its affiliated stations.

"The United States has 425 radio sets per thousand population, seven times the 62 radios per thousand of the Axis nations.

"A free radio supported by private enterprise, free from government subsidy or ownership, is one of our democratic bulwarks", he said.

In the United States, 526 radio stations are affiliated with networks, and 398 are non-network stations. Network companies, Mr. Mullen said, own but 30 stations, and of these National Broadcasting Company owns six stations.

Mr. Mullen was introduced by Edward Hidalgo, who made a brief statement opening the NBC presentation before the House Committee.

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GREAT LAKES COMMANDANT GETS LAST ZENITH CLIPPER

There was quite a ceremony last week when Hugh Robertson, Executive Vice President, representing Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., accompanied by Edgar G. Herrmann, Sales Manager, went up to the U. S. Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Illinois, on the shores of Lake Michigan and presented the last Zenith short wave Clipper Portable to come off their lines for the duration of the war to Admiral John F. Downes, Commandant of the Naval Station there. With the Admiral at the presentation was Captain T. DeWitt Carr, the Executive Officer of the station.

At the same time, Messrs. Robertson and Herrmann presented the Naval Station with two fine FM sets - one for each of the recreation rooms at the station. These two instruments will be used for the amusement and entertainment of thousands of Bluejackets at the station and will, incidentally, also entertain their wives, sisters, parents, cousins and sweethearts.

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Beverly R. Myles, attorney for the Commercial Cables Staff Association, appearing at the hearing before the Senate Interstate Commerce Subcommittee considering merger of cable and radio communications systems, recommended that the Government take over all domestic and international telegraph facilities, according to an Associated Press dispatch.

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SENATE STANDS BY DR. GOODWIN WATSON ALLEGED FCC RED

Although it was the day the news was received in Washington that Corregidor had fallen and no Senator saw fit to rise in tribute to that gallant fight, nevertheless Senator Barkley and other Administration Senators took more than an hour to defend Dr. Goodwin Watson, Chief of the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Section of the Federal Communications Commission. Mr. Barkley finally succeeded in deleting from the two billion dollar Independent Offices Appropriation Bill a provision which would bar the use of any of the bill's appropriation to pay Dr. Watson's salary.

Senator Barkley declared this provision, which the House wrote into the bill following charges that Dr. Watson was a Communist constituted a "bill of attainder" such as is barred by the Constitution. Evidently the "bill of attainder" idea was thought up by Dr. Watson himself, who mentioned it in a letter he wrote to Senator Barkley, which began:

"Would you be willing to oppose on the Senate floor, a measure, smacking of a bill of attainder, which, if enacted, might be ruinous to the reputation of a 100-percent loyal American citizen, might dishearten liberals, and shake faith in our Congress?"

Dr. Watson, who was Professor of Education at Columbia University, after declaring that he had never been a Communist or fellow traveller, concluded:

"I am told, and you can judge the truth of this better than I, that the continuing attack is aimed less at me than at Chairman James L. Fly, for quite other reasons. Surely you will want to oppose an action which would stoop to unwarranted attacks on any person for ulterior political advantage. Please don't let this go by default."

Mr. Fly had warmly defended Dr. Watson. And the fact that Senator Barkley didn't allow the case of Watson "to go by default" is attested by the debate which covered seven pages of the Congressional Record. The Kentucky Senator said:

"I am wondering whether our institutions are in such great danger of being undermined and toppled over that 130,000,000 men are afraid of one little man in the Communications Commission; are afraid that if he is permitted to go ahead and work and draw his salary the foundations of our Republic will be undermined and corroded. It seems to me to be unthinkable that the Congress of the United States would be so afraid of one man in a Government department because of something he wrote, in which he largely quoted other people, that we would be willing to retain a provision such as this in the pending bill."

Addressing Mr. Barkley, Senator Taft, of Ohio, inquired:

"Has the Senator read Mr. Watson's writings as quoted in the hearings? It is perfectly clear, if one reads them, that he believes the Russian system to be superior to the American system. There is no question about that. I, personally, do not think any man should be legislated out of office, but as to this man's Communist sympathies, as to his complete opposition to our system of government, I do not think there can be the slightest question."

Senator McKellar took occasion to pay tribut to Chairman Fly, saying:

"I am sorry Mr. Watson makes that suggestion about Mr. Fly. I think Mr. Fly is one of the finest men I know. He is one of my very dear friends, one whose friendship I cherish, and I honor and respect him as a man.

"That remark in the letter was not directed at the Senate Committee", said Mr. Barkley. "I think it was directed at the sponsors of the provision in the other body."

"It is a matter of no importance, but I am an old-fashioned kind of man, and after an employer stands by an employee as Mr. Fly stood by this man, and gave him a splendid recommendation, it does not seem to me that if I had been in Mr. Watson's position, I would have reflected upon my employer, who had stood by me so nobly", Mr. McKellar replied.

"Mr. President, so far as I am concerned, if anyone wants to have an investigation of Mr. Fly and the Communications Commission, I should be very much in favor if it, and I should be glad to vote for it", said Senator Clark, of Missouri. "I think the Communications Commission has been guilty of very flagrant favoritism, both as to applications for licenses and as to certain favored attorneys, some of whom were formerly connected with the Communications Commission. I think such an investigation would be entirely proper, with a view to working on Mr. Fly. But it does seem to me that Congress should go about it by way of an investigation, and not attack Mr. Fly through a man who happens to be working under him.

"I received from Mr. Watson a letter identical with that received by the Senator from Kentucky. I had already read in the public press that the attack on Dr. Watson in the House was really an attack on Mr. Fly. It seems to me that if anyone desires to attack Mr. Fly, the thing to do is to attack him and not beat about the bush and attack this college professor, who is working under the Commission in a minor job."

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A. B. Chamberlain, Chief Engineer of the Columbia Broadcasting System, has been called to Washington to active duty in the Navy. He has held a reserve commission as a Lieutenant Commander since 1935.

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WPB OFFICIAL RMA CONVENTION SPEAKER

William L. Batt, Director of the Materials Division of the War Production Board and a chief aide to Chairman Donald M. Nelson, will address the membership luncheon meeting of the Radio Manufacturers' Association convention at Chicago Tuesday, June 9. Mr. Batt's acceptance of the invitation and making a special trip to Chicago at this time is regarded as a recognition of the radio manufacturing industry's importance in the war program and of its cooperation toward 100 percent war production.

RMA members at the "strictly business" one-day war program convention, will vote on a proposal, recommended by the Executive Committee and Board of Directors, to expand the Association's war services and activities by organizing a new Transmitter Division, and also another proposed amendment to change the name of the Amplifier and Sound Equipment Division to the "Speaker" Division.

Although the annual National Parts Trade Show was cancelled because of the industry's total war production program, tentative plans are being made for a meeting of the National Radio Parts Distributors' Association by its President, George D. Barbey, of Reading, Pennsylvania, coincident with the convention. This assembly of parts distributors, to discuss immediate replacement parts problems, is being planned for June 7 or 8.

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CLEVELAND MAN ASSISTANT IN RADIO CENSORSHIP SECTION

Eugene Carr, Assistant Manager of Station WGAR, Cleveland, has been appointed an assistant in the Radio Section of the Office of Censorship, and will report to J. Harold Ryan, head of the Office's Radio Section.

In 1928, Mr. Carr left a post as instructor in voice at the University of Oregon to accept the program directorship for the Cleveland Division of the National Broadcasting Company. Later he joined WGAR as Program Director. He has been Assistant Manager of the station since 1935 and in charge of sales since 1937.

During the past year, Mr. Carr has served as Chairman of the Sales Managers Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters. Recently he was elected Vice President of the Ohio Association of Broadcasters.

Mr. Carr, who is 39 years old, was born in Shelbyville, Illinois. He was graduated from Westminster College in 1925; is married, has one daughter.

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WHACKING FCC MEDDLING, PALEY FEARS INCREASING CONTROL

William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, testifying at the Sanders Bill hearings, declared that the Federal Communications Commission should be limited strictly to the traffic regulation made necessary to prevent broadcasts on different channels from interfering with each other. By inference he indicated that the Commission would do well not to concern itself with matters outside of that.

Preceding Mr. Paley, John T. Cahill, counsel for the National Broadcasting Company, asked Congress to reaffirm that it did not intend to regulate business relationships. John J. Burns, counsel for the Columbia Broadcasting System, who followed later, told the Committee that the FCC could not bar newspaper ownership of stations without seeking Congressional approval. Frank B. Stanton, CBS Director of Research, and Elmer Davis, CBS News Analyst, also testified.

To accommodate those who desired to attend the National Association of Broadcasters' Convention at Cleveland, the House hearings have been adjourned until Tuesday, May 19th.

In urging that the allocation of wave lengths and other forms of purely technical supervision should be the sole function of the Federal Communications Commission in connection with broadcasting, Mr. Paley insisted that radio could not be half slave and half free.

Testifying before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which is conducting hearings on the Sanders bill to amend the radio law, Mr. Paley said that if the FCC ever received from Congress, or was able to seize through its own interpretation of the law, control of programs, or indirect control of the networks through regulating the business relationships between the networks and the stations, the Commission would become so powerful that no broadcaster would dare defy its wishes. This was true, the CBS President continued, whether such program censorship was in advance of broadcasting or whether the Commission could exert it in connection with proceedings for the renewal or transfer of licenses by deciding whether a station had been operating in the public interest. If the last-mentioned kind of decision could be made by the Commission, he said, its judgment as to what was good broadcasting would inevitably control what was done by every broadcaster in the land and thus the Government inevitably would be in the saddle.

Likening freedom of the air to freedom of the press, Mr. Paley said it was not accidental in democracies that the press had been left free, despite the fact that there are always people who find fault with some elements of it. Similarly in radio, Mr. Paley argues, it was better to trust to public opinion for improvement in broadcasting which, he declared, had always been rapid, than to allow any group of Government officials to impose their ideas of culture on the American people.

Mr. Paley said that should the rationing of newsprint become necessary because of the war and should some Commission be authorized to do this rationing in accordance with its own judgment as to the fairness of individual newspapers, the press would become subservient over night if it wanted to survive at all. A commission allocating wave lengths, Mr. Paley said, was not unlike this hypothetical commission rationing newsprint. Were it allowed to pass on fairness, its own ideas of what should be broadcast and what should not be broadcast would quickly be the controlling factor in what went out over all the wave lengths in the land.

Reaffirming CBS' publicly announced conviction that because radio, unlike the press, is a limited medium and, therefore, must never seek to exert an editorial function but must be fair and factual, Mr. Paley said he was alarmed at the danger involved in allowing any governmental authority to pass on such fairness and had become so convinced that such authority in the hands of government would destroy the very thing which it was designed to preserve, that he had finally concluded that even in this realm of fairness there should be no legislation.

Pointing out that his statement was based largely on that portion of the present statute which requires broadcasters to operate in the "public interest, convenience or necessity", Mr. Paley warned that that phrase coupled with the Federal Communications Commission's right to revoke a license or fail to renew one can be "asserted to mean programs deemed desirable by the Commission, or its Chairman if he is strong enough, or by the party in political power.

"I say to you now that a resourceful Commission so-minded might well devise ways to seize control of every phase of radio broadcasting regardless of the prohibitions and the silences in the present statute on which we have relied so heavily in the past. This is a danger and a very real one.

"Great danger exists whether the Commission can censor programs in advance or whether it is in position to revoke a license or hand over a wave length to someone else by an ex post facto judgment that programs have not been in the public interest. Let the Commission once be able to say 'We do not like the advertising', or 'There was too much jazz music', or 'We disapprove of the quality of dramatic programs', or 'We think the news should be handled differently', or 'Broadcast Station A should have taken programs from Network B', and the broadcaster is bound hand and foot, subject to subservient compliance or the death penalty. One victory for the Commission in any such judgment after the fact, and from then on its wispered wishes will be amplified over all the kilocycles in the land. So, in effect, power of censorship after publication in the hands of a licensing authority in reality can always be power of censorship before publication which is contrary to the whole theory of freedom of speech and of publication in America."

Mr. Paley declared: "It is my sober judgment that regulation by the FCC should stop at physical requirements. There are laws on the books covering the conduct of broadcasters as well as of other business men, and there are governmental departments charged with bringing to the courts for punishment or correction violations of those laws.

"You have, as I have pointed out, public opinion, the measured judgment of the audience, spoken and written criticism, and nearly everywhere in the country the competitive factor to correct evil and to bring about good.

"There is one other potent weapon to keep any number of broadcasters from going too far wrong. I well know that if enough broadcasters were to defy public opinion, overlook their opportunities to serve the nation in war and in peace, grow greedy or grow callous, the Congress at some time might well feel that the evil was so great that it must step in even at the cost I have tried to picture to you. Even though an amendment to the Constitution were involved, we might bring upon ourselves such a gross and dismal change if we were stupd enough to do it. I believe our record so far justifies a conclusion that we have not done it yet, that we are not likely to do it, and that the history of legislating only against known and otherwise uncurable evils may well be followed when you come to deal with a revision or a new enacemtn of the radio law", he said.

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SAFETY OF NATION COMES FIRST, SARNOFF DECLARES

The safety of a company can never rise higher than its source, which is the safety of the nation, David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, said addressing the annual meeting of RCA stockholders.

"Therefore, until we win the war, no individual, no business, no investment is secure", Mr. Sarnoff continued. "Today, the worth of a business must be measured in service, not in dollars."

Touching later on the patent situation at considerable length, Mr. Sarnoff declared:

"Everything that the RCA organization knows on the subject of radio is instantly available to the Government. Any supplier of radio equipment to the Government, if not already licensed, can easily obtain a license to use RCA's patent rights.

"Whatever radio can do to help win the war is being done and will continue to be done."

The speaker said the new RCA Laboratories now nearing completion in New Jersey will be devoted primarily to research directed to help win the war.

"When peace comes, the radio swords which are not being forged on the anvil of science will be beaten into useful ploughshares", Mr. Sarnoff went on to say. "We shall enter a new era in the radio transmission of sound and sight, and in the industrial use of radio and electronic devices.

"The new products and services growing out of radio's wartime efforts will be of great public benefit in themselves. More than that, they should help provide new employment for men, money and machines, and thereby contribute to stabilization of the postwar economy."

"Now, to turn to the months that have passed since the beginning of the present year. The consolidated gross business of RCA during the first quarter - that is, the months of January, February and March, 1942 - amounted to $44,541,395, compared with $32,576,073 in the first quarter of last year, an increase of $11,965,322, or 37%. Due to the increase in volume of business, and in anticipation of higher tax rates, the provision for Federal taxes for the first quarter this year was 2½ times as great as first-quarter taxes last year.

"For the first quarter a year ago Federal taxes were $2,307,000. For the first quarter of this year the provision for Federal taxes amounts to $5,853,700. This represents an increase in our Federal tax provision for the first quarter of this year of $3,546,700 or 154%.

"Net profit after taxes for the first quarter of 1942 amounted to $2,030,988, compared with $1,922,174 for the same period last year, an increase of $108,814, or 6%.

Discussing other phases of the past year's work, Mr. Sarnoff said:

"When the Radio Corporation of America was formed in 1919, one of its main purposes was to establish a world-wide American radiotelegraph system. How well this assignment was carried out is evidenced by the fact that today R.C.A. Communications, Inc., provides the most comprehensive and efficient radiotelegraph system on the globe. The United States has become the communication center of the world.

"Since we entered the war, RCA has inaugurated new radiotelegraph circuits of strategic importance, so that, for the first time, radio now connects the United States directly with: Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Chungking, China, Kunming, China, and Iran (Persia)."

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C O R R E C T I O N

In our issue of May 1 in the lead story "Big Shakeup In WPB Radio Section", no mention was made of the fact that the new Radio Section Chief of the War Production Board, Frank H. McIntosh has currently been employed as Chief Technician of the Fort Industry Company of Toledo. The services of Mr. McIntosh were relinquished by George B. Storer, President of the company, thus enabling Mr. McIntosh to serve the Government in an important capacity at this time. Mr. McIntosh has been given an indefinite leave of absence by the Fort Industry Company.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
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No. 1428

May 12, 1942

RADIO CONTROL DEPENDS UPON COOPERATION, WARNS CENSOR

The success or failure of volunteer cooperation in broadcasting will depend upon the degree of control which patriotic broadcasters exercise over the operation of their stations, Byron Price, Director of Censorship, declared, addressing the National Association of Broadcasters' Convention at Cleveland.

"There will be errors of judgment, of course; such confusions are inevitable under any voluntary system", Mr. Price said. "What we chould be more deeply concerned about, however, is the error which results, not from faulty judgment, but from thoughtlessness or carelessness. We have now been at war for five months. Surely no broadcaster can any longer plead unpreparedness.

"By the very nature of radio you are in the front line of combat, literally as well as figuratively. You are in actual contact with the enemy, whose submarines are listening near our shores. If you have careless employees, or employees who find clever means of evading the Broadcasters Code, then your own investment is being used against you. It is like cheating at solitaire. National security is not an abstract term, used to signify something intangible and remote. National security means your security, and the national interest is your own interest."

"To those who are trying to keep information from the enemy, the magnitude of radio as a facility of communication is appalling. Its scope can be measured only in terms of oceans and continents. We cannot forget that our stations number among their listeners the trained agents of our enemies. They sit attentively at loud speakers both inside and outside the United States. Within a matter of hours, statements broadcast by American stations come rolling back, with characteristic distortion, over the short-wave facilities of the Axis propagandists."

Declaring the American press has a new partner - radio, going into world battle for the first time, Mr. Price said:

"These facts are not new. They are known to all of us. But they are repeated here because none of us can afford to forget for one moment the dangerous power of the instrumentality known as radio. They explain why the Office of Censorship is requesting constantly and repetitiously that the interview type program be ridigly supervised against last-minute insertions and thoughtless questions, and that every item of broadcast news be weighed with care before it is put into the lap of the enemy."

"It is radio's first major test. The nation's broadcasters, like the nation's editors, are called upon to prove their capacity for defending freedom by appraising it properly and observing clearly its legitimate boundaries. Your cooperation has given us many reasons for encouragement; and as the war goes on I know you will perform more and more effectively your share of the common effort."

"About all of this we must be practical and reasonable, remembering that often when the enemy is kept ignorant, so inevitably are our own people. The question of relative importance between these two considerations deserves, in every case, the most earnest and patriotic attention.

"The Code of Wartime Practices for American Broadcasters attempted to set up certain guideposts, somewhere between the extremes of viewpoint, somewhere along the pathway of common sense. It is by no means a complete solution of the problem, but we hope it will help.

"There is only so much, however, that the Office of Censorship can do. We are extremely fortunate in having your colleague, Harold Ryan, as Administrator of the Broadcasting Code. He and his assistants are doing a patriotic and painstaking job, but their most earnest efforts will accomplish nothing without your continuing cooperation, your willingness to endure sacrifice, and your constant vigilance.

"In the language of the Code: 'The American broadcasting industry's greatest contribution of victory will be the use of good common sense. * * * * Radio is one of the greatest liaison officers between the fighting front and the people. Its voice will speak the news first. It should speak wisely and calmly.'"

"The American people must be given comprehensive news about the war. Not only are they entitled to this news in their own right, but if it were denied them, they would not be so likely to give the war their full support. From the standpoint of censorship it must be recognized that if the curtain were drawn too tightly, in the name of national security, all efforts to maintain voluntary cooperation by press and radio would be put to serious hazard. If the press and radio themselves carried their voluntary enterprise to the point of strangulation, the public would intervene."

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Preference Rating Order No. P-38 covering materials for the production of radiosondes, was extended April 29 to June 30, 1942, by the War Production Board. The order, issued February 26, 1941, and amended February 18, 1942, was due to expire April 30.

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MILITARY RADIO PRODUCTION PROBLEM OF INDIVIDUAL PLANTS RATHER THAN INDUSTRY

In converting radio manufacturers to war production, the War Production Board states the problem is one of individual plants rather than one of the industry as a whole.

"There are several reasons for this. One is the composition of the industry", the War Board explains. "In it are companies that make nothing else but radio equipment. Other companies in the industry are part of large corporations that also make automobiles, air conditioning equipment, electrical appliances and many other products unrelated to radio.

"Of the 55 manufacturers of civilian radio receiving sets, 21 had experience last year making military equipment worth $10,000,000. Contracts worth $500,000,000 have been awarded to set manufacturers so far this year, with about 40 firms sharing the orders.

"Most of the volume, however, has gone to a few companies, and only eleven companies have booked war business in excess of their 1941 civilian business. That leaves a lot of facility yet to be used for military communication equipment. This will come from plants now holding only small orders and from plants that now are doing no war work. It is expected, however, that a few of the plants that will stop making civilian sets will not get orders to build communication equipment. These plants, with limited technical facilities, probably will turn to assembling, if they are to continue operation. Typical of the kind of work they may find to do is that of assembling gas masks, machine gun clips, first aid kits, etc. Some of the radio cabinet makers already affected by the curtailment order have used their ingenuity to get orders for making tool kits, medicine cabinets and other articles requiring skill in wood work.

"Subcontracting will spread with the increasing demand for more military equipment. About 10 percent of the completed sets now are being subcontracted. Last Fall there were only two subcontractors doing work valued at $5,000,000. On February 1 there were 22 subcontractors of complete sets with orders worth $90,000,000."

"Sometimes the Army and Navy and WPB have gone outside the regular radio industry for many types of equipment because other firms are better qualified technically. For instance, the laboratories that make telephone equipment have been given large contracts for certain intricate types of communication material because the engineering 'know-how' appeared to be better there than anywhere else."

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PORTABLE RADIOS ORDERED PUT ABOARD LIFEBOATS

A regulation requiring merchant vessels of more than a thousand tons to carry at least one portable radio for installation in lifeboats has been issued by Admiral R. R. Waesche of the Coast Guard. Specifications describing the minimum requirements for the type of radio are now being considered by the Maritime Commission.

These small portable radio units will enable survivors in at least one lifeboat from a torpedoed or shelled vessel to signal for aid after the attacking enemy surface or underwater craft has left the scene of the sinking.

Officials explained that enemy war vessels shell lifeboats and rafts which send out radio calls for help when the attacking craft is still in the vicinity. For this reason some trepidation was felt relative to making mandatory provision for radio transmission equipment.

The seamen, however, expressed complete willingness to take this chance. Those operating the sets will be instructed, none the less, not to make use of their portable units until the attacking craft has had time to depart the scene of the sinking.

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ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION IN HIGH LATITUDES

In view of the fact that practically no quantitative data have been available on the amount of ultraviolet solar and sky radiation incident in high latitudes, the Radiometry Section of the National Bureau of Standards states it welcomed the opportunity to take part in the Louise A. Boyd Arctic Expedition. Simple, automatic measuring and recording apparatus was installed, whereby, for the first time, a continuous record was obtained, in absolute value, of the intensity of the biologically effective ultraviolet radiation from the entire sky, incident on a horizontal plane under various meteorological conditions, in the polar regions.

The outstanding results of this survey are given in a paper (RP1469) by W. W. Coblentz, F. R. Graceley, and R. Stair in the May Bureau of Standards Journal of Research.

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OFF ISSUES MASTER RADIO PROGRAM CHART

A sample "master chart" for the Network Allocation Plan for Government programs has just been printed and is now being distributed by W. B. Lewis, Assistant Director in Charge of Operations, Office of Facts and Figures to radio advertisers, advertising agencies, networks, managers of affiliated stations, and the radio and advertising trade press.

The chart, which is for wall display and is 2½ feet wide by 3½ feet long, gives a complete picture of the systematic and equitable manner in which Government messages will be distributed across the entire network radio structure under the Allocation Plan.

"As noted on the chart, the color blocks indicate the particular week of this typical 4-week period in which each program will be used, and programs which will be used twice within this typical 4-week period are so indicated by two color blocks", Mr. Lewis explains. (Inasmuch as the chart was sent to the printers quite some days ago, there have already been a few changes in network programs which are not indicated on this chart.)

"Our purpose in sending this chart to you is simply to indicate the broad scope of the plan and the total number of hours this program embraces.

"We believe this chart also demonstrates graphically the 'key position' that every program plays in the Allocation Plan and the importance of every program's audience to the total audience which the Government must reach with urgent War messages each day."

The chart does not show which Government message is scheduled for each program. OFF explained that it is impossible to plan these schedules as much as 4 weeks ahead of time. Therefore they will be issued in individual folders on a weekly basis.

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WANTS NO REPETITION OF TOKYO BOMBING PANIC

Commenting upon the coincidence of our bombers swooping down on Tokyo just when a broadcast was telling the people there how safe they were and then the Jap announcers almost throwing a fit on hearing the American bombs explode, Col. Ernest Dupuy of the War Department, Bureau of Public Relations, speaking at the National Association of Broadcasters' convention in Cleveland, expressed the hope if any of our cities were similarly attacked that we would not duplicate the Japanese hysteria.

"Some day we are going to get a token air raid", Colonel Dupuy added. "Its objectives will be the production of fear, panic and uncertainty in the minds of our people. Are we going to play it like soldiers, or are we going to cackle and squawk on the air like barnyard hens when a hakw flies over?"

Also addressing the Cleveland meeting, Archibald MacLeish, Director of the Office of Facts and Figures, called upon the government and the radio industry to work together more closely in carrying out the war program.

"The Government of the United States and the radio industry still need to sit down together and talk things through", Mr. MacLeish said, "not to a mutual agreement, for the mutual agreement exists, but to the basic principles underlying mutual agreement. Government and industry came to an understanding about the war situation a little too quickly and reached that understanding too easily."

An additional $1,500,000 is being spent by the Columbia Broadcasting System for programs dealing with the war, it was revealed by William S. Paley, CBS President.

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NEW BULOVA-LAFOUNT NET WOULD BE PROGRAM TESTER

An argument advanced in favor of advertisers using the new Atlantic Coast Network backed by Arde Bulova, the big watch man and spot-time buyer, and Harold A. Lafount, former Radio Commissioner, is that being smaller, it would give advertisers an excellent vehicle to try out programs they later intended putting on the larger nationwide networks.

With WNEW, New York, as its key station, the network which will start June 15, will include WCOP, Boston; WNBC, New Britain, WELI, New Haven; WPEN, Philadelphia, and stations not yet selected in Baltimore and Washington. Mr. Bulova, Chairman of the Board of the Bulova Watch Company, holds a controlling interest in WPEN and a minority interest in the other stations named. The Washington outlet probably will be WWDC, Mr. Lafount said.

As President of the American Broadcasting Company, which will operate the network, Mr. Lafount, who will continue to reside in Washington, will head the Atlantic Coast Network.

The offices of the new chain will be with WNEW at 501 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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The Missouri State Department of Education is cooperating with the Safety Division of the Missouri State Highway Department in the production of radio scripts to be broadcast this year by nine Missouri radio stations. The programs of the State Department of Education will deal with the progress of present day education and those of the Highway Department will be on safety education.

A Civic Radio Workshop has been established to produce the series in transcribed form.

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WNYC TO JUSTIFY ITSELF POINTS TO WAR SERVICE

In answer to a demand by the Citizens Budget Committee that WNYC, New York's Municipal Station be closed down to save the taxpayers about $100,000 a year, Morris Novik, Director of the station testified that 48% of the station's time was taken up with war work.

Describing the station's war work, Mr. Novik said it furnished to the commercial networks more civilian defense programs than any other agency. He cited broadcasts given over to the Selective Service agencies for the instruction of local draft boards, the broadcasts of instructions to air raid wardens and fire auxiliaries and the station's part in stimulating the sale of war bonds and stamps.

WNYC broadcast instructions on sugar rationing as often as give times a day, Mr. Novik said, adding that the station would carry instructions this week on gasoline rationing.

When Councilman Joseph E. Kinsley, Chairman of the Committee which would abolish the station pointed to numerous concerts and other programs not connected with the war, the station director said entertainment had to be mixed with more serious topics to hold a radio audience.

The real cause of the move to do away with the station, it is believed, is to embarrass Mayor LaGuardia, who is having a fight with the City Hall newspaper men and is using WNYC every Sunday to deliver a message to the people of the city. Far from cutting down the station's time, Mr. LaGuardia is now endeavoring to keep it going until much later at night but is opposed in this by Station WCCO, CBS outlet at Minneapolis, which charges that this would cause interference on the WCCO wavelength.

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RADIOPHONO AND LIBRARY OUTFITS GOING OVERSEAS

Newly-designed portable entertainment outfits, combining radio, phonograph and library, will be sent soon to troops overseas, according to the Associated Press.

The War Department reported that in addition to a long and short wave radio receiver, each kit contains a phonograph turntable, fifty records, twenty-five half-hour radio broadcast transcriptions, a collection of song books, several harmonicas, 100 paper-bound volumes of recent fiction and spare mechanical equipment.

The whole thing is enclosed in a cabinet 47 inches long and weighing 250 pounds. It is designed to be shock-proof and weather-proof and can be operated by hand when necessary.

The War Department said sponsors of several major network radio shows were furnishing without charge transcriptions of their current programs.

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NUMBER OF STATION ENGINEERS IN ARMY FURNISH PROBLEM

Considerable concern over the scarcity of broadcast engineers was expressed and plans to increase their number so that no stations would have to close down in wartime were discussed by Federal Communications Commissioner R. C. Wakefield.

"The shortage of technical broadcasting personnel is already acute. I have seen estimates that of the 5,500 qualified broadcasting engineers in the United States, 1,000 have already entered the Army or Navy - and that's just a beginning", Commissioner Wakefield said. "So serious has the shortage of trained technicians become that the Commission has had to relax its technical requirements for radio operators, in order to permit stations to employ operators with lesser qualifications.

"This order of the Commission has relieved a little of the immediate pressure; it means that for the time being no station is being forced off the air for lack of skilled personnel, although two stations in somewhat isolated areas have shortened their daily time on the air because they could not replace operators called into service. But it is only one step in the solution of the whole problem. The other and more important step is to train new people for the urgent radio needs of the Army, the Navy, and the broadcasting industry.

"As far back as August 1941, representatives of the Government, the broadcasting industry, and educational institutions were conferring on that problem, and special training courses for radio technicians were mapped out. The first of these courses, it is believed, was instituted last September at the University of North Carolina. Today this program has expanded so that special radio technician courses are being offered at more than 60 colleges and universities, including a course at Vassar; a total of nearly 32,000 students are enrolled. That figure was only5,400 on November 30.

"These courses vary from some open to anyone with a high school diploma and two years of high school mathematics to courses open only to graduates of engineering schools with broadcast engineering experience. The aim is to turn out, at every level of technical competence, trained people in sufficient quantity to meet our wartime civilian and military needs. These courses are open to men and women alike."

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Recorded Debates between leading colleges and universities throughout the country will be made possible this year at Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, where complete recording equipment and a new radio studio have been installed. Last year Bates pioneered with a recorded debate with the University of Redlands in California. This year plans have been made for a series of recorded debates with the Universities of Texas, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Virginia, Kansas, Iowa, Colorado, Michigan, Marquette, and Northwestern.

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TRADE NOTES

The Associated Broadcasters, Inc., of Los Angeles, California, have applied for a construction permit for a new international broadcast station, frequencies to be determed by the Federal Communications Commission, 50 kilowatts, Emission A3, hours undetermined.

Paul A. Porter, former CBS counsel, in Washington, Deputy OPA Administrator, will direct the Federal Rent Control program under the supervision of Leon Henderson.

Alleging misrepresentation in the sale of a medicinal preparation, the Federal Trade Commission issued a complaint against Stayner Corp., San Francisco, and its advertising representative, Erwin, Wasey & Co., of San Francisco. Stayner Corp., which maintains a plant in Berkeley, Calif., is engaged in compounding a preparation known as "Minra." In newspaper, periodical, radio and other advertising, the companies representations, according to the complaint, are exaggerated and misleading.

The completion date for a new non-commercial educational broadcast station by KSDS, of San Diego, Calif., has been extended to July 1, 1943.

For the first time, it is said a radio network will collaborate with a university in providing instruction in various phases of broadcasting when, beginning June 22, the National Broadcasting Company will provide instructors, lecturers and the use of its Central Division studios in Chicago for Northwestern University's Summer Radio Institute.

The eight-week course will include instruction in radio writing, radio acting, radio announcing, radio production, direction and the administration, planning and production of public service programs. The course is designed for students from high schools and universities and for persons already employed by radio stations or networks.

The General Electric national merit award, presented annually to the radio station with the least air time lost through technical failures during the previous year, has been given for the second consecutive year to KGO, Oakland, Calif. The station won the award with only 23-1/2 seconds net time lost during the entire year 1941, setting a new high in efficiency since the G E annual awards which cover all stations of the NBC and Blue Networks were instituted.

Joseph H. Ream, Secretary and General Attorney of the Columbia Broadcasting System, has been appointed to the CBS general executive staff.

In the midst of fighting in the Philippines and the East Indies, members of the officers' mess of an embattled U. S. warship, since sunk, made a solemn pledge that the first officer from the ship to reach San Francisco should go immediately to KGEI, General Electric's short-wave station in that city, and thank them in person for their broadcasts.

This was the report brought recently to KGEI by a man in khaki fatigue clothes and a naval officer's cap - the commander of the ship who, escaping from Java with only a pair of pajamas, was the first officer to reach San Francisco.

Causing a tightening up of those guarding radio stations in this country is word that dynamiters have damaged the station of Radio Paris and the Marguery, famous Parisian restaurant. The extent of the damage was not fully known, but several persons were reported to have been killed in the restaurant.

The British radio said that towers of the main broadcasting station of Radio Paris, which are 130 miles south of the capital at Bourges, had been blown up and that the aerial had fallen.

Contents of the Bell Laboratories Record for May include "Applications of Junction Line Filters", by F. A. Hinshaw; "The Junction Line Filter", J. O. Israel; "Small Ringer for Combined Subscriber's Set", C. F. Wiebusch; "Facilities for Training Teletypewriter Switchboard Operators", L. A. Gardner; "Printing Oscillator Sets"; "A Circuit Continuity Test for the Crossbar System", A. F. Burns.

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NEW EDITION OF CBS RADIO AND TELEVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Sixth Edition of the Radio and Television Bibliography prepared by the Reference Library of the CBS Research Department, is being distributed. It is published to assist students and others interested in radio and television in finding the principal books, pamphlets and articles in this field.

Dr. Paul F. Lazarsfeld, Director of the Office of Radio Research of Columbia University, says the publication is "the most comprehensive bibliography in the field".

The book was prepared by William C. Ackerman, of the CBS Reference Library, under the direction of Dr. Frank Stanton, CBS Director of Research.

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NEW LATIN AMERICAN NET FULFILLS AMBITION OF PALEY

The new CBS Latin-American Network, which will be dedicated next Tuesday, May 19th, is the realization of a long-standing ambition of William S. Paley, President of the company.

"The network of the Americas was born of humble parentage", Mr. Paley stated. "It was created on the very simple philosophy that strangers become friends only through the exchange of intelligence - an exchange of information about one another.

"We cannot be friends to a man if we know nothing of his life, his habits or his daily jobs and woes. This same principle applies to the peoples of the various nations of America.

"The Network of the Americas was organized to provide another great medium for the exchange of such information among the peoples of the nations of America.

"Through the affiliation of 76 leading radio stations in the twenty countries of Latin America and the three powerful short-wave stations of our system in New York, we will be able to exchange knowledge about our music, our arts, our politics, our economic and our everyday problems."

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ALL AMERICA NET RISES TO $1,022,653

Net income of All America Corporation and subsidiaries after interest and other charges amounted to $1,022,653 for 1941 and $942,277 for 1940. Provision for U. S. Federal income and excess profits taxes of All America Cables and Radio, Inc., the principal operating subsidiary of All America Corporation, amounted to $1,298,000 for 1941 as compared with Federal income taxes of $345,373 in 1940.

New radiotelegraph circuits have been established with Russia, Australia, New Zealand, Bolivia and Paraguay. While some of these circuits may not be commercially profitable, at least for the present, the management believes that their establishment is in aid of the war effort.

Revenues from cable traffic with the British Isles and between the United States and South America, Central America and the West Indies, increased substantially during the latter part of 1941.

During 1941, the Federal Communications Commission initiated an investigation of rates and tariffs for telegraph traffic between the United States, South and Central America and the West Indies. This investigation is still in progress. The possibility exists that substantial modifications in such rates may result and cause a material reduction in the revenues and earnings of the subsidiaries handling such traffic, particularly those of All America Cables and Radio, Inc.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
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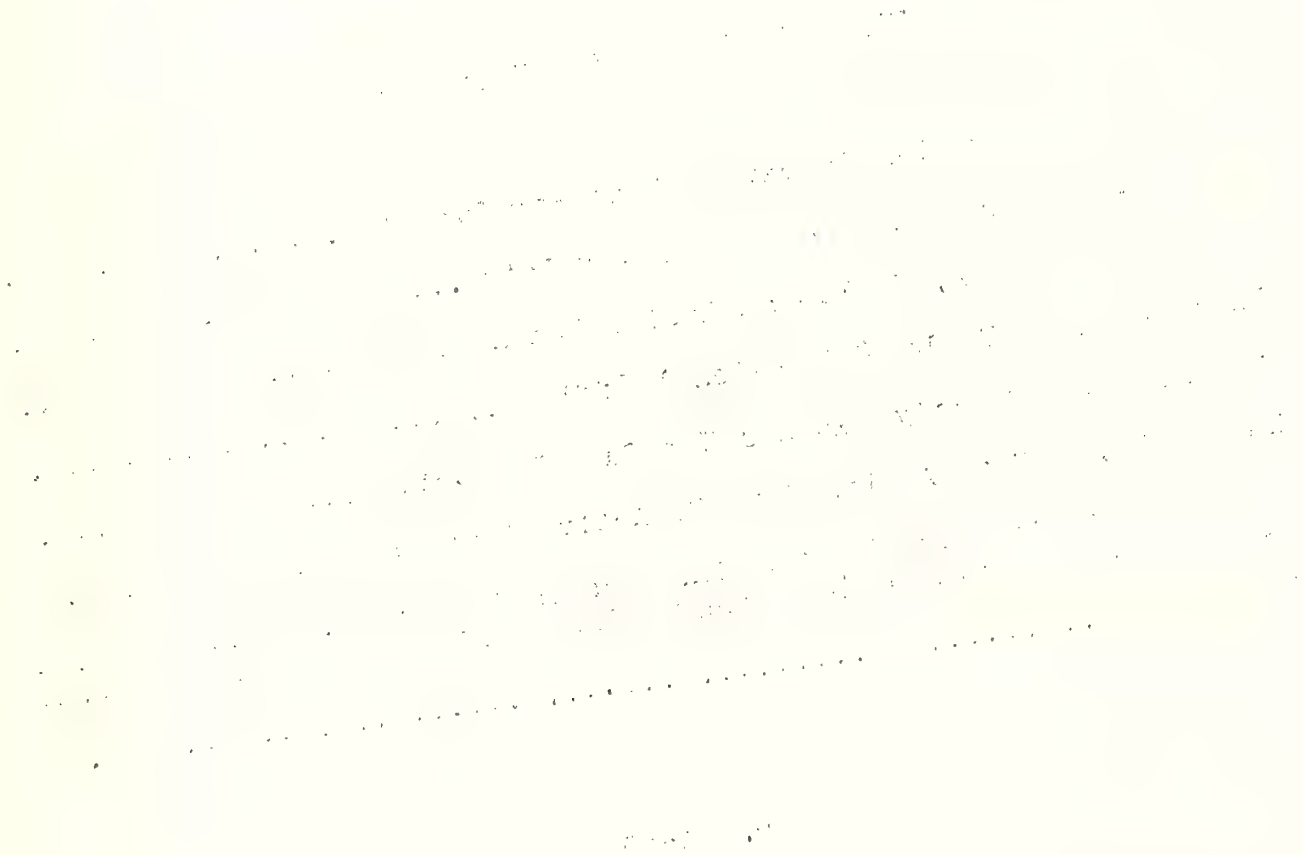
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No. 1429



FCC PUTS TELEVISION IN OXYGEN TENT FOR DURATION

Easing down on wartime television broadcasts and making a compromise which they believe the industry will welcome, the Federal Communications Commission has amended its rules to permit licensees of commercial television stations to broadcast but four hours of program service per week instead of the fifteen hours weekly, required heretofore.

"The step was taken to prevent recession of this new art to a purely experimental or laboratory stage and to keep it alive, ready to flourish as a public service after the war emergency", the Commission stated, which led to a pat comment from an official familiar with the situation, who said:

"The Commission has simply put television in an oxygen tent for the duration. I think it is a very happy solution. If the larger companies want to continue on the fifteen hour schedule O.K., but relaxing the number of hours required will prevent any hardship on the part of those who do not desire to remain on the air for so long a regular period."

The Federal Communications Commission statement explaining the cut in mandatory hours in television explained:

"Section 4.261(a) of the FCC Regulations until this time had required licensees to put programs on the air for a minimum of fifteen hours per week, divided in such manner that at least two hours of service was broadcast any one day during six days of the week. As rewritten, this section of the Commission's Rules and Regulations will require only four hours weekly and if the licensee finds it necessary he may broadcast all four hours during one day.

"This relaxation, consistent with similar measures, previously announced for relief of standard broadcast stations, will permit licensees to conserve the life of their equipment, particularly tubes, and will permit television stations to operate under conditions of greatly reduced personnel. Licensees serving the same geographical area are free to arrange and alternate their program schedules so as to increase the number of programs available to the public in their communities.

"The Commission action was taken after due consideration of recommendations from licensees of television stations and from representatives of the National Television System Committee, as well as the policies of the FCC announced in its Memorandum Opinion of the general 'freezing of station construction' order of April 27. No change in the Commission's standards for television transmissions is necessary at this time."

It was stated in connection with experimental television broadcasts that W3XEP of the RCA Manufacturing Company at Camden had been granted a construction permit to add a transmitter to use special emission for frequency modulation on the aural channel with power of 10 kilowatts. Also that W3XAD of RCA at Camden had been authorized to use a similar transmitter of 50 watts and to change the designation of the transmitter location from portable to portable mobile. It was explained at the FCC that these grants were made because RCA already had the materials needed and therefore nothing new would be required.

At the same time, saying it was because of an FCC order, the Milwaukee Journal has announced that further construction on its projected television station is suspended for the duration of the war. The newspaper's new station construction has been deferred because, although orders for the television equipment were placed more than a year ago, it has been impossible to obtain deliveries, and that part of the equipment that had been completed has been loaned to NBC. The FCC order halting television in Milwaukee, it was explained, affects only technical facilities and not building construction.

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RADIO AND NEWSPAPER COVERAGE OF AIR RAIDS

Confidential - Not For Publication

A private message to newspapers and radio stations by Byron Price, Director of Censorship. This is for the confidential information of editors and broadcasters and is not for publication.

The purpose of this conference is to consider news coverage of air raids by newspapers and broadcasters. Of course, no one knows whether the raids will come, but the only safe assumption is that they will; at any rate it will do no harm if some method of procedure can be established beforehand.

The Government has made detailed preparations through the Army, the Navy, Civilian Defense, and other agencies. As to the public, much will depend upon the contribution made by newspapers and radio. I know all of you want to contribute; your cooperation with voluntary censorship has shown that, and additional proof is given by the courtesy of the broadcasting chains in providing this hook-up, and by your own courtesy in coming out to listen. The suggestions I am going to make are designed not only to make your cooperation more effective, but to point out a course of action which I hope will result in the least possible confusion.

It seems reasonable to begin by assuming that any air attack on this country would be designed principally for psychological rather than military effect. If the enemy can create panic in one section and spread demoralizing rumors to other sections, he

will have accomplished what he hopes to accomplish. It is only the part of wisdom to refuse to help him play that game.

The objectives of all of us should be fourfold: First, to make certain we do not encourage panic among the civilian population. Second, to be cautious about giving the enemy information which will enable him to determine whether he has attained his objectives. Third, to set up methods of insurance against the publication and transmission abroad of conflicting and confused reports which would make the country appear ridiculous in the eyes of the rest of the world. And, finally, to operate as a smooth-working team, so that competitive disappointments at home will be reduced to a minimum.

All of this will require some doing. In fact, it will requite not only a general cooperation, but a complete cooperation on the part of every broadcasting station and every newspaper in the entire country. Otherwise, psychological forces may easily be set in motion which will produce a result as damaging and as foolish as that which developed from the recent raid on Tokyo. The greatest confusion existed among the Japanese, and the official broadcasts show that the Japanese Government still is trying desperately to find out how many planes there were, what sort of planes they were, and where they came from. The United States is a civilized nation, and must not make a similar spectacle of itself.

The preparations of the Government, military and civilian, now have reached a stage which insure that any air challenge will meet with an integrated program of defense. In that program the central authority will be, of necessity, the Army Defense Commands. In a zone of action, the military commander must be supreme if he is to succeed.

It is inevitable that radio stations should find themselves directly in the front line of defense. One reason for this is, as you know, that a radio station acts as a beacon for approaching aircraft. A second reason is that broadcasts during an air raid would be listened to by the enemy overhead, so that he would have instantaneous information as to the effect of his attack, and could make the necessary corrections.

The plan is for the Army Defense Commands to take stations off the air immediately in any section of the country which is threatened with attack. Arrangements for this have been worked out in detail, and I believe most stations already have been advised. In other words, during a raid, radio of all forms will be used only as the authorities may direct.

Special precautions also are necessary in the case of newspapers. With radio off the air, news wires might easily become a substitute channel for spreading hysteria unless special safeguards were voluntarily applied. We have outlined a suggested course of action in the form of a special request which I will read to you, and a copy of which will be sent to everyone concerned. This special request has been drawn up after consultation with the War

Department, the Navy Department, the Office of Civilian Defense, the Federal Security Agency, the Federal Communications Commission and others.

Before going into detail, however, I would like to re-emphasize one point particularly. If you will consider the matter, I believe every one of you will agree that the greatest disservice newspapers or radio could do to the national interest would be to play the game of the enemy by helping him spread hysteria or sensational rumors. Surely an attack on American homes should never be made the occasion for "building up" a story. If there ever was a need for absolutely calm and factual reporting, both in news columns and on the air, this is it. Experience has shown that twenty inexpert observers of an air raid will turn in twenty different estimates of the strength of the attacking force and of the damage done. Unquestionably some of the reports you will hear will originate with enemy agents.

I suggest to you earnestly, therefore, that in the national interest, which is your interest, you caution your news desks against over-emphasis or sensationalizing of hastily-acquired pieces of information. "Playing down", rather than "playing up", will pay dividends in national security.

The special request to which I have referred is as follows:

To the end that any air attack on continental United States may be reported in an orderly fashion, consistent with the highest requirements of national security, the following course of action before, during and after an air raid, is suggestion to newspapers and broadcasting stations:

BEFORE A RAID

It is desirable that no warning or report of an impending raid be published or broadcast except as given out by qualified military authority.

DURING A RAID

It is requested that news dispatches transmitter or published at the beginning of a raid, prior to official announcement, be confined to the following: (1) The fact that a raid has begun, without estimating the number of planes. (2) The fact that some bombs have been dropped, if fully established, but without any effort to estimate the number. (3) The bare fact that anti-aircraft guns have gone into action.

Thereafter, until the raid is ended and the all-clear sounded, it is requested that nothing be transmitted or published except communiques which will become available promptly and periodically from the Army Defense Command.

By prearrangement, all radio stations in a zone under attack will operate or not operate at the direction of the Army Defense Command. Stations outside the zone under attack are requested to broadcast nothing about the raid while it is in progress.

AFTER A RAID

There is no objection to publication or broadcast of general descriptions of the action after the all-clear is given, provided such accounts do not

1. Play up horror or sensationalism.
2. Deal with or refer to unconfirmed versions or reports.
3. Contain any estimate of the number of planes involved or the number of bombs dropped except as given in communiques.
4. Make any reference to damage to military objections such as fortifications, docks, railroads, ships, airfields, public utilities, or industrial plants engaged in war work.
5. Make any mention of the exact routes taken by enemy planes.
6. Describe counter-measures of defense, such as troop mobilizations or movements, or the number or location of anti-aircraft guns or searchlights in action, except as officially announced.

Broadcasters are asked to make no remote ad lib broadcasts dealing with raids without obtaining the express approval of the military authorities in control of the area involved.

It is requested that no photographs showing damage or combat action be published or transmitted except upon clearance by military authorities.

Nothing in this request is intended to prevent or curtail constructive reporting of such matters as feats of heroism, incidents of personal courage, or response to duty by the military or by civilian defense workers.

This request relates only to air attacks. With respect to other forms of attack, no request is made beyond the present provisions of the Press and Broadcasting Codes. It should be repeated, however, that in case of any attack, of whatever character, the greatest caution should be exercised, not only to be factually correct, but to avoid anything which might spread hysteria.

Now you will be concerned about the promptness and adequacy of the Army communiques. This has all been considered in detail, and the necessity for providing immediately a clear official picture of the situation is thoroughly understood. Every Defense Command will endeavor to give out the facts with the greatest possible speed, and to provide facilities also for clearing photographs without delay. Naturally each of you will want to make prior

contact with the Defense Command in your own locality, so that there may be no misunderstanding as to the manner in which contact is to be made in an emergency.

This has been a confidential talk, and I'm sorry we could not all be assembled in one room, so that we could discuss the whole subject. Copies of which I have said will be sent to all stations and newspapers in confidence, and not for publication, and I hope that if any of you has a question or a suggestion he will send it along. I hope also that each of you will take special steps to insure that every member of your staffs understands the plan thoroughly, in advance, so there will be no slip-up when the time comes.

We are all in this together, and I know that by working together, we can do the job.

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TELEGRAPH MERGER, INCLUDING RADIO, DEMANDED BY FLY

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, told Congress that there should be a merger without delay of the two major domestic telegraph companies. Even more important than the combining of the Western Union and the Postal, he declared, was the consolidation of the international radio-telegraph and cable facilities. The merging of the landlines should come first but an international merger was necessary for military and other reasons.

Appearing before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee holding hearings on legislation that would bring about the merger of Western Union and Postal Telegraph, Mr. Fly revealed that the Government has already advanced six million dollars "to keep Postal Telegraph going". He said he did not believe this could be continued.

Chairman Fly declared if there was no legislation, the Defense Communications Board with its war powers could bring about the merger within fifteen minutes. He added if the telegraph companies themselves didn't take the initiative, he would ask Congress for mandatory merger powers.

Mr. Fly disputed Admiral S. C. Hooper's contention that cables and radios should be merged in their respective fields. He didn't agree with Admiral Hooper that the Army and Navy should have equal power with the FCC over the merger steps. He also opposed the view of Admiral Hooper who advocated that radiotelegraph companies continue their domestic services for pickup and delivery of their international messages.

Mr. Fly denied the assertion that radio is an infant industry still held down by the cables as in 1917. In regard to the idea of permitting domestic radiotelegraph carriers to continue operations and the domestic telegraph to continue its cable system, Chairman Fly said: "We feel strongly we ought to do a clean job." There should be entirely separate domestic and international monopolies, in his opinion.

Another witness, Kenneth E. Stockton, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mackay Radio and Commercial Cables and All America Cables, said:

"Merger of American cable and wireless facilities and services in the international field could not have the slightest effect insofar as the merged companies are concerned. Its radio activities would continue to be governed by the wire telegraph regulations to which the American cable companies are not even now subject."

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KNOWLSON SETS UP 13 WPB REGIONAL OFFICES

One of the most important steps yet taken in the decentralization of War Production Board activities throughout the nation was announced by James S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations, with the issuance of orders and regulations officially setting up 13 regional offices and vesting broad authority in the regional directors. They are:

Region No. 1 - Boston; No. 2 - New York; No. 3 - Philadelphia; No. 4 - Atlanta; No. 5 - Cleveland; No. 6 - Chicago; No. 7 - Kansas City; No. 8 - Dallas; No. 9 - Denver; No. 10 - San Francisco; No. 11 - Detroit; No. 12 - Minneapolis; No. 13 - Seattle.

So far, six Regional Directors have been appointed - Orville H. Bullitt in Philadelphia; Ernest Kanzler, Detroit; Frank H. Neely, Atlanta; John C. Virden, Cleveland; Joseph L. Overlock, Chicago, and Walter H. Wheeler, Boston.

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Japan is faced with shortages of ocean transport and materials and has introduced a sweeping program for conserving and mobilizing its resources, the Office of Facts and Figures reported on the basis of Japanese radio reports gleaned by the Federal Communications Commission's listening post.

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WESTINGHOUSE GREATLY EXPANDS WAR TUBE PRODUCTION

(For Release Sunday, May 17, 1942)

Increased wartime needs will speed production of thousands of new radio transmitting tubes at Westinghouse in 1942 to help reinforce the nation's military signal communications and enlarge short wave broadcasting facilities, it was announced at Bloomfield, N. J.

Equipment for "walkie-talkie" radio stations and more than 25 different types of broadcasting tubes are now being produced for the Army, Navy and Air Corps, according to Dr. W. H. McCurdy, Manager of Radio Engineering for the Westinghouse Lamp Division.

"In the greatest expansion of radio facilities in the history of the industry research men today are working on developments which will prove as startling when peace returns as the telephone and electric light were in an earlier generation. Now enlisted for the duration, these devices, like the telephone and electric light, may some day change the mode of living for millions of Americans", Dr. McCurdy declared.

Compared to our present facilities, Dr. McCurdy said, the armies of the first World War were relatively without radio "voice" or "hearing" until late in the conflict. When the United States entered the war in 1917, there were only 50 aircraft radios available and these were limited in range of communication.

"Today, the men who pilot America's military planes have modern transmitters which often go into action simultaneously with the pilots' guns. Voice communications, coordinating aircraft with ground or sea forces during actual combat are now a vital part of military tactics although radios are generally silent until the presence of the planes has been detected by the enemy."

Even tanks now have voice transmitters and receivers to provide greatest coordination of mechanized units, Dr. McCurdy pointed out. FM, the frequency modulation system, has improved tank broadcasting, further reducing the interference caused by the operation of motors and other electrical equipment.

Taking atip from the London policemen who several years ago wore tiny radio transmitters in their hats, the U.S. Signal Corp is now equipping its men with one-watt "broadcasting stations". Like walking patrol cars, parachute troops and riflemen equipped with these five-pound sets are now able to carry on conversations with their comrads two miles away.

For short-wave broadcasting stations fighting the Axis nations in a "war of the air waves", Westinghouse is now producing the largest air-cooled transmitting tubes in existence. These giant tubes, cooled by airplane-type fins, consume 25,000 watts each and generate enough excess heat to keep a six-room house warm in winter.

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NAB BY LARGE VOTE ADMITS NETS TO ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

The National Association of Broadcasters at its concluding business session at the Cleveland Convention by a vote of more than 4 to 1 approved a proposal to admit the radio networks to full active membership in the organization. Following this, Edward Klauber, ranking vice-president, accepted the offer in behalf of the Columbia Broadcasting System and nominated Paul Kesten, CBS vice-president, to represent Columbia.

Commenting on the action of the Association, Mr. Klauber said:

"The networks are a very vital part of the industry and therefore should have a voice in the deliberations of the NAB, if it is going to speak for the industry as a whole. Charges that the networks seek to dominate the Association are sheer demagoguery."

If NBC and the Blue Network accept membership, as is expected, and the Mutual Broadcasting System, at this writing still not a member of NAB, should rejoin under the new arrangement, there would conceivably be four network directors.

Six Directors at large were elected for one-year terms. They are:

Small Stations - James W. Woodruff, Jr., President, WRBL, Columbus, Ga.; Herbert Hollister, President, KANS, Wichita, Kans.

Medium Stations - Don S. Elias, Executive Director, WWNC, Asheville, N.C.; Eugene P. O'Fallon, President, KFEL, Denver.

Large Stations - J. O. Maland, Vice President, WHO, Des Moines; Edwin W. Craig, Vice President, WSM, Nashville.

It was voted to abolish the NAB Executive Committee. The attendance at Cleveland was estimated at about 1000. The 1943 convention will be held in New Orleans.

The NAB, among a large number of resolutions that were adopted, reaffirmed its intention to cooperate in any manner possible with the Government "in presenting a united front in the defense of our institutions."

The Association also pledged its all-out support of the nation's war program and rededicated the radio industry "to the advancement of the American way of life and to the reservation of the unity and morale of the American people."

In another resolution the organization said it was "deeply appreciative of the fair treatment which has been accorded to the broadcasting industry by the press generally in respect to the broadcasters' efforts to keep radio free and its recognition of the common bond that links these two great media of free expression under the guarantee of the Constitution."

The NAB indorsed the proposals made by its President, Neville Miller, in his testimony before a House Committee holding hearings on the Sanders Bill, which would amend the Federal Communication Act of 1934 and define more definitely the powers of the Federal Communications Commission.

Other resolutions adopted expressed the following:

Condemnation of "pernicious practices" used in popularizing musical compositions over the air and the broadcasting of race-by-race results that were chiefly of value to bookmakers.

Extension of sympathy to the family of the late Graham McNamee, pioneer radio announcer, described as one of the best-known and best-loved voices in radio.

There was also condemnation of organizations outside of the Government seeking commercial advancement through free use of broadcast facilities sometimes under the guise of participation in the war program. Another resolution hit "corrupt practices used to foster music by radio". The Association was directed to do all in its power to terminate such practices.

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PRESS RADIO STATIONS TO HAVE CONGRESSIONAL HEARING

The next witnesses to be heard before the House Interstate Commerce Committee in connection with the Sanders Bill which would reorganize the Federal Communications Commission, will be the representatives of the newspaper-owned broadcasting systems whose fate at present hangs suspended between heave and earth at the FCC. The Congressional sessions are to be resumed Tuesday, May 19th.

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VICE PRESIDENT WALLACE TO DEDICATE CBS AMERICAS NETWORK

Vice President Henry A. Wallace is to address the Diplomatic Corps of Latin America in the United States at a dinner in Washington Tuesday, May 19, celebrating dedication of the Columbia Broadcasting System's Network of the Americas. The new web comprises 76 stations in the 20 neighbor republics.

Other principal speakers at the dinner are Dr. Don Luis Quintanilla, Minister Plenipotentiary and Counsellor of the Mexican Embassy, Dr. Don Adrian Recinos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala, President Juan Antonio Rios, President of Chile, and Alfredo Baldomir, President of Uruguay, the latter two speaking from their presidential palaces.

These speeches are to be transmitted by the three CBS international transmitters to every station in the new network below the Rio Grande from 10:30 to 11:00 P.M., EWT. The Vice President speaks in Spanish

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TRADE NOTES

Station KUTA, Salt Lake City, Utah, was granted modification of construction permit for changes in directional antenna and increase in power from 5 KW, LS., 1 KW, directional antenna, to 5 KW, directional antenna, and extension of commencement and extension of commencement and completion date.

The Philco Corporation in Philadelphia declared a dividend of 10 cents per common share payable June 12 to shareholders of record May 28. This compares with 25 cents paid on March 12.

Gerald C. Gross, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission, and Mrs. Phoebe Sue Brundage Crosby, were married last week in Fredericksburg, Va.

The former Mrs. Crosby was educated in England and Washington, where she attended Marjorie Webster School. Mr. Gross, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Gross of Long Island, N.Y., is a graduate of Haverford College and President of the Haverford Society of Washington.

Charles Mostow, trading as Majestic Electric Supply Co., 2333 West Chicago Ave., Chicago, entered into a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission to cease representing, in connection with the sale of electrical supplies and other merchandise, or placing in the hands of others the means of representing, that a fictitious or marked-up price is the customary or usual retail price of such merchandise.

To keep America abreast of latest developments in World War II after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the National Broadcasting Company since then has devoted 146 hours and 37 minutes to war news broadcasts and announcements by Government agencies.

In addition, the NBC Television station, WNBT, has put on a total of 10 hours and 25 minutes per week of visual instruction for Air Raid Wardens.

In the May 12 issue of Defense, published by WPB, is a cartoon by the famous artist Soglow. The first scene shows the factory of the "Eureka Radio Company" in peacetime; in the next the Chairman of the Company saying to his Directors: "Gentlemen - we are converting our plant to do war work."

The third scene shows a plant about twice the size of the one first shown with a sign on it, "Eureka Tank Company"; a fourth scene shows tanks coming off the production line; the fourth the tanks going into action, and the final scene showing the tanks playing radio music as well as firing shot and shell at the enemy. Three column mats of the Soglow cartoon will be furnished on application to Distribution Section, Division of Information, Office for Emergency Management, Washington, D. C.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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May 19, 1942

CLAIM 60% OF THE PEOPLE NOW GET NEWS VIA RADIO

That about 60% of the people now depend upon radio for their information, that about 20% depend upon press and radio and only about 20% depend upon the press alone, was made last Sunday during a broadcast of the Chicago University Round Table. Those participating in the program were James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission; William Benton, Vice-President of the University of Chicago, and Harold D. Lasswell, Director of Research of the Library of Congress.

Later in a discussion of short-wave broadcasting, the proportion of the people who get their news by radio was estimated by Mr. Benton at 50% and in this Chairman Fly seemed to concur. It came about as follows:

Mr. Benton: "The problem of short-wave is very different from the problem of broadcasting. Short-wave is in effect a method of attack. Short-wave stations are commercially owned in this country."

Mr. Fly: "I am sure they have never made a cent of profit - all outgo and no income. You have private operation by these American concerns for a purely national purpose."

Mr. Benton: "Is the Government going to have to subsidize these stations or control them or take them over in order to maintain maximum achievement? 50 percent of the people of this country get their information from radio."

Mr. Fly: "I imagine that is true. There are seven times as many radio sets perhaps in this country as in the Axis country."

Mr. Benton: "Millions can listen in as participants. It is the only form of communication that reaches the people simultaneously."

Mr. Lasswell: "Everybody can listen in and get a chance of sharing the great national destiny."

Chairman Fly took the opportunity during the Chicago Round Table to again express himself on the subject of private ownership of stations, the broadcasters' responsibilities, and many other phases of the war situation.

"There is entrusted to the broadcasters the real mechanism of free speech", he declared. "They will bring into operation an effective weapon. It is unthinkable that persons who are favored by allocation of frequencies will sell their own personal policies and ideas to the public. The broadcaster has a greater element of duty than a right. The real basic problem is to inform the people and it doesn't involve in any comprehensive sense the personal ideas of the broadcaster himself. I am talking about the control of transmitters. I think the stations should remain in the hands of private people. I am a great believer of advertising."

Also Mr. Fly seemed convinced that the correct manner of putting on the war programs and the showmanship of the business should be left in the hands of the broadcasters. He said:

"You can't treat such broadcasting as a purely mechanical matter. You have to bear in mind such factors as listeners' fatigue and need of the public for diversion. * * * * * I want to emphasize the broadcasters are really the men who can tell whether it is the right time to broadcast 'Bluebirds over the Fields of Dover'."

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BROADCASTERS POOLING EQUIPMENT DECISION EXPECTED THURSDAY

Asked what the status of the broadcasters equipment pool situation now pending before the Defense Communications Board was, Chairman James L. Fly replied that it could be acted upon at the meeting next Thursday if the Board so desired.

Someone suggested that Mr. Fly explain the equipment pooling matter further, and he replied:

"The broadcasters all know that. They originated the plan. The general idea has been one that I have promoted for many months but up to recently everybody said it was utterly unfeasible. Broadcasters themselves had questions about it. It was perfectly obvious that it was difficult . . . Gradually the industry itself started thinking in those terms and that led to finally assigning it to the domestic broadcasting committee for study and you know what has come out of that."

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"Don't Throw it Away - Stow it Away. Waste Saved is Victory Gained." These are the slogans that the entire WOR staff has adapted to ensure the success of the "War on Waste" campaign.

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MAJESTIC RADIO COMPLIES WITH FAIR EMPLOYMENT ORDER

Five additional war contractors, including the Majestic Radio and Television Company of Chicago, have notified the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice that they intend to comply with its recent directions to follow an employment policy which does not discriminate against workers because of their race, creed, color, or national origin, Lawrence W. Cramer, Executive Secretary of the Committee, announced.

Members of the Committee include David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, and Mark Ethridge, of Station WHAS, Louisville.

The companies reporting besides Majestic are the A. O. Smith Corporation, Milwaukee; the Buick Motor Division of General Motors Corporation, Detroit; Bearse Manufacturing Company, Chicago, and the Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind.

All the concerns, Cramer stated, have explained that they had taken the first steps -- to give written instructions to their hiring officials that there shall be no discrimination in hiring based on race, creed, color, or national origin, and additional instructions to employment offices and other placement agencies that there shall be no discrimination in the referral of workers.

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MACKAY AND PRESS WIRELESS OPEN CAIRO RADIO CIRCUITS

Important new links in the rapidly growing United Nations system of radio communication were opened last Saturday by the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company and Press Wireless between New York and Cairo. The latter was for transmission of photographs.

It was the tenth new circuit opened by Mackay Radio since the war and licenses for many others to additional important centers in the United Nations and Latin America have been granted by the Federal Communications Commission and will be opened shortly.

In opening the Press Wireless circuit, President Roosevelt posed for pictures with Mahmoud Hassin Bey, Egyptian Minister to the United States, and a photograph was transmitted to Cairo as the first picture to move on a direct radio photo service between the United States and Egypt.

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CHARGES AGRICULTURAL EXTRAVAGANCE INCLUDES RADIO

In his charge that the Agriculture Department is extravagantly operated, Senator Byrd, of Virginia, criticized the amount that was being spent for publicity, including radio. He produced statistics on the subject which heretofore have not been available to the public.

"For radio, $159,008 was spent for salaries; for motion pictures, $133,733; and for electrical transcriptions, $11,679", Senator Byrd declared. "The total estimated press, radio, motion-picture, and electrical-transcription expenditures for the Department of Agriculture during the fiscal year 1942 were $823,700. That represents pure publicity, and nothing else, for that one Department. It is not claimed to be anything else but publicity."

The Senator from Virginia, who seems to be one of the very few concerned with saving money, had a list that covered 8 pages in agate type of the Congressional Record (May 15) giving the names of the employees of the Department of Agriculture whose full or part time duties include the preparation or distribution of information by the media, of the press, radio, motion pictures, and electrical transcriptions.

Those concerned with radio and their estimated salaries for 1942 chargeable to press, radio, motion pictures and electrical transcriptions, were:

Agricultural Adjustment Administration: Carleton W. Collin, $ 910; Harold R. Lewis, $2,768; Lillian G. Mills, $1,026; Adolph A. Atkinson, $72.00 ; Maurice L. DuMars, $ 723 ; Harriett E. Gordon, $583; Bernice G. Sabatini, $162; R. Lyle Webster, $1,558; Jack R. Hartline, $640; John L. MacDermid, $1,520; Earll H. Nikkel, $960; James E. Reynolds, $1,035; Harry P. Clark, $474; Quincy Ewing, $960; James W. Hook, $445; Wayne H. Darrow, Director, $1,050.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics: Sara K. Harpp, $97.

Agricultural Marketing Service: Rowell, E. J., $3,250; Jack Towers, $2,348; Miss Sisco, $1,557;

Farm Credit Administration: Clay Mobley, $230; Josephine Kuipers, $1,660; Frances Price, $1,480.

Farm Security Administration: Marvin Beers, $3,040; Frances Fox, $1,927.

Bureau of Home Economics: Ruth Van Deman, $2,220; Elma K. Van Horn, $2,029.

Office of Information: Wallace L. Kadderly, $5,800; Maurice L. DuMars, $3,066; John Baker, $1,800; Kenneth L. Gapen, $3,800; Charles A. Herndon, $3,700;

Soil Conservation Service: G. K. Zimmerman, $954; Forney Rankin, $594; Barrington King, $3,230; Ewing Jones, $950; Virgil Beck, $1,241; B. W. McGinnis, $570; Charles Maits, $1,485; H. L. Jenkins, $1,920; Charles Webb, $2,400; F. G. Loyd, $2,560; H. J. Swan, $2,880; Frank B. Harper, $3,400; Walter Lloyd, $2,310; Duncan Scott, $1,125;

Rural Electrification Administration: Osmand Molarsky, $2,400;

Surplus Marketing Administration: A. M. Trachman, $150; J. Don Walsh, $1,400; Dorothea W. Hansen, $1,620; F. P. Freyman, $1,600; Millard Faught, $1,600; Meno Schoenbach, $2,250;

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DENIED U.S. WILL CLOSE ALL BUT 26 CLEAR CHANNELS

A rumor at the Cleveland convention of the National Association of Broadcasters that the Federal Communications Commission was considering eliminating all radio outlets except the 26 clear channels was characterized at the Commission as "a wild, screwy yarn". W. J. Scripps, of Station WWJ, Detroit, was quoted as saying at Cleveland that he "understood" the FCC contemplated such a limit on stations on the ground that 26 clear channel stations could blanket the nation and in time of war would be much easier to police than the present more than 800 stations. Mr. Scripps declined to disclose the source which reported the supposedly impending change.

Expressing doubt that the stations on the 26 channels would adequately cover the country, even if the Government took them over, a Commission official said: "If the clear channel stations afforded sufficient coverage, why would advertisers not use those and those only. Of course they do not. WEAF in New York is on a clear channel yet does the NBC give up its regional stations such as WRC in Washington?

"It is hard to believe that broadcasters took the 26 channel rumor seriously. Usually they are quick on the trigger in making telephone calls. Ordinarily, when such an alarming statement is made, we would have been flooded with telephone calls and telegrams. However, in this case, not a single inquiry was received."

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KVOR CITED FOR EMPLOYEE INTERFERENCE

The National Labor Relations Board announced an order directing the Outlet Broadcasting Company of Colorado Springs, operators of Station KVOR, to cease employee interference.

KVOR is a CBS affiliate, the owner of which is E. K. Gaylord, also owner of WKY in Oklahoma City. A New York newspaper recently devoted a page to reproducing the views of Mr. Gaylord against the 40-hour week.

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MAINE HOMES LARGELY PROVIDED WITH RADIOS

The number of homes having a radio is shown for Maine in statistics from the 1940 Census of Housing announced by Director J. C. Capt of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. The announcement gives the preliminary figures for each county, for the rural-nonfarm and rural-farm parts of each county, and for each city of 25,000 inhabitants or more. These figures, as well as similar data for urban places of 2,500 to 25,000 inhabitants and for the metropolitan districts will be presented in the Second Series Housing Bulletin for the State which will be published in the near future.

OCCUPIED MAINE DWELLING UNITS WITH RADIO, FOR COUNTIES, AND FOR CITIES OF 25,000 OR MORE: 1940

(A dwelling unit was enumerated as "with radio" if it contained a usable radio set or one only temporarily out of repair)

Area - The State	Total	With Radio	No Radio	Not reporting Radio
Total dwelling units (including urban)	218,968	184,348	28,856	5,764
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	90,186	73,856	14,049	2,281
Rural-farm dwelling units	40,376	30,247	8,944	1,185
Bangor	7,420	6,923	295	202
Lewiston	9,259	8,568	510	181
Portland	19,643	18,096	926	621

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ASCAP RECEIVES KINDLY RECEPTION AT CLEVELAND

Having buried the hatchet deeply, a friendly reception was accorded General Manager Paine at the Cleveland broadcasters convention. The old ASCAP war was apparently forgotten in the cooperation of the station operators and the composers in an effort to meet conditions imposed by a second great World War.

Mr. Paine reported ASCAP has 635 commercial contracts from broadcasters, in addition to 32 non-commercial contracts. Of the aggregate, 102 are per-program contracts as against only 8 by BMI. In many instances, stations have taken blanket sustainings and commercials, and in others they have taken per-program commercials and blanket sustainings or other combinations, he said.

Mr. Paine outlined to the convention ASCAP's new program service, which he predicted would prove a boon both to the industry and to the Society in its dealings with broadcasters. It is designed to help stations merchandise ASCAP music.

Many stations do not know how to use ASCAP's "rich repertoire", he declared, in extolling the service. It will enable stations to realize revenue and make ASCAP service pay, rather than prove an expense. A presentation, along with the first series of 13 weeks, will be on the desk of every broadcaster upon his returnfrom the convention, he declared. The service is produced in three separate groups so competitive stations in the same market will not receive duplicate production.

In addition to the regular service, ASCAP will produce special day and holiday scripts, tying into its catalogues. He said experiments have been conducted for about a year and have worked well.

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DUPONT PRIZE FOR BEST STATION AND COMMENTATOR

A luncheon of the Radio Correspondents' Association in Washington on Monday was the occasion for the announcement of the establishment of the Alfred I. DuPont Memorial Awards - $1,000 each for the outstanding performance of an individual radio reporter or commentator, and the other for outstanding public service by an individual radio station.

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BERKELEY TO DO THE HONORS FOR BLUE NET IN CAPITAL

Congratulations continue to be received by Kenneth H. Berkeley upon his appointment to the important post of Washington representative of the Blue Network. Mr. Berkeley, who is splendidly qualified for his new duties, having for many years served as General Manager for NBC stations, WRC and WMAL, will continue in the same capacity for the latter station, which is now owned by the Washington Star. WMAL is the Blue outlet in the Capital. Thus Mr. Berkeley will serve both the Blue and WMAL. Samuel H. Kaufman is President of the Evening Star Broadcasting Company.

The Blue Network will move into the offices now occupied by the Radio Corporation of America in the Trans-Lux, and the RCA will move to the brand new Commonwealth Building, near 16th and K Streets, next door to WOL, and Mutual, and just across the street from the headquarters of the National Association of Broadcasters.

A native Washingtonian, Mr. Berkeley has been with NBC since its formation in 1926. He joined RCA in 1923, at which time it owned and operated WRC, and became its Assistant Manager. When NBC was formed and took over operation of WRC, Mr. Berkeley continued in his capacity as Assistant Manager. He has been Manager of the station since 1927, and acted in a dual capacity as Manager of both WRC and WMAL when the latter was acquired under operating lease several years later.

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FBI AGAIN ACTIVE AS DIATHERMY MACHINES ARE LISTED

Closely following the Federal Communications Commission's order which was foreshadowed in these columns several weeks ago, that all diathermy machines should be registered, two of these machines serving as enemy short-wave transmitters were sized by the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Kingston, N. Y.

The sudden visits and searches of homes of seventy-five aliens of enemy nationalities in that area were conducted by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in cooperation with Ulster County and Kingston authorities, according to E. E. Conroy, local FBI chief. Six Germans and two Italians were taken into custody and thirteen short-wave radio receivers, twenty-three cameras, ten shotguns, a pistol, some ammunition and a big Japanese flag also were confiscated.

The formal diathermy order was as follows:

"All possessors of diathermy apparatus including dealer stocks, must register each such device with the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, D. C., by June 8, 1942, that agency announced Monday. The order adopted by the FCC does not apply to

persons owning sun lamps, infra-red lamps or ultra violet ray devices, long sold by drug and department stores.

"Diathermy apparatus, resembling floor-model radios in appearance, are devices used by physicians, osteopaths and physiotherapists for the treatment of various ailments. They are designed to generate radio frequency energy and operate in such manner that patients may be treated for internal disorders by generation of heat within their bodies. It is estimated that there are 100,000 such devices throughout the United States, mostly in the hands of professional persons while an appreciable proportion is owned by individuals for private use. There are some portable models; and of the total, a few are not factory made.

"Separate registration of each piece of apparatus will be on forms supplied by the FCC or its field offices. No fee is necessary. Seizure and heavy penalties are provided for failure to register and for false statements."

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I. T. & T. OFFERS U. S. FREE USE OF ITS PATENTS

On behalf of itself and its subsidiaries, International Standard Electric Corporation, International Telephone & Radio Manufacturing Corporation and Federal Telegraph Company, the International Telephone & Telegraph Company, through its President Sosthenes Behn, has offered to the United States Government the free use of all the patents of these companies, for the duration of the war and six months thereafter, making such patents available without charge, to the Government and to manufacturers who are supplying the needs of the Government services.

The International Telephone & Radio Manufacturing Corp., (I.T.R.M.) and its subsidiary, Federal Telegraph Company, which was acquired during June, 1941, were utilizing less than 180,000 square feet of factory floor space in the early months of 1941. This has been expanded to a total of more than 630,000 square feet of floor space and the two companies are employing more than 3,500 employees. The entire line of apparatus and equipment produced in the radio, telephone and telegraph fields has been made available to the United States Government and the research laboratories, in charge of experts with many years of experience, are cooperating with the Government to the fullest extent.

Combined sales of the two companies for 1941 amounted to $5,465,000 on which there was a net income of $173,000 before provision for income taxes of $100,000. I.T.R.M. and Federal are in process of being consolidated into a single company with the name Federal Telephone and Radio Corporation.

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TRADE NOTES

In his charge that the Government itself was a chief offender, and making no effort to conserve gas, Senator Byrd, of Virginia, brought out the fact that not including the Army and Navy there were almost 20,000 Federal automobiles using gasoline in unaccounted and unlimited quantities.

The Senator reported that the Federal Communications Commission has 134 automobiles, costing to operate for the full year $16,640, and they traveled 851,271 miles.

Appointment of R. P. (Bob) Almy to Manager of Renewal Radio Tube Sales was announced by C. W. Shaw, General Sales Manager of the Radio Tube Division of the Hygrade Sylvania Corporation. Announcement was made at the same time of the appointment of A. R. Oliver to Field Sales Manager of the Renewal Tube Sales Division. Mr. Almy will have his headquarters at Emporium, Pa., while Mr. Oliver will operate out of Chicago.

The National Broadcasting Company, Inc., Mobile Station WNBR has applied for modification of license for change in area normally served by station from Cleveland, Ohio, to Washington, D.C. and change from station with which it is to be used from WTAM, Cleveland, Ohio, to WRC, Washington, D. C.

The two day "clinic" in station promotion and research for CBS owned and operated stations, originally scheduled for Chicago, May 18 and 19, is to be held in New York instead tomorrow and Thursday, May 20 and 21.

Chairman Fly said last Monday that the FCC had some serious study under way on the Inter-American rates.

In connection with the President's consolidation of the various publicity services, it is reported that all radio activities of Colonel Donovan's office have been transferred to the Office of Facts and Figures.

The War Production Board last week banned new installations of air conditioning and commercial refrigeration equipment except to meet war and essential civilian requirements. New installations designed solely for personal comfort, such as in theaters, restaurants, hotels, etc., will not be permitted.

CBS Television is issuing first aid charts free to members of its audience taking the ten-hour first aid course conducted by the American Red Cross and televised Tuesday and Thursday nights. The illustrative charts issued to date cover the first four lessons of the course. They have enabled televiewers to prepare the proper eye, arm, ankle and other bandates with ease. Glossy prints of the charts are available on request.

WOR-Mutual's recording of General Douglas MacArthur's speech upon his arrival at Melbourne on March 21, 1942, will go on sale on Thursday, May 21, in New York City. All profits will go to the U.S.O.

Dr. Charles B. Jolliffe, Assistant to the President of the Radio Corporation of America, and Chief Engineer of RCA Laboratories, was awarded the honorary degree LL.D. by West Virginia University on Monday.

Dr. Jolliffe was graduated from West Virginia University with a B.S. degree in 1915, and achieved the M.S. degree at West Virginia in 1920. He was awarded the PH.D. in 1922 at Cornell University where he was instructor in Physics from 1920 to 1922. He later became physicist in the Radio Section of the Bureau of Standards and was appointed Chief Engineer of the Federal Radio Commission in 1930 and of the Federal Communications Commission in 1934.

The Columbia Broadcasting System has revised its policy of voluntary payments to drafted employees. Each employee employed by the company for six months or longer is to receive an amount equal to the difference between his regular CBS compensation and his starting pay in the armed forces, calculated on his length of service with CBS at the time of his induction as follows:

6 months or more or less than 1 year's employment	2 week's salary
1 year or more or less than 3 years' employment	1 month's salary
3 years or more or less than 5 years' employment	2 months' salary
5 years or more or less than 6 years' employment	3 months' salary
More than 6 years employment	4 months' salary

In addition to the above scale of payments, the company is continuing its policy of contributing to the cost of insurance coverage for employees entering military service who have been insured under the CBS cooperative life insurance plan.

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NATIONAL GRANGE ENDORSES CLEAR CHANNEL STATIONS

Among the resolutions adopted as legislative recommendations at the annual convention of the National Grange at Worcester, Mass., was the following on radio broadcasting:

"With more than 70 percent of the farm homes of the farm homes of the National dependent upon service from 'clear channel' radio stations, we urge that nothing be done to curtail these stations in order to give more service to the big cities, which are already well supplied."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED
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NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
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FINE RADIO WEATHER NOW WITH NO SUN SPOTS IN SIGHT

With one of the worst magnetic storms in the history of radio well in the background, atmospheric conditions have again returned to normal. There is no telling when there may be another such disruption of radio, telephone and telegraph communications. These sudden ionosphere disturbances, as explained by Dr. J. H. Dellinger, of the National Bureau of Standards, who probably knows more about the subject than any man on earth, are caused by sun spots. The latter are magnetic storms raging over the solar surface, and can be plainly seen from the earth.

Dr. Dellinger was the first to observe that when these sun spots appeared, they immediately played havoc with radio reception. As a result of his discoveries, these sudden ionosphere disturbances causing radio fadeouts are now known as "the Dellinger effect".

When Dr. Dellinger began studying the atmospheric disturbances, they came about every 55 days, but after the year 1935, they became more numerous. They don't go by seasons.

"These sudden ionosphere disturbances caused by eruptions on the sun occur so suddenly that a man operating a broadcasting station thinks he has blown a fuse or the listener thinks his receiving set has gone bad and tries to repair it", Dr. Dellinger said. "Reception goes out - bingo! - just like that."

There are two kinds of atmospheric disturbances (a) the ionosphere storm, and (b) the sudden ionosphere disturbance or "Dellinger effect". The ionosphere storm begins gradually and lasts for a day or two accompanied by weak and fluctuating signals. It is most pronounced in the higher latitudes nearer the poles. An ionosphere storm covers the whole earth. The sudden or "Dellinger effect" is only felt on the side of the earth towards the sun.

The last ionosphere disturbance becamse so serious that F. P. Guthrie, District Manager of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., in Washington said that about the only country his company was able to get through to without difficulty was Sweden. An unusual thing about that storm, showing how scientists are now watching this phenomena, was that it was forecast by several observers, among them. F. S. McGary, of the Buhl Planetarium in Pittsburgh, William H. Barton, Curator of the Hayden Planetarium in New York City, and William Henry, head of the Department of Astronomy at Brooklyn Institute.

Mr. McGary, for instance, sounded a warning in March by saying the strongest magnetic sunspots ever observed had reached the solar meridian and would be in a position to disrupt radio reception. When these spots reached the north-south meridian, he said they would hurl "trillions" of charged particles earthward every second.

Mr. McGary explained that the spots would be "in line" with the earth for half the sun's cycle - about 12 days.

"If conditions remain as of today", he said then, "the earth may be in for a stronger magnetic disturbance than took place last September 18 when radio and telephone communications went berserk over most of the world."

And that was exactly what happened.

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NEW YORK CITY STATIONS SILENCED IN AIR RAID TEST

Realism was added to an air-raid tryout when all of New York City's broadcasting stations were ordered to close down during the 19 minute daylight test which began at 11:06 o'clock last Tuesday morning. It wasn't until 11:17 A.M. that every station was off the air. "All clear" was sounded at 11:25 A.M.

"Radio stations were besieged by telephone inquiries, largely from persons who had tuned in during the silence and were curious to know why they could not raise any of the local stations", the New York Times stated, describing the test. "Station WOR reported that between 400 and 500 calls were received in the nineteen minutes they were off the air. The National Broadcasting Company said that double its usual number of switchboard operators would have been swamped.

"The warning was transmitted to the four major networks - NBC, Columbia, the Blue network and Mutual - over a direct wire that links them with the interceptor command. On receipt of the blue warning an announcer in each of the major studios cuts in with the brief announcement:

"'This is station _____ now leaving the air at the request of the interceptor command.'

"Without further explanation a master switch in the control room was thrown, putting each of the local network stations off the air within fifteen seconds of the warning.

"Some of the approximately twenty-five independent stations in the metropolitan area did not go off as quickly. The arrangement is that each independent station is supposed to remain monitored to one of the network stations, and to go off the air as

soon as the network station does so. Some of them apparently failed to act at once, for it was not until 11:17, eleven minutes after the warning, that the last of them became silent.

"In New York City the yellow warning is transmitted to the Police and Fire Departments, the Board of Education, the Port of New York Authority and public service installations. The blue warning goes to these same agencies, but, unlike the yellow signal, it is a command to all radio stations in the area to go off the air.

"Just how the public was supposed to remain in ignorance of the confidential alert even after the radio stations had gone off the air and many thousands of school children had been sent home was a question that spokesmen for the Interceptor Command and the Army Information Service were unable or unwilling to answer."

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LID GOES DOWN ON QUARTZ CRYSTALS IN RADIO

Strict control over the products for which quartz crystals may be used was ordered by James S. Knowlson, WPB Director of Industry Operations.

Except by specific authorization, the crystals may be used only for these purposes:

Products for use in implements of war produced for the Army, Navy, or other Government agencies.

Oscillators and filters for use in radio systems operated by Federal agencies or commercial airlines.

Telephone resonators.

Purchasers must certify to the fabricator of products containing quartz crystals that the products will be used only for these purposes.

Holders of 25 pounds or more of quartz crystals, or ten pieces in a manufactured form not incorporated in a mounting, as of May 18, must report to the War Production Board by June 20. Consumers also must report monthly, by the 20th of the month.

Sales of more than 10 pounds of quartz crystals must be reported within ten days after the transaction.

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WSAM POWER BOOST AND FREQUENCY CHANGE FAVORED

The Federal Communications Commission this week announced its Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions, proposing to grant, conditionally, the application of Saginaw Broadcasting Co. (WSAM), Saginaw, Mich., for modification of license to change its operating assignment from 1230 kilocycles, 100 watts night, 250 watts daytime, specified hours, to 1400 kilocycles, 250 watts power, unlimited time.

The Commission concludes:

"1. Three stockholders of applicant whose combined holdings amount to a 40% interest in the licensee corporation have combined interests totaling over 95% in the licensee of Station WBCM. There is no common control of the licensees and the stations are operated independently of each other.

"2. Operation of WSAM as proposed will deprive approximately 19,691 of the service available from it during certain day hours and will deprive about 7,575 of the daytime service received from WJLB. Service is available to the areas in which these losses would be experienced from at least four other stations. A full time in lieu of a part-time local service would be provided to about 247,637 day and 99,950 night, while a population of about 11,820 would receive a new service at night.

"3. The granting of this application would tend toward a fair, efficient and equitable distribution of radio service as contemplated by the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

"4. Public interest, convenience and necessity will be served by the granting of the instant application, on condition that the applicant deliver one set of crystals in its possession to a well recognized manufacturer or distributor and notify the Commission of the disposition made thereof."

At the same time the Commission dismissed applicant's "Petition for Grant filed pursuant to Memorandum Opinion of April 27, 1942", filed April 30, 1942.

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WAR RANK OF SHIP RADIO OPERATORS CREATED

The great growth and rapid pace of American war-time shipbuilding today caused the Federal Communications Commission to establish a new rank of ship radio operators. Examining standards for operating speeds and technical knowledge were relaxed to permit classification of Temporary Limited Radiotelegraph Second-Class Operator License. Holders of the new class of "tickets" will be restricted to operation of radiotelegraph keys and the license will be valid for the duration of the war and for six months thereafter.

Informal discussion with Coast Guard, Maritime Commission and Navy officials, as well as with representatives of the radio operator labor unions, showed desirability of these temporary licenses. All believed that creation of the temporary license would be of material aid in meeting an anticipated shortage of second and junior radio operators aboard ships.

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F.D.R. HAILS NEW CBS LATIN-AMERICAN NETWORK

President Roosevelt's "gratification" at "this linking together of radio networks throughout the Americas" was conveyed by Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles to William S. Paley, on the occasion last Tuesday night of the dedication in Washington of the new 76 station CBS Latin-American Network. Mr. Welles emphasized the importance of such a development in communication between the Americas in assuring distribution of accurate information.

Vice President Wallace, our first Spanish speaking assistant head of state, talking to the Latin-Americans in their own language, likewise praised the new network as a closer tie-up of the nations to the South.

President Manuel Prado of Peru spoke from New York, where he is continuing his official visit to this country. Presidents Gen. Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua, and Gen. Isaias Medina of Venezuela, spoke by short wave from their native Capitals.

Commenting upon the CBS dedication, the Washington Post said:

"Obviously, as Mr. Nelson Rockefeller, the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, one of the speakers at the dedication, remarked, we now possess an important new means of enlarging the circulation of truth. And the network of the Americas should, indeed, help to reveal the palpable untruths and distortions specially broadcast by the Axis for Latin-American consumption. But it is also intended that the CBS programs shall help build up a community of common ideas and common moral objectives, of shared tastes and traditions. This, after all, is the major end in mind.

"Such a goal can be achieved only when an interchange of broadcasts on an equal basis is established, when there is also a network of the Americas originating to the south of us. In time, no doubt, there will be such a network. Meanwhile, however, the CBS programs will serve a worthy cause, if they promote a better understanding among our southern neighbors of what this country really stands for."

"This is not merely a war of armies against armies, of navies against navies, and of resources against resources. It is also a war of lies against truth", Mr. Rockefeller declared at the dedication.

"And, in a period in which the diabolical forces of a new international anarchy are seeking to win wars and corrupt governments and enslave peoples by lies, this network will be dedicated to the truth: The truth in news, and in information, and the truth of the ideals of human freedom and dignity for which this war is being fought, and in which the future fortunes of the men and women of the Americas are bound up.

"There is no deeper compliment I can pay the men of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and this new institution they have built, than to say that by enlarging the circulation of truth, they are clearing the air for victory."

Especially important at this time, when the Axis radio stations in Berlin and Rome are subjecting the Latin-American countries to a barrage of propaganda, is the fact that news programs from the United States will be heard clearly at all times under the new setup.

The radio chain, "La Cadena de Las Americas", for the first time links the United States with its 20 neighbor nations and provides broadcasting coverage for every important population center in Latin America, ranging from the Mexican banks of the Rio Grande to the southernmost portions of Argentina.

Plans for the network began in 1940 when CBS President, William S. Paley, made a several week tour of South America, consulting with Government officials, radio station owners and others familiar with the listening habits of the countries concerned. He returned to New York with contracts affecting 64 of the Latin-American stations. The others, to make the present 76-station hookup, have been added since.

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SOLON S AYS PRESS AND RADIO FAIL TO GIVE NEWS FAIRLY

Representative Ramspeck, Democrat, of Georgia, the man who introduced the bill for pensions for Congressmen, and still apparently smarting under the criticism by the press and the general throwing of dead cats at this measure, charged that the Nation's press and radio are failing to present facts to the public in a fair way.

Mr. Ramspeck, addressing a banquet of Georgia Postmasters, charged there is a definite lack of information coming to the public through news agencies, and added they are doing some 'rotten reporting on what is going on on Capitol Hill'.

Mr. Ramspeck said that reporting of his pension bill for Congressmen was an example of not reporting facts, declaring that newspapers and radio did not cite the many benefits that Government employees would have received from the bill.

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RMA COMMITTEE DISCUSSES PARTS AND COPPER SITUATION

Provision for production of replacement parts and the new WPB copper order, were major subjects of a conference in Washington on Wednesday, between WPB officials and the Replacement and Repair Parts Committee of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, of which J. J. Kahn, of Chicago, is Chairman. President Galvin, of RMA, Chairman Fred D. Williams of the Association's Priorities Committee, Chairman H. E. Osmun of the Parts and Accessory Division, and L. C. F. Horle of the Association's Engineering Department participated in the conference with Chief Frank H. McIntosh of the Radio Section, WPB Communications Branch, and his staff.

There was complete official recognition of the war necessity to provide quantities of replacement parts to maintain public sets in operation, and details of the procedure for parts manufacturers to secure the necessary materials were outlined. Also there was special discussion of the Copper Conservation Order, requiring WPB approval for all uses of copper after May 31.

Radio manufacturers generally are filing appeals with the WPB Copper Section, required to continue use of copper after May 31, and also are generally proceeding with the Production Requirements Plan for additional copper supplies.

Relief from the copper order was urged by the RMA Committee to WPB Chief McIntosh, who will confer with Copper Section officials regarding the possibility of exemption from the copper order for the manufacturers of radio replacements. However, RMA members are again advised to promptly file their appeals from the copper order. The former WPB Administrator of the copper order, Sidney F. Tyler, has been transferred to the Automotive Section, and Michael Schwartz is now Acting Administrator, of copper order. For personal contact in Washington, the radio appeals are being handled by Mr. E. V. Humpstone, Assistant Administrator of the copper order.

The RMA has submitted preliminary data to Chief McIntosh of the WPB Radio Section regarding metal and other requirements for manufacturers of replacement parts. A plan for special and direct allocations of such materials to parts manufacturers, under the Production Requirements Plan or otherwise, also is under consideration. A complete list of types of replacement parts and their manufacturers is being compiled by WPB, with a view to future supply to parts manufacturers, probably on a 90-day inventory basis. Present inventories of replacement parts, from information discussed at the RMA-WPB conference, are regarded as adequate for the public replacement uses for several months.

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BELITTLES EDITORS' VOTE-GETTING POWER

Harold V. Hough, Chairman of the Committee representing newspaper-owned broadcasting stations, emphatically told the House Interstate Commerce Committee considering the Sanders bill to reorganize the Federal Communications Commission that in rewriting the old radio law, there should be no discrimination against stations owned by newspapers or "any other occupation or class".

Mr. Hough, who in addition to running the Fort Worth Star-Telegram station is Circulation Manager of the Texas paper, pooh-poohed the idea that there was danger of a publisher being able to control public opinion in his community if he also had a radio station. He said some editors had as much vote-getting influence as "the local high school football coach".

The House Committee was further informed that an editor "couldn't monopolize truth. In the first place, the folks listen to other radio stations and they read other newspapers - newspapers printed in other communities".

"It had never occurred to us", he testified, "that we had any different rights than any other citizens", and contended that the FCC has no jurisdiction to deny a publisher, or any other business man, a broadcasting license so long as the public necessity, interest and convenience would be served by it.

"I don't say that newspaper people should be preferred over other applicants", Mr. Hough asserted. "I do say, however, that there is nothing in the occupation of newspaper publishing or editing or reporting which should bar us from entering any field which is open to all other American citizens. Discrimination because of occupation just doesn't fit in with American democracy."

Representative Sanders said that he inserted the clause only because he wanted to bring the question of the FCC's policy-making authority "out into the open".

"I thought that the FCC was getting in deep water" on that question, said Representative Sanders. "This is a question which should be gone into very thoroughly before any action is taken, but unhesitatingly, I say that if there is to be any limitation over ownership of a radio, or any other form of business, it should be accomplished by congressional action rather than by a Commission's regulation."

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Headquarters of the Army's Fifth Corps Area at Columbus, Ohio, issued a call for radio operators and repair men for the Army Signal Corps. Operators must hold or qualify for a commercial or amateur operator's license and repair men must be members of the Radio Service Men of America and employed in radio service work. Applicants must be between the ages of 18 and 45.

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U.S. INTERVENES IN G.E. PATENT RIGHTS ACTION

Thurman Arnold's anti-trust division of the Department of Justice, which has deferred prosecution of two court actions against General Electric Company in wartime, moved in a new way yesterday (Thursday) in New York to obtain some of the results sought in the earlier cases, the New York Times reports. Through the local chief of the division, the Federal Court was asked to allow the Government to prevent General Electric from continuing an action against infringement of certain patents relating to fluorescent lighting equipment.

This activity was preliminary, and involved only the granting of an order directing General Electric to show cause why the Government should not be allowed to intervene in the patent infringement suit, which is now before Judge Vincent L. Leibell. Accompanying the petition for the order, however, was a "proposed answer" to General Electric's complaint in the infringement case, to which Hygrade Sylvania Corporation is defendant. This answer demands dismissal of the complaint on the ground that the patents involved have been used by General Electric in such a way as to violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Before the "proposed answer" can be considered, the Government must obtain the right to act as an intervening defendant.

Through agreements with American corporations, as well as with foreign organizations, General Electric has achieved a dominant position in this country over the "indoor" fluorescent lighting industry, according to this "proposed answer". The same document added that the two patents involved in the infringement case have been used in obtaining such domination.

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THINK OF FUTURE SHOLIS, CLEAR CHANNEL DIRECTOR, URGES

The challenge confronting Congress, the FCC and the radio industry in the post-war development of American broadcasting will involve atoning for the failure to spread the pleasures of radio equitably among all our people, Victor Sholis, Director of the Clear Channel Broadcasting Service, declared, in urging an extensive governmental study of rural radio service to the House Interstate Commerce Committee considering the Sanders FCC reorganization bill.

"Though the (radio) allocation structure is frozen for the moment, I feel it is still mandatory upon us to think of the future. It is ironic that although American genius has created the finest system of broadcasting in the world, we have failed to spread the pleasures of that broadcasting equitably among all our people. There still are too many forgotten men, as far as radio listening is concerned, among rural and small town Americans.

"Probably the greatest challenge that will confront us in the post-war development of American broadcasting will be to atone for this failure. It is a challenge confronting Congress, the FCC and the industry. We cannot sit back thinking wishfully that it will be met by picking up where we left off on the day of Pearl Harbor. To the contrary, events over a period of several years prior to the war tended to deteriorate radio service to Rural America instead of improving it. . . ."

"An important, extensive and expensive study must be made, therefore, before any more clear channels are deteriorated, and before impairment of rural service proceeds any further. . . ."

"No serious damage will be done to radio if the allocation structure is frozen until victory in the war allows us to make the kind of comprehensive engineering study of rural service necessary to the drafting of an intelligent long-range plan. Grave danger can result, however, if the Commission continues to nibble away at the allocation structure and duplicates clear channels on a piece-meal basis."

"Generally speaking, it is upon Clear Channel stations that over fifty million Americans living across 80 per cent of our country's area depend chiefly for radio reception at night - that is, between sunset and shortly after sunrise."

"Congress created the Federal Radio Commission, because it had a definite objective in mind. This was to make maximum use of the limited number of available channels so as to insure a fair, efficient and equitable distribution of radio service over the entire country - north, south, east and west - urban and rural.

"Considering the practical difficulties involved, some parts of this job have been rather well done. But the part that has not been well done - the part on which the Commission has fallen down ever since 1928 - is that of insuring a fair distribution of service to the rural population and of improving that service in areas where it is now unsatisfactory or non-existent. . . ."

"I want to make it crystal clear that I do not regard this technical problem as one of city listeners versus rural listeners. One group does not have to be discriminated against to provide service for the other. ..."

"Today this technical problem of spreading radio service to all homes stands unsolved. To the extent that large segments of our population are barred from good radio reception - to that extent has the broadcasting industry and the Government's regulatory body failed in their duties and responsibilities to the public.

"To the families that can hear no radio, what does it matter who owns radio stations?

"To the millions of Americans whose radio reception is an uncertainty of here today and gone tomorrow, what does it matter whether stations take too many or too few network programs?

"To the millions of Americans whose radio reception is marred by static and interference, what does it matter how the economics of the industry are regulated?

"In radio, freedom of speech involves more than just the right of all groups to be heard. It must also embrace the right of all Americans to hear. That right is being denied too many Americans.

"It is tragic that this technical problem of providing a good radio signal to every American home was not solved during the years prior to war. Not only does concentration upon our war effort make it impossible to do the job now, but radio cannot be used to its potential capacity as an instrument of information and morale building in furthering the war effort. ..."

"I hope the Commission (FCC) will assure you that without any further legislation, it is really going to make a thorough study of the problem, subject to the exigencies of the war effort.

"I hope, too, that the Commission will assure you that pending completion of such a study and the drafting of a program ased on scientific conclusions, it will not permit any further deterioration of rural radio service.

"Given such assurances, which we are prepared to accept, there would be no need for legislation on this subject."

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::: TRADE NOTES :::

President Roosevelt in directing the Office of Civilian Defense to undertake an anti-sabotage protective program of essential civilian facilities ordered the Federal Communications Commission to develop and execute portions of the program which had to do with communications.

Station KDB, Santa Barbara Broadcasters, Ltd. (Assignor) Don Lee Broadcasting System (Assignee), Santa Barbara, Cal., has been granted consent to assignment of license of Station KDB, from Santa Barbara Broadcasters, Ltd. to Don Lee Broadcasting System.

Television station W6XDL, Don Lee Broadcasting System, San Francisco, Cal., was denied application for extention of completion date to October 30, 1942.

Supposedly crusading for educational (non-profit) broadcasting, A. Ballard Walton of Lakewood, Ohio, who for years has harbored a large grouch against the broadcasters, sent each one of them the following postcard after the Cleveland gathering:

"It was the last convention of the National Association of Broadcasters - men who tell us what to buy when we smell bad. Commercial radio is on the way out."

Station WMBG of Richmond, Va., has been granted license to cover construction permit as modified which authorized changes in directional antenna; granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power. Granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power, for auxiliary transmitter.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1432

May 26, 1942

COPPER CRISIS TO STOP RADIO REPLACEMENTS MAY 31

The Radio Manufacturers' Association has been advised by the Copper Section of the War Production Board, that, although need for radio replacement tubes and parts is recognized, the copper shortage has become so acute that virtually all civilian use of copper must cease on May 31, including suspension of production of replacement tubes and parts for radio sets.

The latest restrictions on use of copper after May 31 extend even to the manufacture of broadcasting equipment, commercial aircraft, police, and other similar radio equipment. Also the copper restrictions apply to production of export radio components, tubes, and parts, which are on the same basis as domestic civilian replacement components, so far as use of copper is concerned.

The ban on further radio replacement production after May 31 was ordered despite vigorous pleas of RMA and also of the WPB Communications Branch, who urged provision for continued production of replacements to maintain receiving sets in public use. Chief Leighton H. Peebles of the WPB Communications Branch and also Chief Frank H. McIntosh head of the Radio Section and former Chief Technician of the Fort Industry Company, intervened strongly with the Copper Section, as well as the RMA but without avail. Copper Section officials say that every ounce of available copper is now urgently needed for war production. It is stated that war contract ratings are now urgently needed for war production. It is stated that war contract ratings as high as A-1-a have recently failed to secure the necessary copper. The present acute copper shortage is in large part due to shutting off of copper shipments from South America, plus delayed increases planned in domestic production.

The copper ban, officials stated, is expected to last three or four months, and possibly longer. Manufacturers may file and are now filing appeals from the new order (M-9-c) but virtually all appeals from radio manufacturers are being denied. The only exceptions so far made are in the case of ten receiving set manufacturers authorized to continue curtailed and limited production of a few sets until June 7. This was issued under the L-44 order granting temporary extensions in advance of the new copper order; takes precedence, and permits such set manufacturers to use copper in finishing their few remaining authorized sets. There is no restriction on the future assembly by set manufacturers, under the L-44 order, of chassis and cabinets, providing further use of copper is not required in such assemblies. If any lead wires of copper or other copper is needed in such assemblies, however, appeal under the M-9-c copper order is necessary to secure special permission from WPB, and such appeals will be granted.

The copper order also does not prohibit or restrict use, sale or shipment, either of tubes or parts by manufacturers of complete fabricated tubes or parts. Only the further processing use of copper, however, after May 31 is banned. Even permission from WPB is required for use of copper after July 31 on war contracts.

Copper inventories held by manufacturers on the day the new order goes into effect must be sold or be subject to requisition by government agencies. Such inventories may be used, of course, in military radio production, but cannot be used in any other manner after May 31 without appeal to WPB Copper Section.

While manufacturers may appeal from the copper order, no appeals are being allowed except in the case where war effort will be promoted. The appeal privileges of the copper order are much more drastic than any other WPB commodity restriction order, in that successful appeals are limited to situations only which "would interfere with the war effort". In previous conservation orders there was a privilege to appeal in the cases of special hardship, but this is omitted from M-9-c.

The administration of the copper order is under new personnel. The present Acting Administrator of the Copper Conservation Order, M-9-c, is Michael Schwartz, and radio appeals are being immediately handled by E. V. Humpstone, Assistant Administrator, Room 1200, Temporary Building "R", Washington, D. C.

Another factor in the general denial of appeals by radio component manufacturers for use of copper after May 31 by the WPB Copper Section is that present stocks, both of manufacturers and parts distributors, of radio replacements and repair parts are regarded as sufficient to last for a number of months ahead. WPB Copper Section officials stated that the denial of practically all civilian use of copper, including any further production of radio replacement components, will certainly last for two or three months, and probably four months or longer, until the actue copper shortage may be alleviated. The WPB copper officials stated it was highly improbable that any requisitions for additional copper for radio replacement components would be honored until after the copper situation changes.

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FCC TO FOLLOW WPB RULES ON CONSTRUCTION PERMITS

Pending applications for construction permits in the broadcasting field were among topics which came up for discussion at the press conference of Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission, who said:

"A great many applicants, directly or indirectly, are continuing to press for permits which involve construction and the use of materials. There is a very natural tendency on the part of each applicant to stress his case as being particularly meritorious, because, for example, the materials for most of them are available;

because of various procedural steps heretofore taken, delays incurred, expenditures made, and the like.

"Needless to say, the Commission would like very much to recognize those very cases and make the grants and get the stations going. But we are faced with the requirements of the War Production Board and with actual rules that have been adopted to meet the wartime situation. We simply cannot operate under the rules by starting a line of deviations therefrom. Those rules are deemed essential for war purposes. Be that as it may, so long as those are the rules in both the Commission and the industry, there is no alternative but to live up to them. We expect to make no exceptions except those that are clearly indicated on the face of the rule itself.

"I would strongly advise applicants faced with this wartime problem not to waste their time and energies and money of themselves or the government in endeavoring to pursue the applications which run counter to the rules. The best we can hope to do in the broadcasting field is to consolidate our position and endeavor to keep the present broadcasting structure on a firm and successful and enduring foundation for the period of the war. In that effort, of course, the industry will have the complete cooperation of the Commission and all the assistance it can render consistently with the requirements for active war work."

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"MANUFACTURER" REDEFINED IN RADIO PRICE SCHEDULES

The term "manufacturer" has been redefined in Revised Price Schedules No. 83 (Radio Receivers and Phonographs) and No. 84 (Radio Receiver and Phonograph Parts) so that sales of radio receivers, phonographs, and their parts, made by factory branches performing the functions of wholesalers and distributors no longer are covered by the provisions of the schedules, Price Administrator Leon Henderson has announced.

The change was effected by the issuance of Amendment No.3 to both schedules, following the petition for amendment filed by the General Electric Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut, requesting a definition recognizing the functional distinction between operations of the distributing branches of the company and its factory.

As a result of the amendment, the firm's distributing branch or the distributing branch of any manufacturer will be treated in the same manner as are other distributors, sales by whom are controlled by the General Maximum Price Regulation. Manufacturers' sales, except those excluded by the redefinition, continue to be covered by Revised Price Schedules Nos. 83 and 84.

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BROADCASTERS PRAISED FOR SHARING PARTS

James L. Fly, Chairman of the Defense Communications Board of the Federal Communications Commission, declared his gratification with the broadcast industry "share the spare parts" program recommended to the War Production Board by the Defense Communications Board.

Pointing out that similar pools have been organized within industries in local areas, Mr. Fly said, "I believe that this is the first time a whole industry has proposed to share its repair and maintenance material on a nationwide basis. There may be something here that other industries might find useful when adopted to their particular needs. Should the plan get under way, it will have a real meaning to the radio listening public because the broadcasters have shown the foresight to meet the recurring emergencies of equipment failures.

He added that he had promoted this general idea for many months but until very recently the shortages of replacement parts had not become acute. "Operation of the plan, in my opinion", he said, "will result in lessening the pressure put upon the Government for immediate priorities certificates and will assure the public of continued radio listening."

In general the plan provides for establishing throughout the nation 17 regional conservation districts, each to be administered by an Administrator and two assistants. Administrators and their assistants are to be selected by the broadcasters in their respective districts, and they are to check the inventories, supervise distribution of replacement parts and see that efficient operation of each station is maintained.

Inventories will be kept in each district and at the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, the former for use within the regional areas, and the latter to be used as the basis of redistribution between districts on direction from the FCC. Regional administrators will operate under general supervision of the FCC, which in turn will be guided by rules, regulations, orders and policies of the War Production Board. Regional administrators will receive no compensation from the Federal Government, but for out-of-pocket expenses for travel and other incidentals connected with the "pools" they will be reimbursed by the stations within the districts concerned.

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All dressed up in a new format, the "NBC Transmitter", house organ of the National Broadcasting Company has just made its bow. Unlike its predecessor, which suspended some months ago, the new "Transmitter" will go to personnel of all NBC's Red Network affiliates. The cover photo shows President Niles Trammell and Vice President and General Manager Frank E. Mullen, conferring in Mr. Trammell's office. Publication of the new "Transmitter" is under the supervision of John McKay, Manager of the Press Dept.

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WAR NEEDS OF SMALL STATIONS CONSIDERED

Told that there had been a story around for some days that the Federal Communications Commission would soon relax the operators' licenses for low powered broadcasting stations, Chairman James L. Fly was asked if there was anything he cared to say.

"No, not definitely", the Chairman replied. "Of course we have already relaxed the standards a time or two and taken substantial steps to alleviate that situation. Yet I think we have been further impressed recently with the needs of the low-powered stations, and we are giving that further attention. We will probably have something definite to say on it in the course of days. I must say, here at the Commission we want to do everything we can within the bounds of reason to assure the continuous operation of all of the stations - not merely the large ones, but that should also include many small stations throughout the country. We want to do whatever we can on that subject."

"What is the difficulty of the small stations?" the FCC official was asked.

"This particular point has to do with operators", he replied. "You see there is a great scarcity of skilled personnel in the industry. Everybody wants more - the manufacturing industry wants more, the Army and Navy and FCC want more. There are not enough to go around, and that has put all of us in a hole somewhat. Of course there are other problems here at the Commission which could hardly be termed 'sleepers'. The problem of material, spare parts, and you know what we are doing on that. We certainly hope that that will be effective and that they can be supplied."

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NO JOY RIDERS WE, SAYS FCC

Officials at the Federal Communications Commission raised their eyebrows at a paragraph carried in this service May 19 which said that Senator Byrd, in his charge that the Government itself was making no effort to conserve gasoline, and that the Senator had brought out the fact that the FCC among other Government agencies had 134 automobiles, costing to operate $16,640 a year, and that during that time they travelled 851,271 miles.

The comeback was to the effect that there were no joy-riders at the FCC, that Chairman Fly himself nor any of the Commissioners had official cars and that the automobiles Senator Byrd mentioned were those used in the monitoring and field services.

The final task of running down an unlicensed offender on the ether waves, it was explained, is performed by monitoring officers using automobiles fitted with detection equipment. They

are on the go all the time and will have even more work as the war progresses.

In addition the Field Divisions made more than 18,500 inspections during the past year and more than 35,000 frequency measurements were made to say nothing of 3864 routine investigations. All of these, it was pointed out, involved considerable travelling about, so let Senator Byrd be assured, the FCC said, that Communications Commission autos and trucks were being used strictly for business and were not burning gas unnecessarily.

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CARLETON SMITH, PRESIDENTIAL ANNOUNCER, NEW WRC HEAD

Carleton D. Smith, for eight years Assistant Manager of Station WRC in Washington, D. C., and well known as NBC's "Presidential Announcer" has been appointed Manager of the key NBC-Red Network station in the nation's capital. Mr. Smith will succeed Kenneth Berkeley, who is to become Manager of WMAL, the Blue Network station in Washington, the management of which is reverting to the Washington Evening Star, its owner.

Mr. Smith for the past nine years has interrupted his administrative duties at WRC from time to time to announce presidential broadcasts and introduce the Chief Executive to the listening audience. In addition to his new tasks, he will continue announcing duties for presidential broadcasts only, at the request of NBC officials.

In addition to his executive and announcing duties at WRC, Mr. Smith has borne and will continue to bear a large share of the liaison work between the station and various Government officials and agencies. This has grown in tremendous volume with the country's entrance into active war.

Mr. Smith was born in Winterset, Iowa, Feb. 16, 1905, and after grammar and high school then came to Washington to study at George Washington University. After five years in Washington he was sent to Roanoke, Virginia, in 1927, to manage the American Automobile Association Club in that city. Part of his duties consisted of delivering weekly safety talks over Station WDBJ. His delivery was so vibrant and smooth, that the Manager asked him to become a staff announcer. With that start, Mr. Smith came to WRC in 1931 as an announcer and one year later was assigned to President Roosevelt's broadcasts.

Mr. Smith has been putting President Roosevelt "on the air" since his inauguration for the first term, March 4, 1932, and has followed the Chief Executive wherever his travels carried him. In his new post, he takes over the management of one of the country's dominant stations, broadcasting on 5,000 watts day and night.

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5/26/42

ARIZONA AND DELAWARE REPORT ON HOME RADIOS

Two more States have been heard from in the U. S. census of home radios - Arizona and Delaware - with these results:

OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS WITH RADIO FOR STATE AND CITIES OF 25,000 OR MORE: 1940

(A dwelling unit was enumerated as "with radio" if it contained a usable radio set or one only temporarily out of repair)

Area - Delaware The State	Total	With Radio	No Radio	Not Reporting Radio
Total dwelling units (including urban)	70,541	59,921	8,949	1,671
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	21,830	18,513	2,885	432
Rural-farm dwelling units	11,641	8,077	3,286	278
Wilmington	29,293	26,655	1,937	701
Area - Arizona The State				
Total dwelling units (including urban)	131,133	87,781	39,469	3,883
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	55,813	37,508	16,654	1,651
Rural-farm dwelling units	26,396	11,039	14,447	910
Phoenix	19,287	15,895	2,972	420
Tucson	9,964	8,331	1,358	275

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NBC CUTS DOWN TELEVISION HOURS FOR DURATION

A new television schedule has been put into effect for NBC Station WNBT by Niles Trammell which comprises six hours of program transmissions for five weeks. At the end of this period a further reduction, to four hours a week for the duration will be made.

Mr. Trammell's decision is in conformity with recently amended operating rules of the Federal Communications Commission, through which the Commission seeks "to prevent recession of this new art to a purely experimental or laboratory stage and to keep it alive, ready to flourish as a public service after the war emergency.

Increasingly heavy war demands on the NBC staff and the wartime necessity for prolonging the operating life of irreplaceable television equipment and other critical materials were cited by Mr. Trammell as basic reasons for the curtailment.

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ACTION DELAYED IN G.E.-HYGRADE SYLVANIA TRIAL

Decision on the Department of Justice's request for leave to intervene in a patent infringement suit now on trial in Federal court was reserved in New York Monday by Judge Vincent L. Leibell.

Judge Leibell presided at the trial and during the day listened to argument by Thurman Arnold, head of theAnti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice; Samuel S. Isseks, head of the Division's New York office, and counsel for General Electric Company, plaintiff in the patent case.

Mr. Arnold said that his division had postponed prosecution of a civil suit and a criminal action under the Sherman Act, in which General Electric is a defendant. This was done at the request of the War and Navy Departments to secure General Electric from interference with its war work by the necessity of defending the actions.

General Electric is suing Hygrade Sylvania Corporation for alleged patent infringement. Counsel for General Electric questioned the power of the court to allow the Government to intervene in a case that has been on trial for some time.

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"BUT DON'T STOP WAR PRODUCTION", KNOWLSON URGES

Addressing the National Association of Manufacturers and the Illinois Manufacturers at Chicago, James S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations of the War Production Board, and former President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, said that he would like to dream that he could write the following order to end all orders:

"(1) That each producer devote all his facilities to the most efficient and rapid production of materials for Direct Delivery to the Customers, and

"(2) That each producer transfer all material and equipment he cannot so utilize to producers who can so utilize, and

"(3) That each producer cooperate in every possible way with other producers who are processing or servicing material for Direct Delivery, and

"(4) That no producer shall take any action or refuse to take any action when such action or inaction will in any way delay Direct Delivery of any material which is necessary for the destruction on schedule of the Customer."

"Now, gentlemen, that's the kind of an order I'd like to sign, effective immediately. That would do it, because it would insure that every one of us was doing everything he could to insure delivery of bombs and shells to Tokyo, Berlin and Rome - to Axis ships, planes, tanks and men, wherever they may be", Mr. Knowlson declared.

"Until that order is written, keep this in mind: All the orders are made with just one end in mind - to speed war production and to channel into that production at the most urgent places, every ounce of available materials. If you think those orders fail and don't help accomplish that end, ask for an interpretation. If you have doubts and feel you must act, do it. Tell us what you have done, and ask our approval. But don't stop war production.

"You hear and see a lot about enforcement these days. You have met or will meet the WPB's enforcement men. These men are officers of production law and order. They are as much your friends as the policeman on the beat. Only a crook hates and fears a police officer and contemptuously calls him 'copper' or 'flatfoot'.

"Some of our enforcement mey may not be all that you and I might ask in judgment and diplomacy, but rest assured that no man has yet been held in violation of an order, without a hearing. No man yet has been punished for accidental or technical violation of an order. If at any time you think you have been misjudged, carry your case to the highest court, but don't stop war production.

"Further than that, use every effort to bring into production every tool and facility you can. In Washington we talk about subcontracting. In the local offices they work on it with considerable success. All of us know there are vast, untapped resources of facilities.

"I'm going to ask each of you this favor: Won't you - each of you here who has war work - make it a personal project to find at least five more subcontractors?

"* * * If you can't give a potential subcontractor war work, give him some of the work on spare parts for your peacetime product, and make more of your own facilities available for the more complicated tasks of war production.

"It is a proud moment for all of us when we can say: There isn't an idle tool in our plant. But it will be a much prouder moment when each of us will be able to say: I don't know of an idle tool in the community."

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PRESS OWNED STATIONS GIVEN CLEAN BILL

Calling attention to the fact that fourteen months have passed since the Federal Communications Commission began its investigation into the newspaper ownership of broadcasting stations, the Editor & Publisher, generally recognized as a spokesman for the newspapers, says:

"The right of the Commission to take this summary action under the statute which created it is challenged by the Newspaper Radio Committee, and regardless of the legal points involved, common sense is certainly against such summary discrimination against any business group.

"The Commission's investigation was based upon the notion that there might be a public danger in 'monopoly' with local newspapers and radio facilities in the hands of a single ownership. We have read much of the testimony taken by the Commission in its hearings and we have yet to see one convincing word in support of that theory. There is not a spark of support for the idea that newspaper-owned radio stations have used their privilege to suppress or distort news; on the contrary, their record is clean. The same can be said, for that matter, with respect to nearly 100 per cent of the job done by non-newspaper stations. There is probably room for criticism of some news commentators, but the correction of whatever wrongs they have done had best be left to public opinion rather than legislation or executive action.

"Congress is now awaiting the report of a subcommittee on new legislation to amend the Communications Act. Editor & Publisher does not believe that new laws are needed. The Commission had the right under present law to license stations according to their ability to serve the public convenience, interest, and necessity. That, we think, is adequate. Any extension of the Commission's power into regulation or censorship of programs would lead inevitably to the destruction of the freedom of expression, the maintenance of which is one of the cardinal points of Mr. Roosevelt's war program."

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TRADE NOTES

A branch Radio Section of the Navy Public Relations Office has been opened at 580 Fifth Avenue, New York City, under the direction of Lieut. Morgan S. A. Reichner. It will be concerned chiefly with the network broadcasting companies and the agencies placing network programs.

The Pacific Broadcasting Company (KPAS) at Pasadena has applied for a modification of its construction permit for a new station for extension of commencement and completion dates to July 13, 1942, and September 13, 1942.

Mark Ethridge, a member of President Roosevelt's Fair Practice Committee, and Manager of Station WHAS in Louisville, asserted in an address in Cambridge, Mass., that many of the Nation's largest and most vital war industries were discriminating against Negroes and Jews by refusing to hire them, even when they were highly skilled workers.

Radio listening indices for the month of April jumped 10% ahead of the record levels already reported for March, according to the WOR "Continuing Study of Radio Listening in Greater New York". While national averages have already begun a downward curve, listening in New York has grown steadily since the outbreak of war - an 18% rise since December 7. Trial blackouts, curtailment of transportation, and a long period of inclement weather also contributed to the increase.

The personnel of KGO-Blue at San Francisco have gone through the finger-printing and other details essential to the new "Photo-Identification Badges" to be worn for the duration by all employees at all times for admission to their new building.

Every employee was required to fill in the identification panel with code letters covering personal characteristics, plus their signatures. Prints are used in badges that will permit entrance past the guards stationed there at all times of the day and night.

A half-hour program of popular music, news, and sports will be short-waved daily except Sundays to troops in the northern half of Africa and in the Near East at 3:00 P.M., EWT, over WGEA, international station of the General Electric Company in Schenectady.

Raymond Clapper, newspaper columnist recently returned from Africa and reported that United States troops stationed there have little or no entertainment. The new WGEA program has been especially planned to meet this need.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1433

NEW FCC DIVISION AS COAST GUARD CALLS WEBSTER

E. M. Webster, Assistant Chief Engineer and Chief of the Safety and Special Services Division of the Engineering Department of the Federal Communications Commission, has been called to active service as Chief of Communications of the United States Coast Guard. To fill this post while Mr. Webster is on duty with the armed forces, the Commission this week appointed William N. Krebs to be in charge as Chief of the Safety and Special Services Division.

Because of the vital importance of the work of the National Defense Operations Section of the Field Division of the Engineering Department and the increased responsibilities recently assigned in connection with the war effort, the Commission raised the status of this section to that of a division. The new division will be known as the "Radio Intelligence Division" of the Engineering Department. George E. Sterling, who formerly served as Chief of the National Defense Operations Section, was appointed Assistant Chief Engineer and Chief of the Radio Intelligence Division.

These changes will become effective on June 1, 1942 and continue for the duration of the war.

Mr. Krebs is 37 years old and was born at Baltimore. He was graduated from the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute in 1923, and completed courses in Electrical Engineering at Johns Hopkins University. He was employed in 1925-26 as installer and radiotelephone operator at Station WBAL. In October, 1926, he entered the employ of the Navy Department as a radio engineer in the Radio Test Laboratory of the Washington Navy Yard. In July, 1930, he was appointed Associate Radio Engineer with the Radio Commission, thereafter transferring to the Communications Commission.

Mr. Krebs designed and supervised the installation of new radio message centers for the War and Navy Departments in Washington. During 1938 and 1939, he was in charge of the investigative engineering activities of the Great Lakes and Inland Waters Survey to determine the radio requirements necessary for vessels navigating the Great Lakes.

Mr. Sterling was born at Peaks Island, Portland, Maine, June 21, 1894. He attended public schools in Maine and Johns Hopkins University and Baltimore City College. His experience in radio dates from 1908 as an amateur operator. He was one of the first in the State of Maine to be licensed by the Federal Government as an amateur operator and station owner.

During World War I, Mr. Sterling served as radio instructor in Signal Corps schools of the American Expeditionary Forces. He assisted in organizing and operating the first radio intelligence section of the Signal Corps in France, which engaged in the location of enemy radio stations and interception of their messages. For this work he received a citation from Chief Signal Officer of the American Expeditionary Forces for "especially excellent and meritorious service".

Mr. Sterling served as a radio operator in the Merchant Marine and in 1922 entered commercial employment as a marine radio inspector. He entered the Federal service as a radio inspector in the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce in 1923.

He was appointed Inspector in Charge of the 3rd Radio District, Federal Radio Commission at Baltimore in 1935. He was transferred to Washington as Assistant Chief of the Field Division, Engineering Department, FCC, in June 1937. He was appointed Chief, National Defense Operations Section, Field Division, Engineering Department July 1, 1940.

Mr. Sterling is the author of "The Radio Manual" - (3 editions) - which is recognized and used extensively as a standard textbook on radio communication equipment and procedure by radio schools and for government training purposes and as a reference book by colleges and universities.

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STILL MORE LEEWAY GIVEN TO SMALL STATION OPERATORS

Responding to war-time shortages of technical personnel for broadcast stations, especially critical in cases of small stations, the Federal Communications Commission further relaxed its rules to grant operation permits to persons certified by station licensees as familiar with their respective broadcasting equipment. Holders of these restricted radiotelephone operator permits would be limited to operations at a specified station and would be required to shut down the station in technical emergencies until some first-class operator repaired the trouble. An added requirement provides that persons obtaining the restricted permit would have to pass within six months an FCC examination on radio theory entitling them to endorsement of their permits by the Commission for similar work at any station.

Radio engineering experts declare that women could easily meet the requirements now in effect for restricted radiotelephone operator permits. It is believed that persons of normal intelligence should be able to pass the examination for the restricted radiotelephone operator's permit after 8 or 10 hours study of the FCC study course for this examination. The Study Guide and Reference Material for Commercial Radio Operator Examinations may be

obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for the sum of 15 cents.

This latest action of the FCC war-time policy of coming to the aid of broadcast stations on the matter of operator and operation requirements is specifically directed to the problem of low-powered broadcast stations operating on frequencies assigned for local services. There are 441 licensees benefited by today's action. Earlier FCC relaxations of operator requirement rules with respect to broadcast stations were made on February 17, 1942, under Order No. 91 and again on April 21, 1942, under Order No. 91-A.

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SENATE EXPECTED TO O.K. WARTIME WIRE TAPPING

It is believed no time will be lost by the Senate in approving a bill passed by the House earlier in the week legalizing wire tapping by the Army, Navy, FBI and other agencies in detecting war crimes and making information thus gained admissable as evidence in court.

Whenever there is reasonable suspicion that an offense against the national security is about to be committed, the House bill requires that telegrams, radiograms, cablegrams or other wire or radio communications be delivered to authorized Government agents. The bill would remain in effect only until six months after the end of the war.

Introduced by Representative Celler, of New York, the bill's provisions are applicable only in cases of efforts to undermine national defense and security by treason, sabotage, espionage, seditious conspiracy, violations of the acts requiring the registration of foreign agency or registration of groups carrying on foreign activities "in any manner".

Representative Hobbs, of Alabama, tried to get a bill to legalize wire tapping through the House last year when it was charged that Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission was the only high Government official opposing it.

Before the House voted on the bill just passed, Mr. Hobbs declared that if it had been law before December 7, there would have been no attack on Pearl Harbor.

"I made that statement on my own initiative and responsibility", Mr. Hobbs told the House. "It is true, as every member of the Judiciary Committee knows who heard testimony in executive committee. We know whereof we speak though we can't take Congress into our confidence."

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SMALL STATION MANAGER SUGGESTS GOVERNMENT BUY TIME

The greatest help that the Government can give the radio stations and especially the smaller stations that feel the loss of business more keenly, is to set up some plan of paying for at least part of the heavy war publicity work the radio stations are now doing gratis, George Blumenstock, Manager of WSKB, a 250-watt station at McComb, Miss., suggests.

Addressing William B. Lewis, Radio Coordinator of OFF, Mr. Blumenstock writes:

"Why should the different Government agencies be forced to 'beg' this important commodity - radio publicity? And if publicity is important, and we don't dispute this, why shouldn't the Government buy choicest time in this emergency?

"Radio publicity is a commodity, which must be produced at a given cost, the same as printers ink, paper, telephone and telegraph messages, railroad and airplane transportation, yes, even the production of ships, planes and ammunition. The Government pays reasonable prices for these commodities, why not for important vital radio time?

"Let us face these facts squarely. Radio Stations must carry on. It costs money to carry them on. Advertising revenues must necessarily decrease, as too many lines are being taken from the market. Is it cheaper and better for the Government to take over the radio stations and assume their operating expenses, or is it better and wiser to assist them, even moderately, by buying from them their only commodity 'time', now given free most generously by the radio industry.

"How long can this continue? Can the majority of radio stations maintain their service, their personnel and their equipment with the reduced revenues and a constantly growing volume of free time? Is this asked by our Government from any other industry? Why the radio?

"My suggestion would be that the Government, through the Office of Facts and Figures buy one hour a day on each station at the hourly rate and that it be divided into four quarters, one quarter hour early in the morning during the Farm programs, one quarter hour around the noon time, one quarter hour in the mid-afternoon and one quarter hour in the evening.

"It is quite true as was said in the University of Chicago program in which Chairman Fly recently took part, that 60% of the people depend on radio for information. Personally, I think it is even greater.

"WSKB covers a population of from 400,000 to 500,000. There are fully 500 radio stations in our class and they can cover fully 80% of the listening audiences at a very low cost to our Government and at the same time theGovernment would assist these stations to improve their service, maintain their equipment and keep them well organized to serve the Nation in this emergency."

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DCB CLOSES RADIO-TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC WITHIN U. S.

The Defense Communications Board has directed the closure of all public domestic point-to-point radio circuits within the continental limits of the United States, effective midnight, June 30. Provision is made, however, that upon proper showing to the Federal Communications Commission and a finding by that Commission that a particular circuit is necessary to meet a vital public need, the DCB will seek ways and means to meet that need.

Transmission of private messages over domestic radio circuits can be heard and easily monitored outside the United States. In many instances the nature of these private messages can give information of value to the enemy. The burden of possible censorship has been deemed insoluble within reasonable limits of available man power and funds. In any event, the censorship which would be necessary if these circuits remained, would involve a delay in transmission not necessarily found in the case of domestic wire circuits.

Eighty stations operated by eleven companies will be affected by the order. The chief carriers concerned are R.C.A. Communications, Inc., Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co., Tropical Radio Telegraph Co., Globe Wireless, Ltd., Press Wireless, Inc. (press only), Radiomarine Corp. of America, Central Radio Telegraph Co., Michigan Wireless Telegraph Co., Wabash Radio Corp., Pere Marquette Radio Corp., and the Western Radio Telegraph Co. Their total traffic is considered quite small in comparison with all domestic message volume. Chairman Fly stated that adequate wire line communications facilities remain available to all users of these domestic radio circuits.

If upon recommendation of the Federal Communications Commission the DCB should permit any particular circuit or circuits to remain in business, it will follow as a matter of course that they will be effectively censored. Routine precautionary measures, including monitoring by the FCC Radio Intelligence Division will continue in any case.

Not affected by the DCB order of March 28th are the coastal and ship-to-shore radio stations, which are under the control of the Navy Department.

The order will also not affect the public availability of the world-wide international radiotelegraph service of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., according to William A. Winterbottom, Vice President and General Manager.

Through an agreement of long standing between RCAC and Western Union, Mr. Winterbottom said, radiograms destined for foreign cities may be marked "Via RCA" and filed at any Western Union office in the country. Messages marked in this manner are relayed by Western Union wire to either San Francisco or New York, from where RCAC transmits them internationally by radio. The

company operates direct radiotelegraph circuits between these two cities and more than forty nations.

The principal cities in which the domestic services of RCAC will be affected by the DCB closing order are Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New Orleans and Seattle.

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CONGRESS RADIO PROBE MAY LAST TWO WEEKS LONGER

Although it may still run a couple of weeks the end is in sight for the hearings on the Sanders Bill to reorganize the Federal Communications Commission which will be resumed before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee next Wednesday, June 3rd. It is doubtful whether the hearings can be concluded in the coming week but the opinion was expressed that they would surely be finished during the week following.

The first witness next week will be Arthur G. Hayes of the American Civil Liberties League. Mr. Hayes will be followed by the Mutual Broadcasting System witnesses. These will probably include Alfred J. McCosker, Chairman of MBS Board, Fred Weber, General Manager, and Louis Caldwell, Counsel.

Then will come Paul D. P. Spearman who will testify in behalf of Network Affiliates, Inc., in opposition to testimony of the clear channel group.

At some stage of the proceedings, Chairman James L. Fly will testify and very likely FCC Commissioner T.A.M. Craven, known to have opposing views to Mr. Fly.

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REDUCED CABLE AND RADIO RATES FOR OUR BOYS ABROAD

Special low-priced message rates to be made available to members of the American Expeditionary Forces in sending cable and wireless messages from their overseas bases, were announced by the Federal Communications Commission. Special tariffs will permit American soldiers, sailors and marines abroad to send home messages for a flat rate of sixty cents. From Great Britain and Northern Ireland the equivalent rate of 2 shillings, six pence will be charged, while the rate in Newfoundland currency will be sixty cents.

Chairman James L. Fly of the Communications Commission explained that the men in the armed forces "will be able to select from 100 prepared texts a message suitable to the occasion". He added, "In operation, the new service will work something like the holiday greeting messages, with which the American public is long

familiar. The soldier or sailor will be able to select from one to three of these prepared texts and send them in a message. These messages would have the same rank in priority of transmission as Night Letters and other greeting messages."

Designation of the messages will be "EFM". An idea of the savings to the soldier can be had by comparison with ordinary overseas rates of 20 cents to 42 cents per word including address and signature, depending upon the point of origination.

Companies participating in the special reduced rates are: All America Cables and Radio, Inc., The Commercial Cable Company, Commercial Pacific Cable Company, Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, Postal Telegraph Cable Company, R.C.A. Communications, Inc., and The Western Union Telegraph Company.

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POOR RESPONSE TO NAZI SHORT-WAVE SUGGESTION

A few weeks ago, a German propaganda speaker urged American listeners to go to public libraries to read certain volumes known to contain anti-British material. To learn just how much stock American radio listeners (if there were any listeners outside official Government monitors, and others studying the problem) the Federal Communications Commission asked the American Library Association to circulate member libraries for a check on public requests for these volumes.

"A complete report from the Association shows but a solitary request, which occurred at the San Francisco Library, and that was from a person having an unrelated purpose in mind", it was said at the Commission.

"This indicates fairly well that few listen to Axis propaganda outside persons in the crank fringe and of course those studying the material such as the Government's own listening services, which make prompt use of such material to propagandize Germany and Italy in return.

"These latter operations by our own country and our allies sometimes provoke trouble in the occupied territories. For example, just this last week the German-controlled Netherlands Radio broadcast a threat against 460 prominent Dutchmen in Nazi lands as hostages. The German-controlled station declared that something dire would happen to these hostages unless the London Radio operated by the Dutch Government-in-Exile were silenced. This obviously was because the London station was 'inciting the Netherlands people against the Germans.'"

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NOT TO PUBLIC INTEREST TO WRECK NETS IS WARNING

Stating that the broadcasting industry is in a turmoil, that the Federal Communications Commission has charged that the entire system of network broadcasting is monopolistic in character causing two of the broadcasting companies to carry to the Supreme Court a suit to enjoin the Commission's rules; citing anti-trust action by the Justice Department and Congressional investigations, one of which has proposed that Congress investigate the Federal Communications Commission charging that its Chairman "is guilty of a monstrous use of power and is rapidly becoming the most dangerous man in the Government", Bernard B. Smith in the June issue of Harper's Magazine sounds this warning:

"Amid all the bitterness, the charges and countercharges in this bewildering series of events, there is only one factor which should concern the radio-listening public, and that is the preservation and improvement of network broadcasting in the public interest. Let this, therefore, be stated at once: the public interest will be served not by breaking up the networks, but by increasing their responsibilities and their control over their own radio programs; by compelling them to extend network facilities where the existing ones are insufficient; and, finally, by accomplishing this through sound regulatory legislation rather than through lawsuits which threaten the very existence of the networks."

Mr. Smith's article is titled: "What's Wrong With The Broadcasters? - The Curious Case of the 'Monopolists' Who Do Not Control Their Own Programs". The author is described by Harper's as a New York lawyer, a large part of whose practice is devoted to radio problems - or rather, to the advertising agencies and independent radio producers, writers, and artists who have the problems. He is also Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the New York Building Congress and is counsel for the Operative Plasters Union in New York City."

"Taking a glance backward, it is clear to almost everyone that it is to the networks we owe a large share of the improvements in the technical aspects of broadcasting", Mr. Smith goes on to say. "It is quite true, as the FCC points out, that there are remote areas of the country which are still entirely without network broadcasting services, and that in certain other areas available services are insufficient. What is not equally clear to everyone, however, is that as long as network broadcasting derives its principal financial support from the sponsorship of radio programs by national advertisers, network facilities will be extended only if advertisers require such extension.

"It seems pretty clear that the networks have been operated primarily in the service of the advertisers rather than in the interest of the public, and it is in this fact, rather than in the allegedly monopolistic character of the industry, that the basic deficiencies of American network broadcasting have their origins.

"The networks, in order to induce the large national advertisers to purchase their facilities for the sponsorship of national radio programs, have worked out a system of discounts which sharply reduces the time-costs for those advertisers who employ the greatest amount of broadcast time in a given year. In addition, the national advertisers who purchases the facilities on a network for a continuous hour of broadcasting pays in proportion substantially less for this hour than an advertiser who purchases only a fifteen-minute period. And during the daytime fifteen minutes constitute the standard period. * * * * * *

"It is, therefore, not surprising that the crowding out of the smaller advertiser as a commercial sponsor of national network programs has become a pronounced phenomenon of network expansion. Thus in the five years from 1937 through 1941, while the network revenue of the largest broadcasting company increased over fifty per cent, the number of its commercial advertising sponsors decreased almost twenty-five per cent; and by 1941 eleven advertisers accounted for over fifty per cent of the network revenue of all the national networks in the United States.

"The networks are not to be condemned for such situations, for it is only by encouraging large firms to use radio as an advertising medium that network broadcasting has received the financial support which made possible its phenomenal growth and advancement. Nor, for that matter, can we criticize the conduct of the national advertisers; for in the keenly competitive climate in which they operate, uncontrolled by adequate government regulations, these advertisers must seize upon every available advantage in order to keep their trade names and shibboleths ubiquitously and incessantly before the public. In fact, despite the purely commercial character of their enterprise, they have provided the nation with some of its finest radio fare.

"But there are further difficulties. For example, if a small independent manufacturer, using only a single fifteen-minute period for network broadcasting, should develop an excellent radio program and through this means achieve notable success in spite of being confined to a less desirable time-spot, it rests within the power of the network upon the expiration of a thirteen-week period to terminate its contract with that company in obeisance to some powerful competitor. It is true that networks have not been known to employ such tactics. Nevertheless, under existing unregulated network broadcasting, the network may at its own pleasure refuse to renew the time contract of a legitimate small advertiser. Today, when drugs, soaps, and grocery products depend in vital measure upon radio advertising as a means of keeping their trade names before the public, the power of the networks to take away the broadcast time of a given advertiser and to grant such time to others is almost a power of life and death.* * * *

Working under such a system, the broadcasting companies cannot exercise real control over the programs broadcast on their networks. Their contention that they provide balanced programmatic fare is refuted by even a cursory examination of their actual pro-

gram schedules. The truth is that the decision as to whether or not a radio program shall be presented over network broadcasting depends not on the network's opinion of the program's worth but on the advertiser's opinion about its effectiveness in promoting the sale of the laxative, dentifrice, or breakfast food he produces.* *

"The broadcasting companies speak tenderly of the educational sustaining programs which they provide without profit to the stations comprising their network. Yet during the period of greatest 'radio attendance', from 7 P.M. to 10:30 P.M. each evening, we find few such programs. These most valuable broadcast hours are now owned almost exclusively by advertisers of drugs, foods, soft drinks, cigarettes, soaps, and beauty preparations. We have yet to hear of a network terminating the time-contract of a national advertiser in order that it may supply the nation with a half-hour sustaining program of intellectual significance.

"Thus the advertiser determines not only what the people of the country shall listen to but also - in accordance with his own market problems and at variance, frequently, with the public interest - precisely what sections of the country are going to be permitted to hear a specific broadcast."

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TRADE NOTES

Back in the harness after a long illness, Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, will deliver the commencement address at DePauw University's 103rd Commencement at Greencastle, Indiana, Sunday, May 31. Mr. Trammell has announced that he will discuss "Broadcasting for Victory and Peace".

Radios and radio-phonographs, with an increase of 153 per cent, led in the April sales gains of department stores in the Second Federal Reserve District, in comparison with the same month a year ago, according to the report issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The second largest gain, 42 percent, was noted for washers, ironers, stoves, vacuum cleaners and cabinets.

Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Recife and Porto Alegre, four of Brazil's leading cities, will hear a new series of programs in Portuguese from New York, as a result of arrangements just completed by WOR-Mutual and the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Originating in WOR's studios, the programs will be beamed to South America via A. T. & T. facilities, but will not be broadcast in the United States. Eight stations in the Brazilian cities will carry the series, Mondays through Saturdays.

At the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation held in Baltimore last Wednesday, all Directors were re-elected as follows: Arthur M. Anderson, Sosthenes Behn, F. Wilder Bellamy, Daniel C. Borden, John W. Cutler, Charles E. Dunlap, James E. Fullam, John L. Merrill, Walter E. Ogilvie, Henry B. Orde, Samuel G. Ordway, Frank C. Page, Bradley W. Palmer, Henry M. Pease, Frank W. Phelan, George E. Pingree, Wolcott H. Pitkin, Lewis J. Proctor, William F. Repp, Kenneth E. Stockton and Mark A. Sunstrom.

Because of the serious radio interference it caused the U. S. Air Force, the Defense Communications Board ordered that the electromedical machine of Dr. W. L. Smith at Monroe, La., be closed down. It was further ordered that in event of failure to comply that War Department remove the machine.

Denying it has disseminated false advertisements over the radio and in newspapers concerning a cosmetic designed "Chen Yu Nail Lacquer", Associated Distributors, Inc., 30 West Hubbard St., Chicago, filed answer to a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission. Since July 30, 1941, the answer states, the respondent corporation has not engaged in business and has filed with the Secretary of State of Illinois notice of its intention to dissolve.

The salary of David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America for the past year as listed by the Security and Exchange Commission was $100,900.

It is reported that Lester Hemingway, the brother of Ernest, the author, will resign from WPB to join the Federal Communications Commission.

A contract with the Navy by Harvard University for the training of officers in radio communications, calls for an immediate enrollment of 500 men in the program, with a stipulation of a possible extension of 500 more enrolling in groups of 125 monthly.

The Civil Service wants radio service men with two and a half years of paid experience to inspect Army radio equipment. Appointees will be stationed at manufacturing plants outside the District of Columbia. Salary is $2,000. Apply 801 E St., N.W. Washington.

Stockholders of Bloomingdale Brothers, Inc., of New York City, at the annual meeting held recently, voted to amend the certificate of incorporation to allow the concern to go into the broadcasting business.

In an interpretation of the General Maximum Price Regulation, the Office of Price Administration stated, "Advertising allowances granted by a seller for promotional services rendered by a buyer are not 'frozen' by the Regulation and are not to be considered as an element in the price at which goods were delivered during March" (The base period under the universal price ceiling.)

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No. 1434

June 2, 1942

WAR SOLE TOPIC AT RMA ONE DAY CONVENTION NEXT WEEK

Limited to one day - the briefest business session in its history - the annual and first wartime convention of the Radio Manufacturers' Association at Chicago next Tuesday, June 9, will discuss one subject almost to the exclusion of everything else. This subject, of course, will be the war, and what the radio manufacturers may do further to bring it to a speedy and victorious conclusion.

High officials of the War Production Board and those prominent in the Government radio program will attend, including William L. Batt, Chairman of the Requirements Board of WPB; Frank H. McIntosh, head of the WPB Radio Section, and former Chief Technician of the Fort Industry Company, and Leighton H. Peebles of the WPB Communications Branch. An urgent invitation has also been extended to J. S. Knowlson, Director of WPB Industry Operations and former President of the RMA.

A special message on the industry's military radio production program will be brought to RMA by Mr. Batt, who is a chief aide to Chairman Donald M. Nelson of WPB. Under the pressure of his numerous other jobs in the war effort, Mr. Batt recently resigned as WPB Director of Materials. At that time he appointed A. L. Henderson, who has been Deputy Director and closely associated with him in the materials field since the creation of the National Defense Advisory Commission to succeed him.

Mr. Batt announced that he would remain as Chairman of the Requirements Committee of the WPB. American member of the combined raw materials board established last January by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain, Coordinator of the Russian aid program and Chairman of the United States-Canada Coordinating Committee.

Mr. Batt is from Philadelphia, where he was President of S. K. F. Industries, Inc.

Paul V. Galvin of the Galvin Manufacturing Corporation, of Chicago, and President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, will preside at the Association's membership luncheon on Tuesday and will deliver an annual report of special interest, on the "all out" war effort and problems of the industry. A proposal to extend RMA war services by organizing transmitting apparatus manufacturers in a new division of the Association will be voted on. Another proposal to change the name of the Amplifier and Sound Equipment Division to the "Speaker" Division has been postponed. Officers

and Directors of the Association and of all Divisions will be elected, and several important Committee sessions are scheduled.

Annual meetings of the National Radio Parts Distributors' Association, whose president is George D. Barbey of Reading, Pennsylvania, and of "The Representatives", whose president is S. K. MacDonald, will be held on June 7 and 8, preceding the RMA convention on June 9, for discussion of the replacement parts and other problems of radio distributors. Acting Chief Albert Watterston of the OPA Radio Unit and other OPA officials have been invited to attend the parts distributors' and sales representatives' meetings.

The only social feature of the industry meeting will be the annual golf tournament, following the convention, on June 10, at the Calumet Country Club.

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SUPREME COURT CLEARS WAY FOR NETWORK FCC TEST

The 5-to-3 decision of the Supreme Court that the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Broadcasting Company were entitled to judicial reviews of the Federal Communications Commission's proposed regulations on chain broadcasting, clears the way for a judicial review of the basic issues raised by the so-called network "monopoly" rules of the FCC.

The Supreme Court decision does not settle the question raised by the Commission that it had the power to bar issuance of licenses to radio stations because of alleged monopoly affiliations. The high court action simply permits CBS and NBC to sue for injunctions.

It is, in effect, a victory for Columbia and National over the Communications Commission.

The FCC argued that the regulations issued did not constitute "a final order" and thus no review was permitted. Charles E. Hughes, Jr., son of the retired Chief Justice and John T. Cahill, attorneys for the companies, stated in argument that "drastic damage" had already been done, because there were indications that affiliates would cancel contracts.

A three-judge Federal Court in New York City last February ruled by a 2-to-1 decision that it had no jurisdiction in the suits brought by NBC and Columbia to restrain the FCC from enforcing its so-called "anti-monopoly" regulations. The court comprised Judge Learned Hand of the Circuit Court ofAppeals and Federal Judges John Bright and Henry W. Goddard.

In effect, the decision denied an injunction against the FCC, but on March 2 the three judges granted a temporary stay until May 1. On March 16 the Supreme Court agreed to review the decision dismissing the suits.

Joining in the Supreme Court appeal were the Woodmen of the World Life Insurance Society, which owns and operates Station WOW in Omaha, and the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Co., which owns and operates Station WHAM in Rochester, N. Y.

The Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc. intervened in the litigation on the side of the FCC.

Chief Justice Stone delivered the 5-3 Supreme Court opinion that the broadcasting companies had a right to a Court review of the Commission's order. Those concurring in this were Justices Roberts, Murphy, Byrnes and Jackson. Those dissenting were Justices Frankfurter, Reed and Douglas. Justice Black did not participate.

All "the elements pre-requisite to judicial review are present", said Justice Stone, adding that "the threat of irreparable injury to the business" of the broadcasting chains had been established. Justice Frankfurter, writing the dissent, stated that Congress did not authorize resort to Federal courts "merely because some one feels aggrieved, however deeply" by an FCC action, and remarked that "even irreparable loss" did not justify the review.

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BROADCASTING "APATHETIC" CHARGE AROUSES HOOSIERS

Criticizing a recent broadcast, the Terre Haute,(Ind.) Star says:

"A certain Mr. Brown who dispenses his views on news for one of the large radio broadcasting systems has aroused the ire of a number of Hoosiers. He said among other things that Indiana was 'apathetic and unconcerned' about the war effort.

"Listeners in New York or Alabama or Washington may believe that 'the people of Indiana do not know there is a war going on. . .' Hoosiers, of course, know he never had any intimate contact with Indiana - in fact, he certainly did not bestir himself for any extensive inquiry in Indianapolis which seems to have been his single point of contact.

"The omniscient Mr. Brown was disturbed, no, he was amazed 'to find people who think gas restrictions too irksome to endure in these times'. That may be a possible comment from the New York viewpoint but it does not apply to Indiana. Nothing is 'too irksome' for Hoosiers if it involves a substantial contribution to winning of the war. The Hoosier viewpoint is that so long as gasoline is on their very doorstep they see no reason for having it denied to them. Under present production schedules, gasoline used in Indiana is not gasoline denied to our armed forces. The only reason for gasoline rationing in the East relates to transportation of the fluid from the South or Middlewest.

"Our suggestion would be that the next time the Columbia Broadcasting System desires comment on conditions in Indiana, it send its commentator to Indiana sufficiently in advance of the time of his public pronouncements that he may know his subject."

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NO SUCCESSOR YET FOR HARRY BUTCHER AS CBS V-P

It may be some little time yet before a successor has been chosen to fill the place of Harry C. Butcher, Vice-President in charge of the Columbia Broadcasting System resident in Washington, who has been called to active duty by the Navy Department. There will soon be a conference between William S. Paley, President of CBS, Edward Klauber, Executive Vice-President, and Paul W. Kesten, Vice President and General Manager, to decide who will replace Mr. Butcher. However this meeting will be postponed until the return to New York of Mr. Kesten, who is now in Arizona.

In the meantime, "Mef" Runyon, Vice-President in Charge of Stations, will take Mr. Butcher's place in the Domestic Broadcasting Committee of the Defense Communications Commission. A. D. Willard, Jr. will continue as General Manager of WJSV, CBS key station in the Capital.

Mr. Butcher has been in the Naval for the past four years. He holds the rank of Lieutenant-Commander and is now on duty in the office of Director of Naval Communications.

Mr. Butcher joined the Columbia Broadcasting System twelve years ago. He was a friend of Sam Pickard, former Radio Commissioner and later CBS Vice-President. Mr. Pickard, in fact, thought so highly of Butcher that he wanted him to succeed him on the Commission. He proved highly successful as an executive, made friends everywhere, and in 1934 was advanced to Washington Vice-President.

At the moment nothing definite is known as to Lieut. Commander Butcher's future assignment, but the impression seems to be that he will be stationed in Washington for sometime to come.

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Three new Government-owned aluminum plants have started operations so far this month, a fourth is expected to begin production early in June and the entire first expansion program of seven plants will be in production by August 1, 1942. All seven plants will be completed ahead of schedule. The flow of aluminum metal is expected to increase every month from now on until the early part of 1943 when the entire aluminum capacity as planned by WPB will be operating at its peak.

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30-DAY COPPER STAY GRANTED TUBE MANUFACTURERS

Receiving tube manufacturers have received a 30-day stay from the drastic Copper Conservation Order, prohibiting virtually all civilian use of copper, including production of replacement parts after May 31. Extension of the copper order for replacement tube production until June 30 has been granted by the WPB Copper Section. Similar relief for radio parts manufacturers was not included in the WPB action, but is still being pressed vigorously by the WPB Communications Branch and the Radio Manufacturers' Association through the latter's special Committee on Replacement Parts, of which J. J. Kahn of Chicago is Chairman.

The 30-day extension from the copper order was secured for tube manufacturers in order to develop a definite 1942 program of replacement tube production. A total of 40 million replacement tubes in 1942, compared with about 33 million replacement tubes in 1941, is now under consideration. An official limitation or "L" order is in prospect early next week, authorizing the 40 million replacement tube program for this year, with quotas equitably divided, by the WPB Radio Section under Chief Frank H. McIntosh, among the seven RMA tube manufacturers.

The question of a definite replacement parts program and possibly similar relief for parts manufacturers under the copper order, Chief McIntosh advised RMA, will now be taken up following the 30-day stay secured on replacement tube manufacture. The tube "L" order is scheduled to be issued early this week, and immediate attention then will be given to the replacement parts problem, particularly in connection with the copper order.

Pending action on replacement parts, parts manufacturers are not permitted under the copper order to use their copper inventory after Sunday, May 31, for further production of replacements. A number of parts manufacturers have filed their appeals with WPB from the drastic copper order, but WPB Copper Section officials advised RMA that relief action to parts manufacturers was "practically nil". Virtually all radio manufacturers' appeals, except for the 30-day stay given tube manufacturers, are being denied, officials stated. Relief from the copper order for replacement parts production is not expected until after the WPB Radio Section conducts further negotiations with the WPB Copper Section officials and until progress is made on a replacement parts production program, similar to the 40 million replacement tube program.

While the copper order exempts use of copper on military radio and other war contracts, there is not a similar exemption on Lend-Lease contracts. WPB approval for use of copper on such Lend-Lease contracts is required.

Detailed requests for copper for tube replacements already have been filed by the Radio Section with the Copper Branch for tube production from June 1 to December 31. As about 20 million replace-

ment tubes have already been manufactured, the proposed 1942 replacement tube program of 40 million tubes will contemplate production of an additional 20 million tubes from June 1 to December 31. Similar procedure for replacement parts also is being worked out by the WPB Radio Section. A questionnaire is now being prepared for transmission to all radio parts manufacturers, to secure necessary data on which to base the prospective replacement parts and material allocation program.

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MC DONALD SEES DANGER IN LIFEBOAT RADIO PUBLICITY

There is sharp criticism from Commander E. F. McDonald,Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, about a story which appeared in this News Service May 12th based upon an official release, which stated that Admiral R. R. Waesche of the Coast Guard had issued a regulation requiring merchant vessels of more than a thousand tons to carry at least one portable radio for installation in lifeboats.

"Please remember that I am not criticizing you in this letter, I am just criticizing the principle", Commander McDonald writes.

"Your article entitled "Portable Radios Ordered Put Aboard Lifeboats", I feel sure has been given out some place officially or you wouldn't have published it. Can you picture Hitler or any of the Nazis giving out a story like this - certainly not. You'll find that this, and articles like it, will get into their hands and the next thing the submarines will do will be to search every life boat to find out whether it has a portable transmitter or not. If it has, it will be wrecked, then what value is it?

"I might carry my argument above a step further and say that the enemy submarines, if they don't have time to search the lifeboats to ascertain whether it has a transmitter on it, might take a shot at it saying to themselves, "It might be equipped with a transmitter which will give the location of our attack too soon.

"Just a suggestion."

Since it has not been possible to find out exactly where the Lifeboat story came from, a copy of this correction is being sent to Capt. Leland P. Lovett, Assistant Director of Public Relations, at the Navy Department, for his information.

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MORE CONGRESSIONAL BRICKBATS FOR WINCHELL

Walter Winchell, recently characterized by Senator Clark, of Missouri, as "the radio commentator who disgraces the uniform of the Navy of the United States" was again assailed in Congress, this time by Representative Clare Hoffman, of Michigan, who said:

"On May 24, Sunday last, Walter Winchell, in his broadcast, repeated the substance of the charge printed in the New Republic, and he added that I had never stopped claiming that he, Winchell, tried to smear me.

"For once in his long record of misstatement Walter is correct. I have not stopped claiming that he tried to smear me.* *

"Not long ago he stated that I was a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee. I never was on that Committee and the House membership is aware of that fact. I was quoted as saying that he, Winchell, should be sent to Samoa. No such statement was ever made by me. Unable to learn who on the Naval Affairs Committee had exposed him, he charged it up to me. It was a good job, well done, even though I did not do it. * * * * *

"Winchell states that, while broadcasting, he does not wear the uniform of the Navy. He does not, however, tell us when he does wear it. He does not say that he does not wear it while visiting saloons, dives, and disreputable resorts gathering information. He does not deny that, as a Lieutenant Commander, he is in the Navy on full-time pay of a Lieutenant Commander. Nor does he explain to the public how he can carry on a money-making business and still be a full-time Lieutenant Commander.

"Yet he is the man who attempts to tell the people of the United States who they should elect as their Representatives in Congress. Winchell is courageous. He must be. He tells us he is. He is a fighting man. He must be, for he wears the uniform of the Navy, and that is a fighting organization.

"His statements as to his own virtues leave us in no doubt as to his patriotism. Continuously he announces his willingness to sacrifice. It is interesting to compare his utterances before December 7 with those he has made since that date.

"What some of us cannot understand is why a man as brave as he is, possessing his courage, with all of his professed animosity toward the Germans and the Japs, with his willingness to fight, does not make some practical use of the uniform which he wears, and get into the Navy, instead of loitering around New York, questioning the patriotism and the motives of the people's chosen Representatives."

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SEASONAL CHANGE ALTERS CBS SHORTWAVE FREQUENCIES

Due to seasonal conditions of the ionosphere, the Columbia Broadcasting System's engineering department has altered frequencies of its three shortwave transmitters serving the new Network of the Americas and listeners across the Atlantic Ocean.

The ionosphere is an atmosphere of electrical particles constantly in motion like the sea and varying in distance from 70 to 250 miles above the earth's surface. Radio short waves travel high into the sky and are reflected back to earth at great distances from the transmitters by the ionosphere.

The CBS international broadcasting summer schedule for June, July and August, 1942 (which became effective at 6:00 A.M. Monday, June 1, follows:

WCBX (East Coast, South America) 3:47 PM to 11 PM, 15,270 kc., 19.6 meters; WCRC (West Coast, South America) 3:47 P.M. to 11 P.M., 11,830 kc., 25.3 meters; WCDA (Mexico and Central America) 6 AM to 8 AM, 11,830 kc., 25.3 meters; 4:50 PM to 11 PM, 17,830 kc., 16.9 meters; 9:15 AM to 10 AM, 11,830 kc., 25.3 meters, Saturdays and Sundays only.

Europe - WCBX, 6 AM to 3:45 PM, 15,270 kc., 19.6 meters; WCRC, 6 AM to 3:30 P.M., 11,830 kc., 25.3 meters; WCDA, 3:30 P.M. to 4:45 P.M., 11,830 kc., 25.3 meters.

All times Eastern War Time.

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CITING RADIO UPHOLD UNDERTAKERS RIGHT TO ADVERTISE

The Indiana Supreme Court has just held unconstitutional a law forbidding undertakers to publish prices of their goods and services in newspaper advertisements. It said the act was discriminatory.

"We cannot close our eyes to the fact that in 1939, when this statute was enacted", the opinion explained, "the radio had already come into general use in the advertising field.

"We are unable to conceive of any possible reason for prohibiting licensed funeral directors and embalmers from advertising their prices in newspapers or by handbills and at the same time permitting them to broadcast the same facts to the public by radio."

The State Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors had revoked the license of Asher L. Proffitt, Crawfordsville funeral director, because he had advertised his price for caskets in the Crawfordsville Journal and Review.

Proffitt sued the Board and the Montgomery Circuit Court ordered his license given back to him. The Board appealed to the high court.

The Hoosier State Press Association had filed a petition to intervene as a friend of the court. The petition criticized the law.

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RCA SCRAP DRIVE NETS 763 TONS FOR WAR USE

A million-and-a-half pounds of scrap metal, enough to build a U.S. Navy mine layer, or to make twenty-two 30-ton tanks for the Army with enough left over for three Army "peep" cars, has been salvaged from the Camden plant of the RCA Manufacturing Company in the first quarter of 1942. This announcement was made last week by the Industrial Salvage Section of the Manufacturers' Committee of Camden County.

This mountain of steel, aluminum, brass, bronze, copper, lead, nickel, tin, zinc, mica and other metals has come from the huge factory, now given over to war production, in a daily stream which helps to feed the maws of ten metal furnaces in the Philadelphia area.

In converting one RCA factory building at Camden to war production, 191 tons of steel was recovered from machinery formerly used in commercial production but useless for war work. In addition, in March alone, twelve tons of commercial tools not adaptable to war production were disposed of as scrap.

An idea of the immensity of the scrap realization plan may be gained from this fact: in the three-month period, 1,181,318 pounds of steel were removed from the plant as scrap. In the same period, 100,193 pounds of aluminum, 80,135 pounds of brass, 1,969 pounds of bronze, 114,779 pounds of copper, 6,504 pounds of lead and 1,658 pounds of nickel were salvaged. So were 10,752 pounds of zinc, 894 pounds of tin, and 34,843 pounds of miscellaneous metals. The total weight of the metals is 763 tons.

A scrap salvage drive was launched throughout the Camden plant on March 1, with the use of such posters as "Get in the scrap; America's war industries need metals, paper, old rags, rubber. Get it back in war production." Each production worker was reminded by his foreman of the importance of saving every scrap of the metals precious to the tremendous war production program.

RCA's scrap conservation efforts have not been confined to metals alone. When the War Production Board sent out a call for scrap rubber to keep the rubber reclaiming plants in operation, the news was passed along to the Camden plant. The first few days produced a ton of the material, with the search far from complete.

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TRADE NOTES

Newly appointed head of the National Broadcasting Company's Press Department in San Francisco is William E. Shea, Jr. Mr. Shea advances from National Spot Sales Representative for the company in that city to the publicity post. Prior to joining NBC, early in 1941, he was with the San Francisco Examiner, McCann-Erickson, advertising agency, and Hearst Radio.

Otto Sorg Schairer, Vice President of the Radio Corporation of America, in charge of RCA Laboratories, last Saturday was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering by the University of Michigan. The degree was in recognition of "the unusual achievements of one of the University's alumni in the conduct and administration of scientific research for industrial purposes."

Dr. Schairer was graduated from the University of Michigan with an A.B. degree in 1901, and received his B.S. degree in electrical engineering in 1902. He then entered the service of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at East Pittsburgh as a graduate student or apprentice.

The Associated Broadcasters, Inc., of San Francisco, have applied to the Federal Communications Commission for a license to cover a construction permit for a new international broadcast station.

So that the men in service may be able to receive them, no matter in what part of the world they may be stationed, each program directed to "Men in Service" will be broadcast by the General Electric Company three different times from KGEI in San Francisco, twice from WGEA and once from WGEO in Schenectady.

After months of complaint that Southern Negroes were not being trained to meet the shortage of workers in shipbuilding, the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice has been officially advised that the regional Labor Supply Committee covering Southeastern States has called on the educational authorities to set up training courses for colored workers in "all major shipyard occupations."

This action, which was announced by Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, Chairman of the Fair Employment Practice group, of which David Sarnoff of RCA, and Mark Ethridge of WHAS, Louisville, are members, took place in Birmingham, Ala., where the Labor Supply Committee met a few days ago.

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6/2/42

SIXTH EDITION OF RADIO AND TELEVISION BIBLIOGRAPHY

The sixth edition of the Radio and Television Bibliography, prepared by the Columbia Broadcasting System Reference Library, Research Department is just off the press.

"The most comprehensive bibliography in the field," Dr. Paul F. Lazarsfeld, Director, Office of Radio Research, Columbia University, writes appraising the new edition.

"This compilation is very effective in bringing within one cover the vast information on broadcasting that is available today", says Carlos A. Franco, of Young & Rubicam, Inc., New York.

The contents of the 1942 edition of the Bibliography are:

Books, Pamphlets and Reports on Broadcasting - General, Advertising and Audience Studies, Drama, Education, Engineering, Music, News and Special Events, Techniques and Careers, and Television; Magazine Articles of Special Interest; Names and Addresses of Radio and Advertising Trade Periodicals Containing "Radio Sections"; Names and Addresses of Principal Publishers and Other Organizations Issuing Material on Broadcasting; Publications of the Columbia Broadcasting System and Index by Titles of Books, Pamphlets and Reports.

The Bibliography is published by CBS to assist students and others interested in radio and television in finding the principal books, pamphlets and articles in this field. CBS invites students of radio and television to consult the books and other material in its Reference Library at 485 Madison Avenue, New York City.

"In the past, distribution of this reference book has been confined largely to educators and writers", Dr. Frank Stanton Columbia's Director of Research now in Washington with the OFF, states. "But so many requests have been received and so many people have told us how useful they found this book that we have brought the bibliography up to date."

Apparently a wider distribution of the book is now contemplated.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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ONLY INSANE WOULD START NEW NET NOW, SAYS McCOSKER

Free competition in network broadcasting is at stake if legislation is passed nullifying the Federal Communications Commission's network regulations, Alfred J. McCosker, Chairman of the Board of the Mutual Broadcasting System, warned the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce when it resumed hearings last Wednesday on the Sanders Bill to reorganize the FCC. The Commission's proposed network regulations are supported by the Mutual Broadcasting System.

"If the regulations or their substantial equivalent are not put into effect", Mr. McCosker testified, "and if for the first time in years free competition in network operation is not made possible, it is not reasonable to expect that any other group will attempt to project or operate a national network. If Mutual after a try of over seven years, cannot firmly establish itself, with all the advantages it offers, no one outside of an insane asylum would try it again. The man who would try it would need a guardian more than he would need a wave length."

The Mutual executive expressed the hope that no legislation will be passed which will unduly hamstring the FCC in its regulations of radio, impair its efficiency, or cause unnecessary delays.

"The complaint is that certain people don't like the Commission's decisions", Mr. McCosker pointed out, "and they are afraid that the courts will uphold what the Commission has done. That is the reason they have come to Congress to try to get the law changed, first to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce a year ago and, having failed there, they now come to this Committee. I do not think they are really very much interested in the technical procedural parts of this bill."

Mr. McCosker stated that "through all these hearings and arguments, the Commission's report of May 2, 1941, has not once been attacked for any inaccuracy in its findings of fact. None of the witnesses appearing before you has called attention to a single misstatement of fact in the entire document, however violently they may have attacked the Commission's conclusions and its regulations." Mr. McCosker urged the Committee to carefully read the FCC network report before passing judgment on the Commission's order.

The MBS official said he could not find in the Commission's order any tendencies toward government ownership of stations or that the Commission suffers from a common-carrier complex.

"If either charge has any foundation, I don't know what it is and have not observed any basis for it. If such persons are talking about the network regulations, and I am sure that they are, it seems to me that they are just about 100% wrong. The Commission has obviously acted to restore and increase competition and to prevent it from being unlawfully restrained - so that there will not be any need either for regulation of rates and other kinds of regulations of the common carrier variety, or for having the government take over industry."

Mr. McCosker insisted that Mutual's primary interest is in having the Commission's network regulations go into effect. "We oppose any legislation that would cause further delay and that would deprive the Commission of its power to adopt such regulations, or that would cast any doubt on that power." Mr. McCosker pointed out that three of the proposed amendments in the Sanders Bill apparently come within this description.

Mutual is opposed to any licensing of networks, Mr. McCosker continued. "It seems to us that to license networks is to invite the very sort of governmental interference that NBC and CBS profess to fear, control over programs and control over rates - in other words, censorship and common carrier regulation. There is nothing else to regulate, unless those who urge such an amendment entertain illusions that by a rigid licensing system they can keep down the number of competing networks."

Mr. McCosker insisted that Mutual's future, and the future of all networks, depends upon not being so restricted by government regulations that they cannot engage in sound, efficient, and profitable operations.

"We have never departed from that point of view, and I can assure you that no one in Mutual has had the attitude of wanting to see confusion or impairment of network broadcasting simply in the hope of being able to grab something out of the wreckage."

"While we are proud of Mutual's affiliates and its annual increases in revenue, particularly in view of the obstacles we have had to overcome, we trust you will not be misled by the figures and charts which have been presented by witnesses for NBC and Columbia at this hearing. They give a flattering but highly exaggerated notion of Mutual's growth and size. When you compare networks as they did, simply in terms of the number of affiliate stations each network has, and overlook mentioning the relative desirability of the stations as to power, coverage, location and other vital factors, it is very much as if you compared the wealth of four men according to the number of bills each has in his pocketbook without looking at the denomination of the bills.

"Similarly, when you compare the revenue of networks simply by percentage of increase over a certain period of years according to some arbitrary base, and leave out the figures for the actual revenue of each network in dollars and cents, you can make the network that started from scratch in the middle of the period look

like a skyrocket when it is really nothing of the sort.

"You would never guess from Columbia's exhibit, or from anything you have heard from any witness that has yet appeared before you, that in 1940, for example, Mutual's total time sales were slightly over $3,600,000 as against about $41,700,000 for NBC and $35,600,000 for Columbia, and that the profits of NBC and Columbia for that year were, in each case, very much greater than Mutual's total time sales - $5,800,000 for NBC and $7,400,000 for Columbia (before Federal income taxes)."

Mr. McCosker concluded his testimony with the hope that during the next two or three years, a more truly American system of broadcasting will develop, and that harmony will be restored in the industry.

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FCC LOOKS INTO FOREIGN LANGUAGE "TIME BROKERS"

The Federal Communications Commission has directed its staff to ascertain the activities of "time brokers" in foreign language broadcasts over domestic radio stations. A letter requesting full information in this respect is to be addressed to licensees using their facilities for broadcast programs in foreign tongues.

Approximately 210 standard broadcast stations in this country have foreign language programs, and it is estimated that nearly half of these sell time to "brokers". These "brokers" are not station employees, but rather are independent contractors, apparently independent of any one station for their livelihood. In general, they obtain blocks of time over a given station and arrange their foreign language programs, selling on their own account spot announcements for use during their allotted time. Many act as their own announcers and seem to enjoy large followings among foreign-born listeners.

The FCC seeks to learn which "brokers" operate over which stations; the precise relationship existing between the "brokers" and their respective stations; the titles of the programs aired; the nature of the programs; and whether in the opinion of the licensee there are objections to, or useful functions for, the broker system. Copies of contracts and agreements concerning the operations of the brokers and stations in connection with the foreign language programs are to be filed with the Commission.

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COPPER RELIEF FOR PARTS MANUFACTURERS

Relief from the Copper Conservation Order prohibiting virtually all civilian use of copper after May 31, is now being granted to July 1 in individual cases by the Copper Section of the War Production Board to radio parts manufacturers for immediate and limited production of replacement parts. Some individual appeals are now being approved for parts manufacturers from the copper order, following further conferences with officials of the Copper Section by Frank H. McIntosh, head of the WPB Radio Section and representatives of the Radio Manufacturers' Association.

Some parts manufacturers, according to the determination of the Copper Section in each individual case, are being granted extensions of thirty days or more for the immediate use of their copper inventories in the production of radio replacement parts. The restricted and limited relief for radio parts production follows similar relief granted to radio tube manufacturers, who also received individual 30-day extensions, to July 1, from the copper order. Extensions being granted to parts manufacturers for thirty days or more in the use of their inventories to produce replacement parts is based entirely, according to WPB officials, on the special circumstances in each individual parts manufacturer's inventory and other circumstances. Such relief from the copper order for radio replacement parts production was urged last week by the RMA. A conference with WPB Copper Section and also WPB Radio Section officials was held by the Association's representatives, including Chairman J. J. Kahn of the special RMA Committee on Replacement and Repair Parts.

The extensions to parts manufacturers for the use of their inventories under the order which is known as the M-9-c, are being granted while Chief McIntosh and the WPB Radio Section are working out a definite program for allocation of materials for a future replacement parts production schedule. A similar program, covering replacement tubes during the remainder of this year, is now being completed by the Radio Section. A limitation or "L" order is now being drafted in connection with the replacement tube program, and will provide for assignment of replacement tube production quotas to the various manufacturers.

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A unique radio situation, in which two stations will carry a half hour recorded program at the same time for the same sponsor has developed in Tulsa, Oklahoma, where the NBC-Radio-Recording Division's Flying for Freedom" will take the air over stations KTUL and KOME at 8 P.M., starting June 11, and be heard over both stations for 26 weeks.

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LARGE SUM SOUGHT FOR NEW FCC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

J. L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission appeared before the House Appropriations Committee last Thursday to request a supplemental national defense appropriation of $2,149,876. This was for the extension of foreign broadcast monitoring in connection with the newly created Radio Intelligence Division of the National Defense Operations Section of the Engineering Department. The Intelligence Division is under George E. Sterling, who was recently appointed Assistant Chief Engineer and Chief of the Division.

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BBC 1942 HANDBOOK COMES THROUGH DESPITE WAR

Not even a World War has been sufficient to keep the BBC Handbook for 1942 from coming out on schedule time. The book is really the annual report of the British Broadcasting Corporation but is popularly written, handsomely illustrated and so interesting throughout that it is hard to put down. One might think that such a publication would necessarily command only the attention of a broadcaster or someone in that particular line of business but this British yearly report published as it was amidst bombings and terrible war, also furnishes the finest kind of reading matter for the listening public itself.

One chapter which catches the American eye is the "Brains Trust". This, it seems, is a popular British program which, if it were broadcast in the United States would be known as the "Brain Trust". It started out in January, 1941, with the BBC labeled "Any Questions?" Apparently it was on the order of our program, "Information Please". In the first year the "Brains Trust" received ninety thousand questions and answered four hundred of them. Nationwide arguments were started by questions like the one from a pilot in the Royal Air Force - "How does a fly land on the ceiling?" - and like that other question - "Why does a horse rise on its forelegs and a cow on its hindlegs?"

Other chapters in the 1942 BBC Handbook are devoted to a Survey of the Year's Work in Broadcasting: Overseas Networks; Empire Collaboration; Broadcasting to North America; Broadcasting to Latin America; Broadcasting to the Far East; Broadcasting to the Near East; Broadcasting to Europe; Home and Forces Programmes; Up and Down the British Isles; Music for Home and Overseas; Radio Documentary; Radio Drama; Variety; Talks for Home Listeners; The Sunday Postscript; Outside Broadcasting; Home News; News Reading; Talks in the News; Religious Broadcasting; The Week's Good Cause; Broadcasting to Schools; Group Listening; Allied Occasions; "Calling Forces Overseas"; Children's Hour; Parents and Children; Recording Service; Listener Research; Some Notable Broadcasts of 1941; Rebroadcasting and Exchange Broadcasting; Wartime Studios.

In the Appendixes are chapters devoted to Control; Finance; Development of the BBC's Overseas Services; The Time Signal Service; Receiving the Home and Forces Programmes; Programme Contracts; Programme Copyright; The BBC's Advisory Councils and Committees; BBC Publications; BBC Addresses.

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MOST EVERYBODY IN NORTH DAKOTA HAS A RADIO

North Dakota Gets a high radio rating in the report of the 1940 census just made public:

OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS WITH RADIO FOR STATE AND DITIES OF 25,000 OR MORE: 1940

(A dwelling unit was enumerated as "with radio" if it contained a usable radio set or one only temporarily out of repair)

Area - North Dakota The State	Total	With Radio	No Radio	Not Reporting Radio
Total Dwelling units (including urban	152,043	131,000	17,179	3,864
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	47,024	39,396	6,585	1,043
Rural-farm dwelling units	70,950	60,230	8,819	1,901
Fargo	8,618	8,030	361	227

The number of homes having a radio is shown for this State in statistics from the 1940 Census of Housing announced by Director J. C. Capt of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. The announcement gives the preliminary figures for each county, for the rural-nonfarm and rural-farm parts of each county, and for each city of 25,000 inhabitants or more but only the State and city data is given above. These figures as well as similar data for urban places of 2,500 to 25,000 inhabitants and for the metropolitan districts will be presented in the Second Series Housing Bulletin for the State which will be published in the near future.

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WAR DEPARTMENT LEASES GLOBE WIRELESS

The Federal Communications Commission announced that it had granted permission to Globe Wireless, Limited, of San Francisco to furnish its commercial radio facilities to the War Department under lease arrangement beginning June 1.

As a result of this arrangement, Globe Wireless will be withdrawn temporarily from the business of handling public message traffic during the life of the contract.

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WEBER FOR MUTUAL ALSO BACKS FCC RULES

Going counter to the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System, Fred Weber, General Manager of the Mutual Broadcasting System, lined up squarely behind the Federal Communications Commission in testifying before the House Interstate Commerce Committee considering the Sanders Bill.

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission had been expected to appear before the Committee Friday but he will be called next Wednesday, June 10 instead. FCC Commissioner T.A.M. Craven will present the minority views of that organization.

Mr. Weber told the House Committee that "evils and abuses on the part of the large radio networks made recently promulgated Federal Communications Commission regulations "eminently practical and reasonable".

The FCC regulations restricting the use of "option time", under which Mr.Weber said the NBC and CBS networks "secure right of way and priority rights over all or most of the best hours of nearly all the best stations in the country", is a center of the dispute over changes in the law.

Mr. Weber told the Committee that Mutual in 1941 negotiated with publishers of a magazine for a nationally known program and were given to understand that the system would be used for the next year.

Then, he said, NBC told the publishers that if Mutual were used NBC would exercise its option privilege in such a way that the program eitner would be eliminated from stations in a number of important markets "or would be forced to the disagreeable alternative of delayed broadcasts by transcription."

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READY TO HANDLE CUT-RATE SERVICE MESSAGES

Radio and cable companies of the International group - All America Cables and Radio, Commercial Cables, Commercial Pacific Cable Co., Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co. - are prepared to handle the large volume of 60 cent special text messages which are expected from American soldiers at outlying bases as a result of the announcement by the War Department of this new service. The service was established by the War Department at the proposal of the communication companies to enable the American boys at distant stations to telegraph home without too much strain on the pay. The announcement stated that a similar service, from family to soldier, will be ready in about ten days.

Arrangements for the service have already been made for the men in Great Britain, North Ireland, Newfoundland, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Panama and other bases in the Caribbean region. Of the companies associated with I. T. & T., Commercial Cables serves the North Atlantic points and Great Britain. All America Cables and Mackay Radio serve the Western Hemisphere bases, and the Commercial Pacific Cable and Mackay Radio connect Hawaii with the mainland.

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DONATE TIME FOR NEW "VICTORY" BROADCASTS

The top-ranking programs of two major networks, featuring the nation's favorite radio personalities, will contribute to America's war effort this Summer with the presentation of two separate Victory series. One "Victory Parade" will be heard over stations of the National Broadcasting System, beginning Sunday, June 7; the other "Victory Theatre" over the Columbia Broadcasting System, starting Monday, July 20, it was announced by the Office of Facts and Figures today.

All stars, directors, and writers will donate their services as their contribution to the two series. Air time involved is the contribution of the two networks and their affiliated stations.

There will be no commercial sponsor identified with any of the broadcasts. Time ordinarily devoted to commercial announcements is to be given over to government messages of vital importance in the war effort.

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TRADE NOTES

Because of the Japanese attacks on Dutch Harbor, all radio stations on the Pacific Coast were reported off the air last Wednesday and Thursday nights.

Six hundred patents, most of recent date and many of immediate importance to the American war effort, were taken over Wednesday from their German and Italian owners by the Alien Property Custodian. Processes and equipment covered by the patents will be made available to American industry.

Patents owned by Robert Bosch and covering electrical equipment, particularly in the ignition field, were seized, as were many patents in the fields of radio, television, and aircraft instruments. Several of the seized patents related to the electron microscope, currently of great importance in scientific fields.

Completion dates for the Baliban & Katz Chicago television stations W9XPR and W9XBB have been extended to May, 1943.

Of the 33,291 homes in Nevada, 26,200 were reported by the Census Bureau to have radios. Out of 4,212, rural-farm homes, 2,906 are radio-equipped.

Corporations with multiple plants have been especially enthusiastic about labor-management production committees, of which more than 800 have now been formed, it was pointed out yesterday at War Production Drive headquarters.

War Production Drives to bring the output of war material up to the victory level are now under way in more than three plants each of 16 companies. These companies include some of the largest industrial organizations in the United States. War Production Drives have been organized in 66 plants of the popularly termed du Pont group of corporations and 50 in the U. S. Steel group, comprising two of the largest industrial groups extant.

A list of the concerns in which labor-management committees are functioning includes the R.C.A. Manufacturing Company with 4 plants.

Station KYA, Hearst Radio, Inc., San Francisco, Calif., has applied for assignment of license from Hearst Radio, Inc., to Palo Alto Radio Station, Inc.

Philco Corporation - March quarter: Net income $286,035, equal to 21 cents a common share, compared with $269,772, or 20 cents a share, in the first quarter of last year, after adjusted taxes. Gross sales amounted to $17,139,891, against $16,476,996.

Station KFEL of Denver, Colo. has applied for a construction permit for increase in power from 5 kilowatts to 5 kilowatts night, 10 kilowatts night, and make changes in transmitting equipment.

Bob Best, the American born newspaperman who refused to return to America, and, according to Leonard Lyons, columnist, "preferred in 'behalf of history' to broadcast for the Nazis, is married to a Viennese Countess 20 years his senior. The reporters who knew him describe him as a 'small time newspaperman who grew roots in the gutters ov Vienna'."

General Electric has expanded its training program to teach military men and its own employees how to maintain in the field the great variety of war devices, many of them new and highly technical, which the company is making in vast quantities.

"This is a war of science", Vice President Roy C. Muir, Chairman of the company's Education Committee, explaints. "A new type of engineering is required. Electrical machines and circuits must be coordinated with highly complex mechanical mechanisms, optical systems, and radio. All that has been learned in the last 20 years about electronics, frequency modulation, television, and high frequency phenomena is now being applied to the airplane and warship."

Station WIBW, Topeka, Kans., has applied for a construction permit to make changes in transmitting equipment and increase power from 5 kw to 5 kw night, 10 kw day, using directional antenna day and night.

W6XLA, Television Productions, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal., has been granted construction permit for new television relay station (in lieu of permit which expired Oct. 15, 1941) to operate on frequencies 204,000-216,000 kilocycles (Channels 11 and 12), 800 watts peak visual power only, A-5 emission and time of operation in accordance with Section 4.4(a).

The RCA Review for April contains the following articles: Wartime Engineering, by Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith; Low-Frequency Characteristics of the Coupling Circuits of Single and Multi-Stage Video Amplifiers, H. L. Donley and D. W. Epstein; An Improved Inter-Electrode Capacitance Meter, Allen A. Barco; Television Reception with Built-in Antennas for Horizontally and Vertically Polarized Waves, W. L. Carlson; Low Capacitance A-C Power Supplies, Garrard Mountjoy and Charles W. Finnigan; A Discussion of Several Factors Contributing to Good Recording, R. A. Lynn; Receiver Input Connections for U-H-F Measurements, John A. Rankin; Technical Articles by RCA Engineers.

The Plain Dealer Publishing Co. (Transferor), The Forest City Publishing Co., Transferee); WHK, United Broadcasting Co. (Licensee), Cleveland, Ohio, WHKC, Columbus, Ohio, WCLE, Cleveland, Ohio, have been granted consent to transfer control of United Broadcasting Company from the Plain Dealer Publishing Co. to the Forest City Publishing Co., on condition that no authority contained herein shall be construed as a finding with respect to, or as an approval of any future transfer of control of the licensee arising out of changes in the stockholdings of Forest City Publishing Co. or otherwise.

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HYGRADE SYLVANIA MARKET DEBENTURES

Public offering of a new issue of $4,000,000 of 3¼ per cent sinking-fund debentures of the Hygrade Sylvania Corporation is reported by the New York Times as being made by a banking group headed by Jackson & Curtis. The debentures, due on June 1, 1957, are priced at 101½ and accrued interest.

The debentures, dated June 1, 1942, will constitute the entire funded debt of the corporation, which manufactures electric light bulbs and radio tubes, with plants in Salem, Danvers and Ipswich, Mass. and in Emporium, St. Marys and Towanda, Pa. Of the proceeds of this issue approximately $2,075,000 will be used to repay bank loans, of which $968,000 were incurred for plant expansion and equipment. The balance will be added to the company's working capital.

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ZENITH NET PROFIT $1,637,000

The profits for the fiscal year of the Zenith Radio Corporation, before provision for taxes, amounted to $3,073,146.80 which, after deduction of $1,436,097.55 for these taxes, left a net profit after all taxes of $1,637,049.25, equal to $3.32 per share on the 492,464 shares of outstanding stock. This includes adjustments of prior year operating items aggregating net $242,788.21 and write-offs arising from the Government's order to discontinue manufacture of radio receivers for civilian use, after April 22, 1942.

"The company's progress during the year was again due, in a large measure, to radical new developments, advanced engineering, outstanding values and a broad aggressive sales program", Commander E. F. McDonald stated in his report to stockholders. "One of the new products was the sensational 'Trans-Oceanic Shortwave Portable Radio'. No other manufacturer had a comparable product or was able to claim so much for the performance of a radio of this type and no other radio enjoyed such popularity with the personnel of our armed forces.

"By Government order the manufacture of radio receivers for civilian use was discontinued on April 22nd. We welcomed this order as it permitted us to devote our entire energies toward the manufacture of Government radio.

"The company's manufacturing facilities are being devoted exclusively to the manufacture of radio and other electronic equipment for the War Effort and will, no doubt, be operated at maximum capacity for the duration. This means that our engineering facilities and our employees are continuing in radio and electronics - the field in which they are well schooled, and there is no diversification into fields with which they are unfamiliar. The factory is ahead of schedule on the apparatus which it is producing under direct contract with the Government.

"The company's wholly owned subsidiary, Wincharger Corporation, has become the world's largest manufacturer of wind driven electric machinery."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1436

June 9, 1942

BBC MAKES BIG STRIDES IN RECORDING WAR BROADCASTS

Now broadcasting in 40 languages, not counting English, Welsh and Gaelic, the British Broadcasting Corporation in its all-out war effort has been giving special attention to the recording of war broadcasts.

"The BBC Recording Service today has three main activities", it is officially explained. "The first is to record things which happen when listeners are asleep or at work, and to play them back when they are awake or at leisure. The second is to send out recording cars to bring back the voices and sounds which cannot be produced in the studio. The third activity is, for the benefit of posterity, to preserve in sound some of those things which characterize our life and times.

"In carrying out the first of these, the Recording Service played a valuable part in forging a closer link between Britain and the U.S.A. Divided from America not only by three thousand miles of sea but also by five hours of time, listeners in this country heard the reproduction from records of speeches by President Roosevelt which they would otherwise have heard only by getting up in the small hours. Millions of people in Britain enjoyed the weekly American Commentary and regarded the speakers as old friends.

"From other quarters too - from Chungking, from Bombay, from Cairo, from Moscow - a twenty-four hour recording service receives - and retains on steel tape, non-inflammable film, acetate disc, or wax record - a first-hand account of the war on Naziism.

"The BBC's own recordings, of which there are already over ten thousand, are supplemented by a hundred thousand commercial gramophone records. With the development of European and Overseas broadcasts these two collections of recordings doubled their scope anc acquired new importance. The Recording Service may be asked to choose and despatch at short notice, to any part of the world, such varied material as recordings by Sarah Bernhardt or Woodrow Wilson, or eye-witness accounts of the Dreyfus trial, the eruption of Krakatoa, the arrest of Crippen, or the sinking of the "Titanic".

"Nor is the Recording Service solely dependent on these permanent recordings, nor yet on those made through the medium of the transatlantic telephone or short-wave transmissions from overseas. Its second main activity requires that a fleet of mobile recording units should be based not only in strategic points in Britain, but as far afield as Cairo, to bring back into the common pool stories of life and death from the various war zones.

"Recording is also one medium whereby the Dominion forces in Britain and the children evacuated overseas are able to keep in touch with their homes. 'Greetings from Cairo' and 'Children Calling Home' have taken the place of the field postcards of the war of 1914 to 1918, on which one had the option of saying 'I am well', or 'I am ill'.

"The third activity of the Recording Service - to preserve in sound the history of our times - may be thought the most important of all. Events move so swiftly nowadays that they soon become involved in an obscurity from which the historian can hardly disentangle them. A member of the Brains Trust, when asked at which of the great events in history he would most have liked to be present, chose the occasion of the death of Socrates and the discussion on the immortality of the soul which preceded it. There were no recording machines then, but we can promise that our children's children will, if they wish, hear the sound of the guns defending Moscow in 1941 or the voice of Winston Churchill challenging Nazi domination."

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IDAHO ALSO STACKS HIGH IN RADIO

The Census report shows Idaho homes as having a high proportion of radios:

OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS WITH RADIO FOR STATE AND CITIES OF 25,000 OR MORE: 1940

(A dwelling unit was enumerated as "with radio" if it contained a usable radio set or one only temporarily out of repair)

Area - Idaho The State	Total	With Radio	No Radio	Not Reporting Radio
Total Dwelling Units (including urban)	141,727	118,824	18,697	4,206
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	41,235	33,697	6,363	1,176
Rural-farm dwelling units	49,718	40,332	8,068	1,318
Boise City	7,866	6,984	504	378

A BROADCASTER WHO HAD TO BE COAXED INTO WHITE HOUSE

The presentation of the First Annual Atlass Scholarship for the outstanding radio student at Northwestern University last week brings to mind the fact that its donor, Ralph L. Atlass, head of WJJD, of Chicago, and WIND, Gary, Indiana, is probably one of the few broadcasters who didn't jump at his first chance to meet a President in the White House.

It was in the early days of radio when there was a regular receiving line each day at noon and it was customary for the Chief Executive to greet prominent visitors to the city. Calvin Coolidge was President when Mr. Atlass, then just getting his start in radio, made one of his first visits to Washington.

Thinking he would jump at the chance to meet the President, a friend made an appointment for the noon session that day at the White House for the young man from Chicago. To his amazement Mr. Atlass balked absolutely. "Why should a person as unimportant as I am take up the time of a man as busy as the President of the United States. I haven't anything in particular to talk to him about and I don't want to ask him to do anything for me."

It was explained to Mr. Atlass that those who visited the White House who didn't want anything were rare birds indeed, and were doubly welcome there. Accordingly, he was finally prevailed upon to go and had a pleasant and memorable chat with President Coolidge, despite the latter's reputation of not being much of a talker.

The First Annual Atlass Scholarship was won by Miss Vera Bantz, producer and announcer of the Northwestern U. Radio Play Shop. The presentation was made to Miss Bantz at the School of Speech honors banquet.

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DEINES, NEW G.E. RADIO AND TELEVISION AD MANAGER

Harry J. Deines has been appointed Advertising Manager of the General Electric Company's radio, television and electronics department.

Mr. Deines, who also becomes a member of General Electric's Advertising Committee, had been Manager of Advertising and Sales Promotion for the Receiver Division of the Radio and Television Department since December, 1940.

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UNLICENSED RADIO TRANSMITTER OWNERS MUST REGISTER

The Federal Communications Commission yesterday (Monday) ordered every one in possession of a radio transmitter, who does not hold a radio station license for its operation, to apply for registration not later than June 28, 1942.

Previously, the Defense Communications Board had issued an order in which it determined that the national security and defense and the successful conduct of the war demand that the Government have knowledge of all persons who possess apparatus equipped for the transmission of radio frequency energy.

By its requirement that all unlicensed radio transmitters be registered, the Federal Communications Commission has taken the necessary steps to ascertain the exact locations and amounts of all equipment of this kind in the country. Consequently, the Government will be in a position to take measures to prevent use of the equipment by enemy interests, and to determine its availability for our own war needs.

The Commission requires that a separate application must be made for each transmitter and that each application must be sent to the Secretary of the Commission in Washington, D. C. Application forms will be supplied by the Commission in Washington or by any of the Commission's thirty field offices throughout the country.

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AMATEURS MAY COME BACK FOR OCD WORK

The Amateur Rules of the Defense Communications Board - the rules to govern the limited operation of the amateurs in connection with Civilian Defense, will soon be issued by DCD and OCD, it was said at the Federal Communications Commission Monday.

According to Roy C. Corderman, Regional Coordinator for the American Radio Relay League in Washington, D. C., amateurs will be "permitted back on the air" in this connection. Their work was stopped at the beginning of the war.

Mr. Corderman estimated that at least 500 amateurs are in the District of Columbia area, many of them in Washington for war jobs. He predicted all would want to join in the new endeavor. Although no announcement of duties of the War Emergency Radio Service has been made, it is assumed the Office of Civilian Defense will put the members into special communications jobs.

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LIGHT BULB AND RADIO TUBE ANTI-TRUST CASE JUNE 22

Federal District Judge Phillip Forman at Trenton, N. J., Monday set June 22nd as the date to start trial of the Government's suits against 12 large companies accused of exercising monopolistic control of the electric light bulb and radio tube industry.

The Government seeks to void patent licensing agreements through which, it charges, the companies fixed prices, restrained production and exercised control over the business of domestic and foreign independent manufacturers.

General Electric Co., which the Government termed the dominating concern in the industry, heads the list of defendants. Others are the Corning Glass Works, the American Blank Co., Corning N.Y.; International General Electric Co., Inc., New York; the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Empire Machine Co., Portland, Me.; N. E. Phillips' Gloeilampenfabrieken, Dutch West Indies and New York; Consolidated Electric Lamp Co., Danvers, Mass.; Hygrade Sylvania Corp., Salem, Mass.; Ken-Rad Tube and Lamp Corp., Owensboro, Ky.; Chicago Miniature Lamp Works, Chicago, and Tung-Sol Lamp Works, Newark, N. J.

On April 11 the Westinghouse Company accepted a consent decree filed by the Government in which it accepted wide restraints sought by the Department of Justice.

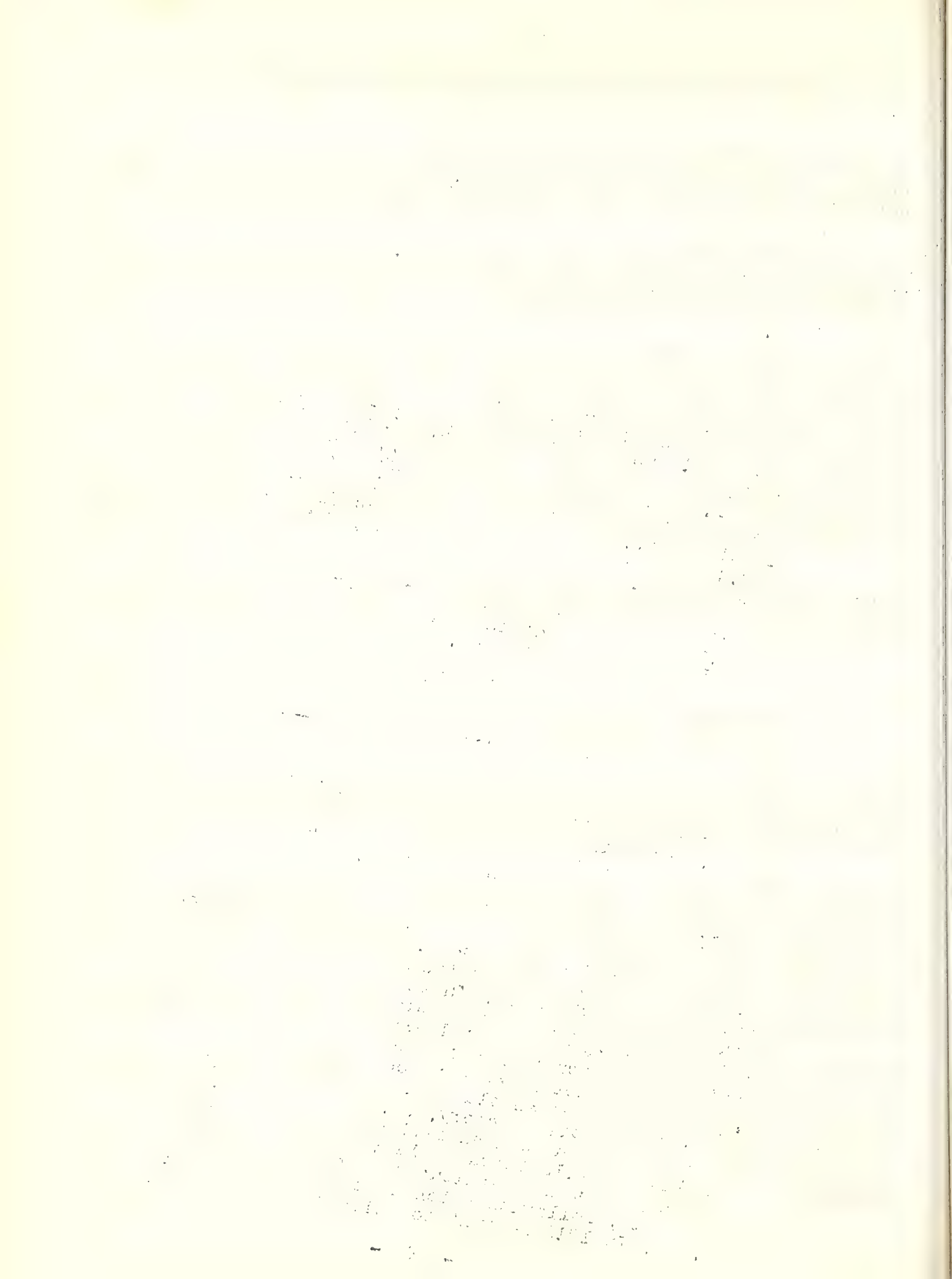
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WHEN GENE McDONALD PULLED DOWN $6 A WEEK

Few in the radio industry know that Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., organized and was first President of the National Association of Broadcasters and still fewer know that he was a pioneer automobile mechanic and salesman.

"In the first place", according to a sketch of Commander McDonald which appears in the June 1 issue of Automotive News, "his first real job was with the H. H. Franklin Co., Syracuse, N.Y., which built that famous air-cooled motor car of the same name. But more about that later on. . . In the second place, he now is the manufacturer of the automobile radio with foot control, an innovation that car owners were just learning to appreciate when government stopped its production a few weeks ago.

"His automobile career goes back to 1906 when the Commander's father rented an old barn to H. H. Franklin to be used for the latter's automobile factory. . . Kid McDonald, given a chance to go to work, turned down an office job to go into the factory, pushing a 14-inch file through aluminum from 7 in the morning until 6 at night at the fabulous wage of $6 a week. Then he tackled engine assembly, following which he became a road salesman for Franklin. . . In 1910 he went to Chicago with the Hanna self starter



and later, became interested in the electric business. . . Still automobile minded, in 1911 he originated an automobile time payment idea, which was built around buying Ford chassis and buying the bodies from body builders. Therefore, he says, he is the father of automobile time payments.

"After this, the restless Commander sought new worlds to conquer and in 1919 he became interested in the then infant Zenith Radio Corp., started in 1915. Three years later he took over the company and went in strong on pioneering the shortwave, for which he has been given due credit. . . He knew so much about the shortwave that in 1925 he went with Commander McMillan on an expedition to the Arctic Ocean to study the northern magnetic pole and its effect on radio, the educational effects of which are reflected in the development of shortwave."

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CALLS RADIO MUSIC DECADENT

Declaring that music is a spiritual lubricant which can do more to keep the people in good cheer in wartime than thousands of well chosen words, Henry Stoner of Barberton, Ohio, writes to the Washington Post:

"I do not believe our decadent radio music is representative of our great Nation. I do not believe that we are a nation of hill-billies, lullabyists, or college pep artists; but to listen to our radio music, one might get that impression. Our Nation is seething to go to work, to fight, to achiev victory. And our Nation demands the proper music.

"Talk about Congress being behind the public! I accuse the radio stations of being so far behind the public that they hardly know of its existence or present problems. We will in this Nation take these matters in hand if these recalcitrant radio bosses do not act on their own accord. Where there is power, there is duty; and when power is misused, that power is soon nationalized!"

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GERMANS LISTEN AT THEIR PERIL

A card, evidently brought back as a souvenir by some American who had been interned in Germany, and picked up by John Whitmore of WOR when the Drottningholm landed in New York, is of the kind that Germans must put on their radio receivers as a grim reminder not to listen to broadcasts from abroad. A hole in the center of the card is made to fit around a radio dial. A free translation:

THINK THIS OVER!

LISTENING IN ON FOREIGN BROADCASTS IS A CRIME AGAINST THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF OUR PEOPLE. BY ORDER OF THE FUHRER IT WILL BE PUNISHED BY A LONG PRISON TERM.

It is known that the Naxis also impose the death penalty for tuning to broadcasts from the United Nations.

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BROADCASTERS WELL ABLE TO PAY WAR TAX, SAY PRINTERS

Again lambasting the broadcasters, John B. Haggerty, President of the International Allied Printing Trades Association has addressed a strongly worded plea to the House Ways and Means Committee and Members of Congress once more urging a stiff war revenue tax on radio broadcasting. Arguing that many printers had been thrown out of work because of radio competition putting printed publications out of business, Mr. Haggerty has fought continuously for a high broadcasting tax.

Mr. Haggerty's letter just sent to Congress reads:

"The pending Revenue Bill, as reported in the press, indicates that many millions of wage workers and small business persons, those least able to pay, will be forced to accept substantial reductions in their living standards in order to help pay for our winning of the war. These conditions will be accepted by all true Americans, without much complaint, so long as those who are known to be well able to pay are taxed proportionately.

"Surely, something is wrong when we find a small group, well able to pay, exempt, so far, from taxes which the House of Representatives, upon recommendations of the Ways and Means Committee, voted last year. The same is true when we find that the Treasury Department has, as yet, failed to propose this year taxes of many millions of dollars, which were proposed last year, on those which the Treasury Department, after a study, had reported 'possess unusual tax-paying ability which, in view of the Government's present requirements, could properly be subject to special taxation.'

"The Treasury Department report to the Ways and Means Committee, further stated: 'The case for a special tax on radio broadcasting distinct from a tax on advertising, one medium of which is radio, is supported by several considerations. * * a franchise to operate a broadcasting station in any particular area carries with it a measure of monopolistic privilege and the opportunity for an extremely profitable investment. The principal operators in commercial broadcasting earn high rates of return on relatively small investments. They possess unusual tax-paying ability which, in view of the Government's present requirements, could properly be subject to special taxation. Radio broadcasting requires public regulation. Such regulation is provided at public expense, with great benefits to the industry, but without any special costs to that industry.'

"The undersigned, on behalf of some 200,000 highly skilled and organized workers, respectfully asks your consideration of the facts and your insistence that those who, as the Treasury Department report stated, 'possess unusual tax-paying ability, could properly be subject to special taxation', pay their proportionate share of the taxes to be imposed.

"We trust we will have your support and we will be able to report to our members in your District your favorable attitude toward our request."

Accompanying Mr. Haggerty's letter under a heading "Why Favor the Few and Tax the Many?" there is a presentation of statistics calculated to back up his argument that the broadcasting industry is able and should pay a high tax.

Among the documents cited is an extract from a letter, May 27, 1941, from Randolph E. Paul, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, to John B. Haggerty, President, International Allied Printing Trades Association:

"The special tax to which you refer $12,500,000 on radio networks and commercial stations was incorporated on the 1941 Revenue Bill by the Committee on Ways and Means on its own initiative. It was subsequently eliminated by the Senate Finance Committee, which requested the Treasury to make a careful study of this tax. The Treasury has been studying the proposed special tax as was indicated in the Secretary's letter to you of March 5, 1942, but has not yet concluded its investigation."

There is reprinted the CBS Consolidated Income Statement of May 13, 1942, with Mr. Haggerty adding this comment:

"The statement portrays the current radio networks net profits and merely illustrates the need for levying of substantial excise or franchise taxes, on these holders of governmental licenses free of any Government tax, if taxes are to be levied on ability to pay.

"This report indicates a net profit after payment of all taxes of some 684% on actual invested capital."

Mr. Haggerty concludes:

"Reports of the Federal Communications Commission reveal that of the total net broadcasting revenues of the entire industry, in 1939, not less than 93% was received by the 154 stations which had a gross income of more than $150,000.

"Radio broadcasters secure entry into American homes through their dissemination of entertainment. All other purveyors of amusement are taxed on gross income. Radio broadcasters should not be exempt. Otherwise one disseminator of entertainment on a national scale unfairly escapes the payment of taxes payable by its competitors."

"Reports of the Federal Communications Commission show that the net profits of the two major networks, namely, National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System amounted to $59,509,349 for the years 1931-1940 inclusive. These figures are taken from the Federal Communications Commission Monopoly Investigating Committee's report, Volume 1 and 2, and reports of the Federal Communications Commission for the years 1939 and 1940. These net profits of $59,509,349 for the ten year period yielded an average annual net profit for these two companies alone of $5,950,934. The total combined investment in these two companies, on which these unusual earnings were made, was $4,614,694. The

total combined investment in these two companies, on which these unusual earnings were made, was $4,614,694. The average annual net profits, after deduction of all operating costs, payment of Federal income and all other taxes, and including depreciation of $10,182,021, were therefore some 129 percent.

"It should be added that the net profits for the years of 1936-1940 inclusive were much greater than those for the years of 1931-1935 inclusive. National Broadcasting Company and Columbia combined net profits increased from a total of $19,017,613 in the first half of the ten year period to $40,491,736 during the second half of the ten year period, an increase for the years 1936-1940 of 213 percent over the profits for the five year period 1931-1935 inclusive."

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TAKES AMERICAN TURNED NAZI BROADCASTER FOR RIDE

Dorothy Thompson, who evidently knows the gentleman well, has this to say about Bob Best, the American who is now broadcasting by short-wave to this country in behalf of Hitler:

"The other day I turned on the short-wave radio, and there was your voice, Bob Best; your voice, in the pay of Joe Goebbels, talking of all things under the sun, against the Jews.

"Some of your old friends over here are trying to find a way to explain you. Bill Shirer, for instance, says you are a traitor, which, of course, you are, and liable to be courtmartialed and shot. But he says it's because you stayed too long in Europe and went European. With all due respect to Bill, I think that is hooey. You went Nazi and going Nazi isn't going European as it is anti-American.* * * * *

"The truth is, Bob, that you remained after 20 years as intellectually lazy and just about as ignorant as you were when you arrived. You had a good break, too. You belonged to a great generation of American correspondents - the one that produced Gunther and Sheean, and Duranty and Bolitho and the Mowrer brothers and Raymond Gram Swing. They were loyal to one another and have remained friends for life. We heoped one another through emergencies, covered one another if we were ill or on vacation, tried to be truthful and objective, and felt in some way or other that it all mattered because we, too, like the diplomats, represented the United States. * * * *

"Not one of us ever turned against America. Only you, Bob Best. Well, it's not too great a loss, at that. * * *

"Maybe you remember telling an old friend of yours, just at the time of the Austrian Anschluss, 'If I ever come to America it will be in order to murder Roosevelt.' That's the President of the United States, Bob. Even if you don't like him.

"Well, Bob, we excommunicate you. Not one of us would ever speak to you or shake your hand again. We who say that we're the best friends you ever had. We mind about you because we mind about the profession of journalism and the honor of the foreign correspondent. And if you've got any of your old schoolbooks left, Bob Best, get out 'The Man Without a Country' and read it again. That's where you are, Bob. And though we despise you from the bottom of our hearts, that thought induces a certain contemptuous pity.

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TRADE NOTES

The testimony of William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce May 6th, has just been printed in pamphlet form. Copies may be had upon application to Columbia.

R. C. Patterson, Jr., former Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company, has been mentioned as a Democratic possibility for the nomination of Lieutenant Governor of New York State.

Edgar Kobak, Executive Vice President of the Blue Network, addressed the graduates of the classes conducted by the New York Employing Printers' Assoication at exercises last night (Monday) in New York City.

Quarterly dividends on the outstanding shares of Radio Corporation of America $3.50 First Preferred stock and outstanding shares of "B" Preferred stock, were announced by Maj. Gen. J. G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board.

The dividend on the First Preferred is 87½ cents per share, and the dividend on the "B" Preferred is $1.25 per share. They are from April 1 to June 30, and will be paid on July 1.

It looks now as if Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission scheduled for Thursday may not testify before the House Interstate Commerce Committee before Friday. The Committee is considering the Sanders Bill for the reorganization of the FCC. This would make it appear that the hearings may run into next week as Commissioner T.A.M. Craven and several others will have to be heard after Mr. Fly.

Ralph S. Merkle, Commercial Engineer, Hygrade Sylvania Corporation, and Technical Editor of Sylvania News, has been commissioned First Lieutenant in the Co-ordination Branch of the U.S. Army Signal Corps.

Harry C. Butcher, CBS Washington Vice President, a Lieutenant Commander in the Naval Reserve, who has just reported for active duty, left a sign on his desk, according to Leonard Lyons, the columnist, reading, "Left With Loving Kindness for My Successor - H.C.B." Beneath that sign was a package of headache powders.

The FCC states its recent release regarding the completion date on permits of Balaban & Katz should have been shown as August 23, 1942, instead of May 25, 1943.

Allen Miller, former Radio Director of the University of Chicago will collaborate with Judith Waller, Public Service Director of the NBC Central Division, in a course on Public Service programs to be given as part of the NBC-Northwestern University's Summer Radio Institute, beginning June 22nd.

The impending shakeup of the Government information agencies is expected to see the Propaganda Division of the Office of Coordinator of Information - which unit is a part of Col. "Bill" Donovan's Office of the Coordinator of Information, transferred to the Army. The Division itself is headed by Robert Sherwood, the playwright, and battles the Goebbels propaganda machine by answering the Axis via short-wave radio the world over.

After five years of short wave news and editorial comment to the people of France, Fernand Auberjonois, Chief of NBC's International French Division, will depart on leave of absence for duty in the Bureau of Psychological Warfare of the United States Army. He leaves his assistant, Georges Bernier, as acting head of the Division.

The contents of the June issue of Bell Laboratories Record includes: Transoceanic Telephone Cables, O. E. Buckley; Magnetic Fluxmeter, E. L. Norton, Lead Calcium Test Castings, G. M. Bouton; Portable Teletypewriter Equipment for Army; Factors Controlling Man-Made Radio Interference, R. A. Shetzline; Suppressing High-Frequency Disturbances from Telephone Apparatus, M. E. Krom; A Pilot-Channel Regulator for the K-1 Carrier System, J. H. Bollman.

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ASSERTS RADIO COULD DO TRANSOCEANIC JOB ALONE

Comparing communications in this war with the other great war, F. P. Guthrie, District Communications Manager of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., writes in the June issue of Relay, the company's family magazine:

"Those of us who participated in the First World War are able to sense a distinct difference between that war and the present one. In no part of the war effort is the difference more striking than in communications.

"Radio played an important part in the earlier war but there were not enough stations available, so that the Navy considered it necessary to spend millions of dollars to erect a more powerful radio station in France for use if other means of communication failed.

"Today, if transoceanic cables were cut, radio circuits would carry the load without faltering. We of RCAC are proud of the fact that our Company carries such a large share of the essential intelligence and that we stand ready to shoulder an increased burden."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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BROADCASTING "SALACIOUSNESS" CHARGED BY SOLON

Representative Donald L. O'Toole of Brooklyn on the floor of the House declared that though the American standards of broadcasting were far beyond the wildest dreams of any European network, lately there has been a reduction of quality, "a tendency on the part of the so-called comedians to engage in salaciousness at the expense of humor".

"Anyone who knows the theater in America is well aware that its decline was brought about by the introduction of lewdness, obscenity, and salaciousness", Representative O'Toole said. "The introduction of these factors made it almost impossible at certain times for people who respected each other to attend a theatrical performance jointly. A few of the old-time managers and producers, such as the great George M. Cohan, endeavored to carry on for a clean stage, but they were not very successful. Now if radio intends to turn the same corner that led the stage to destruction, I think we must protest.

"Broadcasting is not a natural right. It is a licensed privilege, and as a privilege it should be treated with respect by those who have been given this license and who have made fortunes for themselves, their sponsors, and their writers. While I do not desire censorship of the radio, being too great a believer in the privilege of free speech, I cannot fail to take cognizance of the fact that no man, no matter how strong the guaranty of free speech, can walk the streets of our cities and towns and call out indecent and salacious statements. Neither have these companies or sponsors the right to pump into our homes that which is not clean. We, who buy the products, are assembled fathers and mothers, boys and girls, young and old, and we insist that the sanctity of our homes be preserved. Can it be that these funny men have such a limited intellect that they have already exhausted all fun-making possibilities, and must now go back to the filth of their burlesque-house beginnings?

"I know what their response will be. They will say that they are good, patriotic Americans. That at the present time they are traveling from camp to camp giving entertainment to the men in service. Do not be misled by this hiding behind the flag, for these sponsored programs given in the various camps are the best form of advertising for both the sponsors and the performers. They are not receiving exactly the same salaries that they received when the programs emanated from commercial studios. If these performances did not have the additional advertising value, they would not be made.

"If the broadcasting industry does not attempt to clean its stables, I can assure them that the effort will be made from other sources. I do not promise them this, I pledge it."

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PHILCO SECURES CONTROL OF NATIONAL UNION

That Philco is now in control of the voting power of the National Union Radio Corporation, of Newark, was made known in the following letter which James T. Buckley, President of Philco, addressed to holders of common stock of National Union:

"Philco Corporation has recently purchased more than 100,000 shares of National Union Common Stock from several of the larger holders at 67½¢ a share. This price was offered on the basis of a report to Philco by George S. Armstrong & Co., Inc., Industrial Engineers, to the effect that this price, which is substantially the same as book value at December 31, 1941, represented in its opinion the value of the Common Stock at that date on a going concern basis.

"At the date of this letter Philco owns all of the 250,000 outstanding shares of National Union's Convertible Preferred Stock and 859,822 of the 1,347,286-1/8 outstanding shares of its Common Stock. These holdings give Philco 69% of the voting power of National Union. If Philco converted its Preferred Stock into Common Stock, its percentage of voting power would be increased to 72%.

"Philco has decided to give all holders of National Union Common Stock the opportunity to sell their shares at the same price as it has paid to large holders. Accordingly, Philco will pay 67½¢ a share, less transfer taxes, for all shares of National Union Common Stock which may be tendered on or prior to July 31st, 1942. Those of you who desire to sell may do so by delivering certificates to Philco at the office of Fidelity Union Trust Company, 755 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. on or before July 31, 1942. The purchase price, less transfer taxes, will be paid within a few days after delivery of your certificates endorsed in blank for transfer, with signatures properly guaranteed and otherwise in acceptable transferable form."

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Station KFAC, Los Angeles Broadcasting Co., Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., has asked the FCC for a construction permit to increase power from 1 to 5 kilowatts, install new transmitter, install directional antenna for night use and move transmitter (1330 kc.)

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COMMUNICATIONS INVENTORIES MODIFIED

Restrictions on inventories in the radio and wire communications industries have been modified so that material for specific Army, Navy and other war projects may be stocked without interference with normal operating inventories.

Order P-129 makes an A-3 rating available to an operator or his supplier for deliveries of materials essential for maintenance, and repair and protection of service in connection with radio and wire communication operations. Order P-130 makes the same rating available for deliveries of materials going into normal operating construction of telephone companies.

Both orders prohibit operators from accepting deliveries of materials, whether rated or not, until the dollar value of their inventory has been reduced to a practicable working minimum interpreted as 27½ percent of the dollar value of materials used by them for all purposes during 1940.

WPB's Communications Branch has found that these inventory restrictions have worked a hardship on some operators, who have been forced to acquire large inventories of material for specific projects authorized by the Director of Industry Operations. The restrictions have prevented these operators from acquiring normal inventory for current operations.

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FURTHER ELECTRIC BULB MATERIALS CURTAILMENT

The use of critical materials in the manufacture of electric light bulbs will be curtailed without curtailing the production of the light bulbs themselves, by an amendment to Limitation Order effective July 1.

This will be made possible through the use of substitutes that will not affect the efficiency of the light bulbs. The base, formerly made of solid brass, will be made of steel plated with brass. Lamp leads, formerly made of a 50-50 combination of nickel and copper will be made of iron wire plated with nickel and copper. Filament supports, formerly made of nickel and molybdenum, will be made of iron wire plated with nickel. The filament itself will continue to be made of tungsten, since no satisfactory substitute has been found. The plating process will require only about a tenth as much of the tritical metals as was used before.

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TOMMY THOMPSON, ZENITH VICE-PRESIDENT, DIES

Sylvester Thomas Thompson, Vice-President in Charge of Production and Export of Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, and Vice Chairman of the Priorities Committee of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, died last Monday morning in Oak Park, Ill., after a month's illness.

Mr. Thompson, for the past twenty years, has been one of the radio industry's best known and most important figures. His activities at Zenith have included direct supervision of the corporation's extensive production projects in peace and wartime, as well as direction and development of the company's foreign trade.

Paying tribute to Mr. Thompson, Commander E. F. McDonald said:

"The condensation required by the newspapers and other publications always makes an obituary look like a cold,hard and glittering record of a man's personal achievements, and it is rarely possible to place into an obituary written for the general public eye, the things we would really like to say about a man like Tommy.

"I'll say here, to our fellow members of the trade, what I cannot say in any mere matter of fact record of Tommy's life. We may have lost a fine, efficient and capable officer. Naturally we feel this loss deeply in an organization sense.

"But what is more important, in living life Tommy was a fine human being, who was beloved by all in our organization for his sympathy, understanding, sincerity and honesty of purpose. He had many friends who were real, not superficial friends. Everybody here, including the night watchmen and the doormen, shares acutely in the deep grief at his passing.

"Business executives are many. But business executives with a real understanding of human relations are indeed few. Tommy was one of these latter and he never failed to practice the simplest and noblest of all human formulae, 'Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.'"

Some time previous to associating himself with Zenith, Mr. Thompson was Executive Vice President and Director of the manufacturing subsidiary of Kolster Radio, Inc., and Manager of Federal Telegraph Company, which at the time were owned by the International Telephone and Telegraph Company. Subsequently, he became Vice President and General Manager of Pilot Radio Corporation, Long Island City, New York.

Always an ardent exponent of fair trade practices, Mr. Thompson's activities for the advancement of export industry in general and of the radio industry in particular were numberous and diversified. As a member of The Executive Council of the South African Reciprocal Trade Committee, Mr. Thompson represented the

radio industry in its fight against propaganda detrimental to the importation of American merchandise into South Africa.

He was Special Adviser to the Export Committee, Vice Chairman of the Priorities Committee, a member of the Executive Committee and a Director of the Radio Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Thompson was born in Suffern, N. Y. in December, 1892. He is survived by his widow, Mildred Eloise Thompson. Services were conducted in Oak Park last Tuesday night.

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VICTORY, RMA CONVENTION KEYNOTE - GALVIN RE-ELECTED

Every resource of the industry was pledged and victory was the keynote of the annual gathering of the Radio Manufacturers' Association last Tuesday in Chicago. Usually this convention lasts about a week but on account of the war, it was cut down to one day. Nevertheless about 400 manufacturers attended from all parts of the United States.

The RMA officers named for the forthcoming year were:

President - Paul V. Galvin, of Chicago, reelected; Vice-President - Ray H. Manson, of Rochester, N.Y., reelected; Vice-President - M. F. Balcom, of Emporium, Pa., newly elected; Vice-President Ray F. Sparrow, of Indianapolis, Ind., newly elected; Vice-President - James P. Quam, of Chicago, reelected; Vice-President G. W. Henyon, of Schenectady, N. Y., newly elected; Treasurer - Leslie F. Muter, of Chicago, reelected; Executive Vice President - Bond Geddes, of Washington, reelected; General Counsel - John W. Van Allen, of Buffalo, N. Y., reappointed.

The newly elected RMA Directors were: M. F. Balcom, of Emporium, Pennsylvania; W. P. Hilliard, of Baltimore, Maryland; L. L. Kelsey, of Chicago, Illinois; J. J. Nance, of Chicago, Illinois.

Praising the radio industry for its war contribution, William L. Batt, Chairman of the WPB Requirements Committee, stated that "the job of the radio industry in this war is staggering in its dimensions. The firms that turned out $250 millions worth of home sets last year are now confronted with present war contracts for the Army and Navy of $400 million". Stating that the "radio industry has gone to war and is now in uniform", Mr. Batt cited the $50,000 worth of complex radio devices in a heavy bomber and $5,000 worth of radio in a tank in the industry's crucial part in modern warfare.

"And in this task of going forward to a better world", said Mr. Batt, "you of the converted radio industry can have a significant part. The responsibility of the American industry to the American

society is the real, the true uniform you have put on. I am happy today to be marching with you."

Among the new projects for the war period which were established by the RMA Board of Directors at the Chicago convention were: provision for standardization of military radio equipment; organization of a new Transmitter Division to include manufacturers of all transmitting and also electronic apparatus; plans for providing sufficient radio service men to maintain radio sets in the hands of the public, including possible recruiting of Boy Scouts for servicing; conservation and substitution of scarce materials, and a bureau to assist parts manufacturers in the exchange and utilization of surplus materials. The governing board also suspended for the emergency, several civilian activities, such as its Advertising Committee, but created a new "War Production Committee" to have general charge of manufacturers' all-out war problems.

The following are the RMA Chairmen for 1942-43: Set Division, Ray H. Manson of Rochester, New York, reelected; Tube Division, M. F. Balcom, of Emporium, Pa., elected to succeed Roy Burlew of Owensboro, Ky.; Parts and Accessory Division, Ray F. Sparrow, of Indianapolis, Ind., elected to succeed H. E. Osmun, of Milwaukee, Wis., and the Amplifier and Sound Equipment Division, James P. Quam, of Chicago, reelected. George W. Henyon, of Schenectady, N. Y., was elected Chairman of the new Transmitter Division.

Preceding the RMA convention, a "victory" dinner, attended by several hundred radio distributors, dealers and servicemen, was held by the National Radio Parts Distributors' Association, the Sales Managers Clubs, and "The Representatives". The Chairman was J. J. Kahn, of Chicago, Chairman of the RMA Replacement and Repair Parts Committee, and addresses outlining the industry's war efforts were made by Chief Frank H. McIntosh, of the WPB Radio Section, Ray C. Ellis, also of WPB and others.

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COUNSEL CONTENDS KILLING FCC RULES MEANS TRADE RESTRAINT

As shown by the so-called anti-monopoly regulations made by the Federal Communications Commission, Louis Caldwell, counsel with Hon. Frank D. Scott for the Mutual Broadcasting System, told the House Interstate Commerce Committee holding hearings on the Sanders Bill to revamp the FCC that the technical needs of network broadcasting can still be met "for a reasonable amount of clearance against local obstacles without yielding to the importunity of those who could control it all".

"If you nullify these FCC regulations, you will be putting the Congressional seal of approval on one of the clearest possible cases of unreasonable restraint of trade, a restraint of trade that is vastly more harmful to the public interest than most restraints

because it has to do with an agency of the mass-communication of intelligence", Mr. Caldwell declared.

"It seems inconceivable to me that Congress would want a statute which would require its radio licensing authority to be an accessory before the fact to building up an unlawful monopoly or a restraint of trade, leaving it to some other agency of the Government, such as the Department of Justice, to tear down the structure. I think this is just what you will do if you amend the law so as to forbid the Commission to take the fostering of competition into account in applying the standard of public interest, convenience, or necessity."

Mr. Caldwell went on to say that actually the Communications Act which the Sanders bill seeks to amend is one of the best drafted and "most finely" conceived of the many statutes which serve as charters for Federal administrative agencies.

"It has withstood the test of time remarkably well, particularly when you consider that it deals with one of the most rapidly-advancing scientific arts", Mr. Caldwell said. "Those who claim that it is antiquated have, I think, a heavy burden to point out in what respects this is so, and I have not heard anyone do this. Have you heard anyone say that this statute has proved defective in any particular in the regulation of the many new kinds of radio communications and radio services that have developed since 1927? * * *

"The real complaint, I think, is that the sponsors of the statute foresaw not too little but too much, and specifically provided for the regulation of stations engaged in chain broadcasting because they were concerned not merely with the technical aspects but were anxious to do everything possible to prevent monopoly and unreasonable restraints on competition in broadcasting. It is to their everlasting credit that they foresaw advances in the art and provided both the basic principles and the flexibility indispensable to deal with them as they arose."

Mr. Caldwell expressed the belief that the FCC lacked power to make newspaper owners ineligible for broadcasting station licenses but added:

"Whatever you may think of the Commission's network regulations, or of its pending investigation of newspaper ownership of broadcasting stations, or of its television or frequency-modulation regulations, it has for the past two or three years endeavored increasingly to bring its policies out into the open in the form of regulations, after full and fair hearing, where their actions can be examined and criticized as they have in this very hearing. This was instead of the old hit or miss method which largely prevailed in the earlier days, where exactly the same subjects were dealt with but were buried in its written decisions in particular cases or, what is worse, were talked about only behind closed doors and in chambers, and did not achieve written or published form. This has required industry, patience and an infinite amount of study, and it has also required courage."

Commenting upon a thought suggested by counsel for the Columbia Broadcasting System who in answer to a question from a member of the Committee stated that the relationship between a broadcasting station and anetwork was exactly like that between a newspaper and a press association, such as the Associated Press, Mr. Caldwell said:

"Let us examine that thought. At present the Washington Post has an Associated Press franchise. It also receives the United Press service, the New York Times service, and perhaps others. There is nothing in its arrangements with any of them preventing it from taking the service of another service, or which requires it to use any news furnished by any one of them, or to assign any particularly important space in the newspaper to its material.

"Then let us apply an analogy drawn from the situation in broadcasting. I suggest it would be something like this: At the top of the front page would be 'The Associated Press' in large type, and underneath, in small type, would be 'The Washington Post'. No other news from any other agency would be permitted. All but one or one-and-a-half columns on the front page would have to be devoted to the Associated Press material, with 'Associated Press' printed in large type over and over again, and the better positions in the rest of the paper would have to be treated likewise. In addition, the Associated Press would secure most of the national advertising using the Washington Post and insist that the advertising be placed immediately adjacent to its news.

"Of course, the analogy can be carried to the point of being absurd, and I do not mean to do so. The real point is that, instead of some 1800 or 1900 vigorous independent and competitive newspapers of this country, you would have three organizations in New York, controlling all of them and, through them, controlling most of what the public reads. They would have the power to kill off a competitor at birth. The economic prosperity or failure of every newspaper in the country would be for them to determine. Every advertiser would be at their mercy.

"Fortunately, as shown by the Commission's regulations, we can still meet the technical needs of network broadcasting for a reasonable amount of clearance against local obstacles without yielding to the importunity of those who would control it all. The way has been shown by the Commission's regulations."

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Baukhage, NBC commentator in Washington, said after calling Hitler a dog that he had received letters saying he should apologize for this. "All right", Mr. Baukhage replied over the air, "I apologize to every dog in Washington. Furthermore I apologize to my own dog."

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RCA PROVIDES ALL THE ANSWERS

Putting itself on the spot by giving the "answers to questions that are often asked", the Radio Corporation has just published a handsomely illustrated 48-page booklet "RCA - What It Is - What It Does."

Among the hundreds of questions about the RCA itself and its subsidiaries in this novel presentation the following are typical:

(Q) What led to the formation of RCA?

(A) Prior to and during the first World War, the United States depended largely upon British cables and foreign-owned wireless stations for communication with many important parts of the world Great Britain was the communication center of the world. The war revealed to Americans that radio offered a new and competitive system; a startling opportunity for dissemination of intelligence. Development of radio would give the United States preeminence in radio communication, independent of other countries.

To accomplish this, RCA was formed by the General Electric Company, as a result of suggestions by officials of the United States Navy. Arrangements were made to acquire the assets of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America. A charter was granted RCA under the corporation laws of the State of Delaware on Oftober 17, 1919. The business and property of the American Marconi Company were acquired by RCA on November 21, 1919. On December 1, 1919, RCA began business as an all-American organization.

The first Chairman of the Board of RCA was Owen D. Young; the first President, Edward J. Nally; David Sarnoff was Commercial Manager.

(Q) How many people are employed by RCA and its subsidiaries?

(A) At the opening of 1942, RCA and associated companies had 30,461 employees, of whom 18,915, or 62% are men, and 11,546 or 38 % are women.

(Q) What are RCA's wage and labor policies?

(A) The management recognizes that the loyal cooperation of employees is of basic importance to the success and progress of RCA. It is the company's policy to pay as high wages, under as favorable hours and working conditions in similar classes of work, as those prevailing in the areas in which the company's plants are located or operations are carried on. The most modern working conditions conducive to health, safety and comfort are maintained, together with a wide variety of educational, social and recreational facilities.

(A) (Continued) In instances where employees choose to bargain collectively, the employing company deals willingly and frankly with their authorized representatives. At present there are in force a number of contracts between the various companies and the unions, of which several are affiliated with A. F. of L., several with C.I.O., and one is independent.

Edward F. McGrady, who for four years had been Assistant Secretary of Labor, in 1937 became RCA's Vice President in charge of Labor Relations and a member of the Borad of Directors.

(Q) Who owns the Radio Corporation of America?

(A) Ownership of RCA is widely distributed among approximately 240,000 stockholders, in every state of the Union. No individual owner of record holds as much as one-half of 1% of the stock. Less than 6% of the stock is held by foreign stockholders.

(Q) Does RCA make its inventions and patents available to other manufacturers?

(A) RCA has more than 150 patent licensees, competitive manufacturers in radio and other fields. Under the company's license policy numerous sources of supply are open to the Government and to the public. To assist its licensees, RCA Laboratories maintains an Industrial Service Section through which licensees are kept informed of new technical developments and are advised how best to apply them.

(Q) How many stations are affiliated with the NBC network?

(A) 137 stations are affiliated with NBC. Six stations are owned by NBC. They are: WEAF, New York; WRC, Washington; WTAM, Cleveland; WMAQ, Chicago; KOA, Denver; KPO, San Francisco.

(Q) How many stations are on the Blue Network?

(A) 127 stations are affiliated with the Blue Network Company. It owns three stations: WJZ, New York; WENR, Chicago; KGO, San Francisco.

(Q) Are all NBC and Blue Network overseas commentators American citizens?

(A) Yes.

(Q) What is R.C.A. Communications, Inc.?

(A) Following its organization in 1919, the Radio Corporation of American promptly undertook the task of establishing an all-American, world-wide radiotelegraph system. RCA's international communication service, therefore, was one of its first activities. By 1929 the system had become so extensive that on January 3, R.C.A. Communications, Inc., became a separate company with William A. Winterbottom as Vice-President and General Manager instead of a department of RCA. It is, however, wholly-owned by the Radio Corporation of America and is engaged primarily in international and inter-city message (radiogram) communication as a service to the public.

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TRADE NOTES

An additional 600 enemy-owned patents were taken over Wednesday by Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian. The patents seized included more than 200 owned by Telefunken, relating primarily to radio and television equipment.

An offer of one million dollars by the General Electric Co. and the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. to the Radio Corporation of America in settlement of an RCA stockholders, accounting suit was approved by the Supreme Court of New York Wednesday. The stockholders had charged that RCA had suffered losses through a series of financial transactions in the period before 1932, when General Electric and Westinghouse held large blacks of RCA stock.

The FCC has approved the sale of WWDC in Washington, D.C. from Stanley H. Horner, Dyke Collum and Edwin M. Spence to Joseph Katz, G. Bennett Larson and Charles M. Harrison, for $110,000.

WWDC, which was started about 2 years ago has 250 watts power on 1450 kc. Mr. Spence was formerly Secretary of the National Association of Broadcasters and Joseph Katz is a prominent advertising man of Baltimore.

Chairman James L. Fly conferred at the White House with President Roosevelt earlier in the week. One guess was that it had to do with the reappointment of Mr. Fly whose term is about to expire. Another was a revival of the old rumor that Fly was to be transferred to another position.

The application of Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., Station KSEE for modification of construction permit which authorized a new television broadcast station has been dismissed at request of the applicant. It called for changes in aural equipment, changes in antenna system and extension of completion dates.

The Federal Trade Commission ordered Maurice L. Myers, trading as Charles B. Joyce Co., 2425 North Halstead St., Chicago, to cease and desist from selling or otherwise disposing of merchandise by means of a game of chance, gift enterprise or lottery scheme. Commission findings are that the respondent, dealing in radios, clocks, flashlights and other novelty merchandise, sold assortments of articles so packed and assembled as to involve the use of a lottery scheme when the merchandise was distributed to consumers. One assortment, according to findings, consisted of a radio together with a punch board device.

Station KEVR, Evergreen Broadcasting Corp., Seattle, Wash., granted license to cover special service authorization which authorized operation on 1090 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time at present site. This authorization is granted upon definite assurance heretofore given that licensee will apply for authority to increase stations's power to 5 KW as soon as practicable to do so; and licensee should surrender its present license to operate on 1400 kc.

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NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1438

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
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June 16, 1942.

SERIOUS SITUATION SEEN IN STATIONS LOSS OF MAN POWER

The drain of the war on the man power of the broadcasting stations of the country is viewed with considerable apprehension by the Federal Communications Commission. Discussing this situation, Chairman James L. Fly said Monday:

"The problem of our employees in the broadcast industry - I am referring, of course, to engineers and technical experts - is rapidly getting no better. Naturally there has been a great drain on the personnel in the broadcasting industry due to opening up of other technical jobs and to a certain extent due to the desire to get into something which seemingly was more active in terms of war work. As you know, the Defense Communications Board has given this matter considerable attention and the Commission in particular has lowered its requirements for skilled personnel on two or three different occasions in order to get the greatest assurance of continuity of service from what we thought was the minimum requirements from the standpoint of technical skill and qualifications.

"We were hopeful that that would assist the small stations in particular. I find the small stations throughout the country are harder hit than the big stations. Very properly the Broadcasters Victory Council has been giving that some detailed attention. I think we've all got to bear that situation in mind. It will be too bad if we have a shortage in the industry and not at all fortunate that the little stations are going to be the ones hit worse. Particularly since the big stations are tending to draw those people from the little ones. I think the little stations are less in position to protect themselves in this situation than the big ones are.

"I hope to see that process of movement from one station to another slowed down if it can consistently be done. I think in back of the whole thing may be an assumption that broadcast industry is not essential in time of war - those of us at this end of the line and the industry feel that it is very essential in time of war. Something that affects the people in terms of mass communication, in terms of information, and perhaps fully as importunately in terms of existing morale. It can hardly be over-emphasized and I think it is clear that anyone that stays with the broadcasting station and does a real job toward keeping the station on the air is doing something affirmatively to aid in the war effort.

"I certainly don't want to discourage anyone moving toward an active part in fighting the war but this business of trying to nudge seemingly closer to the war I think may be based upon the superficial assumption that broadcasting industry is not doing a real job in the war. I think it is doing a real substantial job and is bound to continue to do a real substantial job. We have all got to

keep it going for that reason and the knowledge of the significance of broadcasting is a real reason why we have done all we could to keep it going - so it would keep going without any lowering of standards and without any lessening of service for the full duration, and I am hopeful that skilled personnel will think twice before leaving the industry and people in the lurch here.

"Anything we can do here on the problem we are going to do. We are going to make some special studies along with the War Manpower Commission and Selective Service people - try to make some surveys of the situation and assist in any way we can to see that the man power we have got available will do the best job possible for all concerned. I don't know whether Selective Service will want to establish any policy of deferments or not but I should think that in any balancing of the interest of different activities that broadcasting ought to stand pretty high in the list. I think that the BVC is entirely right in pressing the matter and certainly all of us want to try to do what we can about it."

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STATION OWNERS WARNED TO GO SLOW ON WFAA DECISION

L. Metcalfe Walling, Federal Wage-Hour Administrator in New York, warned employers that his office took a limited view of the applicability of the 5-to-4 Supreme Court decision authorizing the A. H. Belo Corporation, publisher of the Dallas Morning News and operator of radio station WFAA, to make individual contracts with employees whose hours were irregular. Under the individual contracts the workers receive a fixed weekly salary, although they work more than forty hours in some weeks.

As a general rule, Mr. Walling said, the wage-hour division would "continue to be guided by the broader interpretation" contained in the Court's 8-to-1 decision that the overtime provision of the law required the Overnight Motor Transportation Company to pay its employees 150 per cent of the "regular, not the minimum wage."

"It is expected that a considerable amount of litigation will be necessary before the contours of the Belo decision are fixed, since the Court stated that it could not 'provide a rigid definition of regular rate when Congress has failed to provide one'", Mr. Walling said. "I believe it only fair to warn that the Court in the Belo decision was passing on the particular state of facts before it and that generally the division will continue to be guided by the broader interpretation contained in Overnight Motor Transportation Company v. Missel."

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AMATEUR JUNK TO PROVIDE OCD EMERGENCY SERVICE

Radio amateurs who were silenced at the beginning of the war will stage a grand comeback by providing emergency two-way short-wave radio systems for Civilian Defense use in our cities in event the telephone service is disrupted by bombs. Furthermore, these resourceful amateurs will build much of their equipment from discarded material. It was said that thousands of radio stations could be constructed of junk.

An experimental system will be set up in the National Capital which is expected to be a model for the other cities of the United States. An official statement of the plan follows:

"Two-way radio communication in air raid emergencies, employing the skill of civilian technicians, including radio amateurs, was envisaged by the Office of Civilian Defense and the Federal Communications Commission which announced a new War Emergency Radio Service. The two agencies are collaborating their activities relative to proposed emergency civilian defense radio systems to be available in the event air raids damage or destroy other means of communication.

"Thousands of compact radio stations to be constructed and operated under prescribed restrictions largely by persons who have had amateur radio experience are expected to augment the services of the OCD organizations throughout the nation. According to radio engineers the two-way radio stations can be constructed of the unused 'junk' material which amateurs and radio repairmen usually accumulate in their 'storerooms'. The transmitters will use not more than 25 watts input power, which will tend to limit their effective communicating range to approximately ten miles - the longest distance ordinarily necessary for this type of service.

"Persons holding commercial radio operator licenses, including radio engineers employed in broadcast stations, qualified repairmen, and others interested, are expected to join the civilian defense communication system. Printed manuals designed to facilitate administrative operation will be distributed by the OCD, through its regional offices.

"Officials at the Communications Commission explained that blanket licenses for all civilian defense radio stations within a civil defense operations area would be granted to an 'instrumentality of local government' when the equipment is in the possession or control of the local government. A 'radio aide' for the local instrumentality must be certified and appointed in accordance with FCC rules. Separate operator licenses designated 'War Emergency Service Operator Permits' will be issued to persons assigned to operate each radio station. However, it was emphasized at the FCC that no individual operator permit of this special class will be issued unless the applicant first holds a regular FCC operator license or permit, and only after the FCC has been satisfied in regard to the integrity and loyalty of each applicant for a War Emergency Service Operator Permit.

"James L. Fly, Chairman of the Defense Communications Board and the Federal Communications Commission declared that:

"'This gives thousands of amateurs an opportunity to employ their radio skill in their local protection services. The new emergency service may be described as a stand-by facility to be used when other means of communication fail. We have assigned certain bands of frequencies above 112,000 kilocycles for the use of the OCD organizations, and provision has been made for testing during blackouts and other mobilization trials.'

"Since the United States has been at war, all amateurs have been banned from the air by the FCC as requested by the Defense Communications Board. Since that time a representative amateur organization of national scope, the American Radio Relay League, has been cooperating with the OCD and the FCC to the end that radio amateurs will be made available to assist in alleviating the damaging effects of possible air raids on this country. The FCC acted immediately after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor last December to 'silence' all amateur radio stations in this country, but soon thereafter permitted some of the amateurs to operate when they were needed for 'local defense'. However, on January 9th the FCC issued an order stating that because of events subsequent to its December 7th Order and because of military requirements all amateur radio operation must be suspended."

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TAX INCREASED ON RADIO AND WIRE COMMUNICATIONS

The Ways and Means Committee recommended last week a substantial rise in the tax rates for telephone, telegraph and radio messages.

On telephone and radio telephone toll service charges of more than 24 cents, it was decided to impose a flat tax of 20 per cent as recommended by experts of the Treasury and the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue.

For telegraph, cable and radio messages, on which the tax is now 10 per cent, it was voted to levy 15 per cent.

No change was made in the tax for leased-wire services, but the present tax of 6 per cent on local telephone service was raised to 10 per cent of the monthly bill. The expected additional yield on telephone and radio calls was put at $26,800,000 and on local telephone bills at $36,800,000, or a total of $63,600,000.

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GALVIN HANDS ORCHIDS TO RMA WAR LEADERS

There was praise for his associates for their wartime conversion of the radio industry with so little dislocation from Paul V. Galvin, President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, speaking at the Chicago convention last week. Mr. Galvin, who was re-elected, said:

"Throughout the epic-making period of transition, it fell to the lot of the Radio Manufacturers' Association to supply industry leadership in all of the various negotiations. Evidence as to how well prepared RMA was for this industry responsibility and how well the industry fared under the leadership is to compare our experience to that of other industries, such as automotive or refrigeration. The record speaks for itself.

"As members of RMA and the radio industry, you are deeply indebted to a number of individuals, and I hereby pay honorable mention to some of them who gave of their time and talents so willingly to the industry problems of this last year. I lead off with Jim Knowlson who so ably led us through the first four months of this year - the early months when things were shaping up. There wasn't a lot of fanfare as to what Jim was doing, but I was in a position to know what was going on and saw the master strokes.

"Bond Geddes and the entire paid staff turned in the best year in his entire RMA career. Many of you not in a position to observe will never realize the splendid job that was done by Bond in ably keeping on top of a rapidly changing picture. The things that were prevented by his vigilance, things many of you never heard of, were as important as the things you know about.

"You will never realize the weeks and weeks of effort put in by Fred Williams on RMA and industry matters. Roy Burlew was almost constantly on the job in Washington on industry tube problems. Sylvester Thompson - Dr. Baker - Henry Bonfig - Abe Bloom - Al Wells - Ben Abrams - Ray Sparrow - Jerry Kahn - Hal Osman - Jim Quam - Les Muter - your Executive Committee and your entire Board of Directors were ever ready and willing.

"I wonder how many of you really realize the importance radio is and will play as a major deciding factor as to who is going to win this war. What is it that gives the vicious efficiency to vehicles of destruction in modern mechanized warfare? It is radio.

"What is it that is today revolutionizing aircraft, naval and anti-aircraft tactics and strategy? It is radio and radar.

"It is our job - the industry's job - to deliver these precious and important instruments. Have we lots of time in which to accomplish this task? No - the time is altogether too short. But let that not be an excuse. We must not fail. How will it be done most successfully? By every last one of us having an assignment of some specific part of the job, and, come what may, overcome all obstacles.

"Your Association membership today is the highest it has been in numbers in the last twelve years. We have practically 100 per cent of the set and tube manufacturers, and a great preponderance of the parts manufacturers. We are, at the present time, developing and establishing a division for transmitter manufacturers which will round out the activities of the Association for greater effort in the war and after the war. The great expansion of the electronics field as a result of war activities will bring on new horizons after the war. Your Association is cognizant of this and is approaching these problems in a progressive fashion. Your Association is ever vigilant of the importance of governmental relations to an industry, and we are progressively active in these matters in the interest of the industry.

"A short-sighted person might ask unthinkingly, 'Do we need an association during the war?' To him I will suggest that he go to Webster's Dictionary and look up the word 'association', and he will find therein - 'Association, a union of persons in a society for some common purpose'.

"If we ever had a common purpose to bind us together into an association, it is now."

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CENSUS REPORTS ON VERMONT AND NEW MEXICO RADIOS

Two widely separated States were heard from last week in the canvass of radio sets - Vermont and New Mexico. According to the census report, of the 92,435 homes reported on in Vermont, 80,253 had radios; 10,316 had no radio and 1,866 did not report. Of the 35,164 rural-nonfarm dwelling units, 30,213 were equipped with radio, 4,273 had no radio and 678 did not report. As to rural-farm dwelling units, out of the 24,806 total, 19,636 had radio, 4,627 had no radio and 543 did not report. In Burlington, the largest city, 6,732 out of 7,138 had radios.

Out of the total of 129,475 homes in New Mexico, 66,609 were found to have radio sets, and 58,525 had no radio, while 4,341 did not report. Of the 43,097 rural-nonfarm dwelling units, 19,824 were equipped with radio, 21,835 had no radio and 1,438 did not report. Of the rural-farm dwelling units, 39,665, those with radio were 14,105 and 24,310 had no radio while 1,250 did not report.

In Albuquerque, the only big city in New Mexico, out of a total of 9,884, 8,073 had radios, 1,235 had none, and 576 did not report.

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ROOSEVELT NOMINATES FLY FOR ANOTHER 7 YEARS

President Roosevelt last Monday nominated Chairman James L. Fly for another seven years on the Federal Communications Commission. It was evidently this subject that the President and Mr. Fly discussed when the latter visited the White House a few days before.

The reappointment of the New Deal Democrat who has made it so hot for the networks, who is making newspaper publishers fight for the right to own a station, who blocked television until they did it his way, and who made an all out defense of Goodwin Watson, alleged Red on the FCC payroll, is apparently the President's answer to Mr. Fly's critics. The only hope his enemies now seem to have is that he may be transferred to some other position. Mr. Fly has been mentioned for Solicitor General and other important posts.

Mr. Fly, who is a graduate of the Naval Academy and hails from Texas, is now 44 years old. He received an L.L.B. degree at Harvard, served as a Special Assistant U. S. Attorney General acting as Government counsel in actions involving restraint of trade under Federal anti-trust laws. In 1934, Mr. Fly became General Solicitor and head of the Legal Department of the Tennessee Valley Authority and served in this capacity until 1937 when he became General Counsel of TVA.

The new seven-year term of the Chairman, who was appointed September 1, 1935, begins July 1st. The salary is $10,000. The next Commissioner's term to expire will be George Henry Payne, who will be up for reappointment next year.

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FCC RULES ON APPLICATION INVOLVING MARSHALL FIELD

The Federal Communications Commission has granted the petition for reconsideration of application for consent to the transfer of control of Hammond-Calumet Broadcasting Corporation, licensee of Station WHIP at Hammond, Indiana, from George F. Courrier to John W. Clarke. WHIP, located as it is just outside of Chicago, is the station Marshall Field began negotiations with sometime ago to acquire.

The Commission explains its ruling, in which Commissioners Craven and Wakefield dissented, thus:

"On June 2, 1942, the Commission considered this application and designated the same for hearing. At that time it appeared that Marshall Field, the owner of newspapers in Chicago and New York, had purchased debenture bonds of the licensee corporation in the principal sum of $75,000, and that an additional $75,000 in debenture bonds would be sold, probably to the same individual; and that there appeared to be some question as to whether or not the proposed trans-

fer of control involved the acquisition of interests in a broadcast station by one holding interests in newspapers.

"In connection with the petition for reconsideration and grant of the application, it is shown that Mr. Clarke, the transferee, has agreed to purchase the additional $75,000 of the licensee's bonds and has stated in his affidavit that he will assume and retain actual control of the station in the event the instant application is granted.

"Based upon the representations and assurances of the transferee, the Commission finds that the proposal does not involve the acquisition of broadcast station interests by one associated with newspapers, and that its present policy of placing applications of that type in the pending files until the determination of the issues involved in the proceedings under Order No. 79 is not applicable in this instance. The licensee corporation is in a grave financial condition and the contemplated transfer will place it in a much sounder position financially, thereby giving assurance of improved quality of broadcast service to the public. Accordingly, the Commission finds that public interest will be served by the granting of the instant application, subject to the condition hereafter set forth.

"Accordingly, It Is Ordered this 9th day of June, 1942, that said petition Be, and It Is Hereby, Granted; that the hearing on said application Be, and It Is Hereby, Cancelled; and that said application Be, and It Is Hereby, Granted, upon the express condition that:

"'Nothing contained herein shall be construed as a finding upon or with respect to an approval of any future transfers (including relinquishments) of control of the licensee which might arise out of further stock transfers, the exercise of voting privileges thereon, or otherwise or the future exercise of control over the station by anyone other than the licensee.'"

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EARL GAMMONS NEW DIRECTOR OF CBS WASHINGTON OFFICE

The Columbia Broadcasting System announced yesterday (Monday) the appointment of Earl H. Gammons, as Director of its Washington office. He succeeds Harry C. Butcher, recently called into active service by the Navy and on leave of absence from the company for the duration.

Mr. Gammons has been with the CBS for 13 years as Manager of WCCO, Minneapolis, and has been in radio broadcasting since 1924. Since his association with WCCO and CBS, Mr. Gammons was increasingly prominent in industry affairs and several times served as a Director of the National Association of Broadcasters. He saw active service in France in the last World War.

Mr. Gammons will assume his new duties in Washington about July 1. His successor as Manager of WCCO will be announced shortly.

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NEW WAR INFORMATION OFFICE TO REVAMP S-W SET-UP

One of the first things affecting radio in the consolidation of press and radio services in the new War Information Office just created by the President and headed by Elmer Davis, CBS ace commentator and former New York Times star reporter, will be a clarification of the foreign short-wave situation which, up to now, has been in the hands of Col. William J. Donovan, Coordinator of Information, and Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Latin-American Affairs.

Speaking of this at his press conference yesterday, Chairman James L. Fly said:

There was one provision in the directive from the White House which called for collaboration with the Defense Communications Board and the War Information Office on foreign shortwave - I think it's what it is called for, and it has been our plan heretofore to have a foreign shortwave set-up by a separate Executive Order.

"We have had one drafted and that was held up pending development of the War Information set-up, and I would presume that the Executive Order will be gotten out now and get some sort of business and engineering set-up to handle the business and engineering end of shortwave broadcasting. The only reason that has not been done thus far is because the information end of it was in doubt."

It is believed that the radio structure as regards domestic broadcasting will remain pretty much as it is. W. B. Lewis, in the Office of Facts and Figures, who has most of this work, like Mr. Davis is a former CBS executive. The appointment of Mr. Davis puts Columbia in the front seat but nobody in Washington believes he will play any favorites in this respect.

At one swoop President Roosevelt consolidated in the new War Information Office, the Office of Facts and Figures, the Office of Government Reports, the Division of Information in the Office of Emergency Management controlling the press services, the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration, the War Labor Board, and the Office of Coordinator of Information. The only thing that escaped was Nelson Rockefeller's Inter-American Affairs office.

Mr. Davis, the new Director, was authorized, among other duties, to do these things in which radio was concerned:

"Use the press, radio and motion pictures for information programs designed to form an intelligent public understanding of the war.

"Review, clear and approve Federally-sponsored radio and motion picture programs."

One view taken of the appointment of Mr. Davis was that in drawing a man directly from the ranks of radio that the President was indirectly taking a slap at the press and thus endeavoring further to subordinate the printed word which the Government couldn't control to the spoken word which it could control. The answer here was that Mr. Davis was formerly a newspaper, as well as a radio, man.

The former radio commentator, who will have sweeping powers to clip red tape and to co-ordinate the information services of Federal agencies, said in an interview that he would not criticize the Government information setup of the past, but made it clear that he had some opinions of the operation of the information services.

When asked to express his critical opinions, Mr. Davis said the conflicting statements on gasoline and rubber and the scarcity of information in some fields could be considered among the subjects calling for adverse criticism.

Mr. Davis, who is 52 years old, is from the little town of Aurora, Indiana, which oddly enough was likewise the home of Edwin C. Hill, also a famous radio commentator and newspaper man.

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INVENTS "RADIO COAT" FOR SOLDIERS

A complete radio transmitter and receiver is built in the coat or "two-way radio garment" which is the subject of a patent (No. 2,285,083) granted to Berkley E. Cover, Sr., of Chicago, Ill.

The radio coat is designed for wear by troops or policemen, since it leaves the hands free and eliminates the carrying of separate packs of equipment.

The earphones are mounted on the collar and the microphone on the sleeve. The transmitting and receiving equipment is in compartments inside the coat. Earphone and microphones are connected to the equipment by wires in an insulated conduit.

The radio coat can be quickly slipped on and off and is intended to permit soldiers to maintain communication with one another and their commanding officers in the field or in battle.

The patent is assigned to the Electra-Voice Corporation, Wilmington, Del.

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TRADE NOTES

Jo Ranson, Radio Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, has joined the press staff of the National Broadcasting Company.

Mr. Ranson is an authority on that Mecca of the millions - Coney Island and was co-author of the best seller, "Sodom by the Sea", a picturesque history of that famed resort at the tip of Brooklyn.

According to a report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, William S. Paley, as President and Director of the Columbia Broadcasting System, in 1941 was paid $202,155, including $160,186 as bonus or share in profit. CBS also paid $102,400 to Edward Klauber and $62,543 to Paul W. Kesten, Vice-Presidents.

Sydney H. Eiges has been named Assistant Manager of the National Broadcasting Company's Press Department. Mr. Eiges has been on the NBC press staff for more than a year, coming from International News Service, by which organization he was employed for eleven years, latterly as Night Editor and Cable Editor in the New York office.

Philco has just elected three new Vice Presidents - David Grimes, Chief Engineer of the Philco Corp., Philadelphia, since 1939, elected Vice-President in Charge of Engineering of the Radio and Television Company; Joseph H. Gillies, Works Manager of the company since 1939, named Vice President in Charge of Radio Production; and Robert F. Herr, Manager of the Parts and Service Division, made Vice-President in Charge of Service.

The Sponsoring Committee of what is expected to be the largest and most spectacular Fourth of July celebration in the history of Washington, includes among its members A. D. ("Jess") Willard, Jr., Manager of WJSV, Kenneth Berkeley, Manager of Station WMAL, and William Dolph, of WOL.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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No. 1439

SEES BACKWARD STEP SPLITTING FCC AS IN SANDERS BILL

Testifying before the House Committee on Interstate Commerce, Chairman James L. Fly, discussing the proposals of the Federal Communications Bar Association made the following observations on the Sanders Bill to reorganize the Federal Communications Commission:

"As you know, the Commission now consists of seven members who function as a unit with respect to all matters. The proposed bill would force the Commission to divide itself into two independent divisions, one of which is to be known as the Division of Public Communications and the other to be known as the Division of Private Communications. Each division is to have three members. The Chairman is to be the executive officer of the Commission but may not serve on either division except in case of a vacancy.

"It seems to be the general idea that the Division of Public Communications will handle radiobroadcast matters and that the Division of Private Communications will handle all matters relating to telephone, telegraph and radio communications by common carrier or otherwise, which are addressed to a particular person. The full Commission retains jurisdiction over all other matters.

"To compel the Commission to split up in this way would be a long step backward in the effective performance of the Commission's business. To do so would be to disregard the lessons we have learned from experience and to nullify the important advantages which the creation of the Federal Communications Commission was designed to achieve."

"The proposed bill would compel us to adopt a system which we tried for three years and found to be unsatisfactory. In addition, it would remove the one stabilizing factor which existed under the old system. I am referring to the fact that under the system which the Commission tried between 1934 and 1937 the Chairman of the Commission was automatically a member of all three divisions. It was thus possible for the Chairman to attempt to coordinate the work of the three divisions. At least this was effective to some extent in securing coordination in the three branches. Under the proposed bill, however, the Chairman cannot sit in either division and is to perform functions largely of an administrative and of a ceremonial nature. Thus, the Chairman is declared (Section 3(4); Committee Print, pp. 9-10) to be the executive officer of the Commission who is to represent the Commission before Committees of Congress and in conferences with other government departments and agencies. I submit to you that there is no point at all in having a chairman of a commission if he is only to have the atrophied functions which this bill commits to him.

"Under the proposed bill the system of granting applications without a hearing is completely altered. In order to make a grant without a hearing, we are told that not only must we find that public interest would be served thereby but also that the grant would not aggrieve or adversely affect the interest of any licensee, applicant or other person. Moreover, even if we were to conclude from an examination of the application that public interest would be served thereby and that no person would be adversely affected by the grant, any interested person may, by filing a protest within thirty days, require the Commission to set aside the grant and to designate the application for hearing upon the issues set forth in the protest."

"One of the most far-reaching changes contained in the present bill is the provision that the filing of a protest or the filing of a petition for rehearing shall operate to postpone the effective date of the Commission's order. Under the proposed bill it is laid down as an inflexible rule that new stations cannot come into operation until after the conclusion of hearings which could be demanded virtually as of right by existing licensees and which they could protract almost indefinitely. This provision, it is submitted, practically gives to existing licensees the power to keep newcomers off the air for long periods, a power which the Congress has for more than 15 years expressly negatived. Existing licensees could advance their selfish interests by filing protests or petitions for rehearing which would automatically postpone the establishment of new facilities and thus result in the injury of the public."

"I have described in some detail the cumbersome and lengthy procedure which the Bar Association would have the Commission follow. They do not stop with making this procedure applicable to applications for such instruments of authorization as construction permits and licenses. They would make this procedure applicable to every application for an instrument of authorization regardless of the nature of the authorization requested. The effect of this can best be seen by describing to you some of the special authorizations which we issue.

"First, I want to describe some of the special authorizations which we issue to common carriers. I have told you that companies engaged in sending messages by radio are authorized by their licenses to communicate only with designated points. Such restrictions in the license are essential, both for competitive reasons and to prevent interference. However, it is occasionally necessary that a radio common carrier be immediately authorized to communicate with points not covered by its license. Such authorizations are important in time of peace. They are absolutely essential in time of war. Let me give you an example.

"When the Japs took Manila all commercial radio communication with this country was cut off. However, in Cebu, just south of Manila, there was still an R.C.A. circuit in American hands. A request by R.C.A. to use this circuit came to the Commission in the middle of the night, was examined and granted at once. In

fact, we have set up a night staff to handle just such matters. Likewise, upon the fall of Batavia and the loss of the station at Bandoeng, circuits were authorized between the United States and low-powered Dutch station in the mountains near Medan in northern Java, thus providing communication with the remaining isolated forces in Java. At the specific request of our armed forces temporary communication was established with Noumea, New Caledonia, through the issuance of special temporary authority. On another occasion a new circuit was authorized to points at the Chinese end of the Burma Road when communication was cut off to a point captured by the Japs. In many such cases the station at the foreign point is low powered and makeshift and it is difficult to contact it or maintain communication with it. Consequently, when the contact is made it is necessary that the Commission be in a position to immediately issue authorizations.

It is also essential that the Commission be in a position promptly to grant special authorizations to licensees in what we call the safety services."

"Special authorizations are also important in the broadcast field. As you know, many stations are authorized to operate only in the daytime. However, on occasions of great national or local importance, they frequently request, and are granted, authority to operate at night. An excellent example is the speech of the President to the Nation on December 9, 1941. Another instance where it was necessary to grant authority promptly was when the President postponed a broadcast because of the death of his mother."

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INDIANA PRESS-RADIO MEN FETE WAR NEWS CHIEFS

Newspaper and radio men with an Indiana background will give a dinner Thursday night, June 25th, to greet the three Hoosiers now in command of the war news. They are Elmer Davis, Director of the new War Information Board; Byron Price, Director of the Office of Censorship and Lowell Mellett, Director of the Office of Government Reports.

The Committee in charge of the dinner is Mark Thistlethwaite, of the Indianapolis News, Chairman; Paul Wooton, New Orleans Times-Picayune, Treasurer; Representative Louis Ludlow, of Indiana; Labert St. Clair, formerly of the Associated Press; Robert D. Heinl, Heinl Radio News Service; Everett C. Watkins, Indianapolis Star, and Daniel M. Kidney, Indianapolis Times.

All newspaper or radio men who are from Indiana or who have worked there are invited. Early reservations are suggested.

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COLIN B. KENNEDY, PIONEER RADIO MANUFACTURER, DIES

Colin B. Kennedy, a pioneer among the radio manufacturers, died in Chicago last Tuesday. At the time of his death, Mr. Kennedy was in the war service as an OPM engineer assigned as Civilian Advisor to the Army Signal Corps. Mr. Kennedy's first radio factory was in St. Louis. Later he operated in South Bend, Ind., backed by the Studebaker interests.

At that time the slogan of Mr. Kennedy's sets which, if this writer remembers correctly, was "The Royalty of Radio" with a royal purple background was known the country over.

Mr. Kennedy, slight of figure, always very youthful in appearance and who had a very attractive personality, was a Canadian by birth. He had a host of friends in the industry, among them Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., who paid him this tribute:

"The death of Colin Kennedy marks the passing of another of radio's original pioneering spirits. When, back in 1921, I became associated with Chicago Radio Laboratory, which two years later became Zenith Radio Corporation, to me the two great names in radio were Grebe and Kennedy, both of whom now have passed on.

"Colin Kennedy, back in those days, headed the radio company bearing his name with St. Louis as its headquarters. He was a pioneer radio engineer, a quiet, modest man, who sought no glory but contributed much to the early days of radio. He was one of the first holders of a license to manufacture home radio under Armstrong patents. When he died, Mr. Kennedy was doing his stint for his country in the Army Signal Corps."

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NEW RMA MEMBERS REACH HIGH RECORD

The addition of fourteen manufacturers as new members of the Radio Manufacturers' Association at the Association's annual convention in Chicago, brought the membership to its highest roster in over twelve years, following expansion of the Association's war production. Following are the new companies elected by the Board of Directors at Chicago to membership:

American Condenser Corp., Chicago, Ill.; Browning Laboratories, Inc., Winchester, Mass.; Communication Equipment & Engineering Co., Chicago, Ill.; Dumont Electric Co., Inc, New York, N.Y.; DX Crystal Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; Electronic Products Mfg. Corp., Ann Arbor, Mich.; Espey Manufacturing Co., Inc., New York, N.Y.; The Hallicrafters Co., Chicago, Ill.; John Meck Industries, Plymouth, Ind.; Mission Bell Radio Mfg. Co., Inc., Los Angeles, Cal.; Philharmonic Radio Corporation, New York, N.Y.; Premax Products Division, Chisholm-Ryder Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Radio Electronics Laboratory, Inc., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Radio Specialties Division, Isolantite Inc., Belleville, N.J.

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AERONAUTICAL STATION REQUIREMENTS FOR OPERATORS RELAXED

The Federal Communications Commission on June 16th, through its Order No. 102, upon recommendation of the Defense Communications Board, modified certain of its rules for a period of five years or until further order of the Commission, to provide a relaxation of its operator requirements for aeronautical stations utilizing telegraph transmission. (These are ground stations used in connection with aeronautical operations.) This action permits operation of an aeronautical or an aeronautical fixed station by the holder of a radiotelephone permit or radiotelephone license bearing an endorsement attesting to the holder's ability to transmit and receive at least 16 code groups, International Morse Code, per minute.

This action is designed to relieve the rapidly growing shortage of skilled operators being caused by war time conditions and the requirements of the military forces for radio operators. It specifically looks forward to the possibility of training women to assume these duties by providing for such operation without the detailed technical qualifications necessary for the more technical grades of licenses.

It will be necessary, however, at each station where holders of the restricted radiotelephone operator permits are employed as operators, that at least one first or second class radiotelegraph or radiotelephone operator, or, in lieu thereof, in a station using type A-1 or A-2 emission only, a holder of a restricted radiotelegraph operator permit, be assigned to the station at all times for the purpose of making proper adjustments to the equipment and who shall be responsible for the proper operation of the station. This provision, however, will not relieve the station licensee of his responsibility for operation of the station in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the Commission.

Holders of radiotelephone operator permits or licenses may obtain the required radiotelegraph endorsement by appearing at any of the Commission's District Field Offices or at the Washington D.C. office and demonstrating their ability to transmit and receive at least 16 code groups per minute in International Morse Code. The endorsement will then be written on the face of the permit by the examining officer.

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The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers has given over the complete facilities of its organization and offices to cooperate with the War Bond Pledge campaign.

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KNOWLSON AND REED HIT IN SENATORIAL REPORT

Philip D. Reed, a dollar-a-year man on leave as Chairman of the General Electric Company, and James S. Knowlson, former President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, and President of Stewart-Warner Corp., Chicago, were among those criticized in the report of the Truman Senate Committee investigating the National Defense program, which charged that "dollar-a-year" men were slowing down war work. The report was of such a sensational nature that certain Senators, construing it to be a reflection on the work of Donald M. Nelson, declared that it should not be made public.

Among the conclusions of the investigation of charges by Robert R. Guthrie, a former official of the WPB, that conversion of the consumers' durable goods and textile industries to war production had been resisted by "representatives of these industries serving with the War Production Board on a dollar-a-year basis" were as follows:

Primary responsibility for formulating policies regarding the conversion of industry lay in the Division of Industry Operations and was shared by the Bureau of Industry Branches within that division.

Philip D. Reed, Chief of the Bureau of Industry Branches, a dollar-a-year man on leave from his position as Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company, it was said, "did not take the necessary action to obtain the maximum conversion of private industry to war production in the shortest possible time."

The report went on:

"The Committee has not been impressed with Mr. Reed's ability or accomplishments, either in the field of conversion or in the field of copper, lead and zinc, where the Committee, in its report of Jan. 15, 1942, had occasion to criticize his failure, when he was Deputy Director of the Materials Division of the Office of Production Management, to recognize that a shortage of these metals was imminent or to take proper action with respect thereto.

"Insofar as Mr. Guthrie is critical of Mr. Reed and certain other dollar-a-year men, and of the slowness with which curtailment orders were issued by the Bureau of Industry Branches, the Committee believes that Mr. Guthrie was correct."

With regard to Mr. Knowlson, the report said:

"In view of the paramount importance of war production and the vital necessity in that connection for conserving critical materials, the committee believes that the delay of this Bureau in issuing orders curtailing civilian production is most unfortunate. The record does show that James S. Knowlson, Director of the Division of Industry Operations, took effective action on March 17, following Mr. Guthrie's resignation, to assure that civilian

production would be curtailed and conversion of industries accomplished. The Committee, however, believes that an investigation should have been instigated by Mr. Knowlson for the purpose of establishing exactly which individuals were responsible for the delays and causing them to sever their connections with the War Production Board."

In his testimony before the Committee, Mr. Knowlson expressed the opinion that the employment of dollar-a-year men was a matter of the personal integrity of the individua. The Committee does not wholly concur in this conclusion. It believes that the Guthrie case points to the conclusion that certain dollar-a-year men within the Bureau of Industry Branches are unable to divorce themselves from their subconscious graviation to their own industries."

Defending Mr. Knowlson, Senator Lucas of Illinois said:

"I notice the Truman Committee report says 'Mr. Knowlson consistently advocated a policy of temporizing, moderation, and delay.'

"Many a United States Senator has interviewed the War Production Board and discussed with them the possibility of saving some small business from complete demolition as a result of the war effort. I have talked with Mr. Knowlson many times myself, and I agree with the Committee that he has temporized on some important matters in which small business was involved. I know he gave careful consideration to cases wherein it seemed inevitable that employees, anywhere from 20 to 500, were about to be thrown out of employment because the war effort demanded the strategic and critical materials their companies had been using in peacetime.

"Mr. Knowlson, through temporizing, through some delay was attempting to save a small business in many instances. He may have temporized on some of the larger questions of conversion. However, I am willing to give him the benefit of the doubt, in view of the almost impossible task we have thrust upon him and his associates."

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DON LEE ACQUIRES KDB, SANTA BARBARA

A dispatch from Hollywood states that the Don Lee network acquired its fourth station last week when license of KDB, Santa Barbara, was transferred to the company. Transmitter was originally owned by the late Don Lee and was the property of the estate, being operated as an affiliate of the Coast network of 33 stations.

Other sites owned by the Lee outfit are KHJ, Hollywood; KFRC, Frisco, and KGB, San Diego.

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HOUSE BACKS DOWN ON WATSON, ALLEGED FCC RED

In a conference report on the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, the House threw up the sponge in its fight to cut off the pay of Dr. Goodwin Watson of the Federal Communications Commission, former Columbia professor, and alleged Red, strongly defended by Chairman James L. Fly.

The House, by unanimous consent, wrote into the Appropriations Bill a prohibition against keeping Watson in his job after the end of the present fiscal year, but this clause was knocked out in the Senate after an hour's debate.

When the Senate amendment went back to the House without debate, the House insisted upon its prior refusal and for a time the fate of Dr. Watson blocked the bill. Had the House prevailed, Watson would have been dropped from the FCC payroll June 30th.

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FCC CLEARS APPLICATIONS FILES FOR THE DURATION

The Federal Communications Commission cleared its docket Wednesday of applications for the construction or expansion of broadcasting stations, through dismissal, without prejudice, of twenty-two applications for new standard broadcast stations; seventeen for new frequency modulation stations, and nine petitions for increases to 500 kilowatts power.

A spokesman for the FCC said that the action removed from the files all such applications as had but slim prospect of being granted for the duration of the war.

It was indicated, however, that they may be reinstated after the war.

Stations that sought increases to 500 kilowatts and the licenses included:

WJZ, National Broadcasting Company, New York; WGN, WGN, Inc., Chicago; KFI, Earl C. Anthony & Co., Los Angeles; WJR, The Goodwill Station, Detroit; WSM, the National Life & Accident Insurance Company, Nashville, Tenn.; WOR, Bamberger Broadcasting Service, MBS, Newark, N. J.; WGY, the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; WSB, the Atlanta Journal Company, Atlanta, and WHO, the Central Broadcasting Company, Des Moines, Iowa.

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RADIO MANUFACTURERS SET UP MILITARY STANDARDS

Following the decision to resolve the activities of the Radio Manufacturers' Association from the peace time commercial field to direct contribution to the war effort, its Engineering Department has been continuously studying the problems of the complete conversion of its efforts. It is now felt that a suitable organization has been developed for military standardization required by the war effort and, accordingly, the peace time organization and methods of operation are being subordinated to this work.

The Engineering Department now comprises five sections, as follows:

Military Components Section, Military Tube Section, Military Receiver Section, Military Transmitter Section, Military Electronics Application Section.

These sections work under the direction of Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Director of the RMA Engineering Department, and L. C. F. Horle, Coordinator of Military Standardization.

In view of the need for speed in formulating and adopting standards for these purposes, the slowly moving standardization procedure of peace time operations is revised to permit final approval by a Military Standards Committee composed of the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the five above-mentioned sections, as well as representatives from the armed forces, the N.D.R.C. and the W.P.B.

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FRAENCKEL APPOINTED TO G-E RADIO, TELEVISION DEPT.

V. H. Fraenckel will have charge of the coordination of commercial engineering of all product lines of the General Electric Radio, Television and Electronics Department. G. F. Metcalf, formerly in charge of this work, has entered the U. S. Army with the rank of Lieut. Col., Signal Corps.

A native of Illinois, Mr. Fraenckel attended L'Ecole Polytechnique. Later he took graduate work in physics at the University of Chicago and the University of Michigan.

He was employed by the General Electric Company in October, 1937, working in the Vacuum Tube Engineering Department. In October, 1939, he was transferred to the Research Laboratory where he was engaged in research on electronics and television problems until his recent appointment.

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COLO., NEBR., OKLA., MISS., MONTANA RADIO CENSUS REPORTS

The Census report shows the following radios in homes for the following States:

OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS WITH RADIO FOR STATE AND CITIES OF 25,000 OR MORE: 1940

(A dwelling unit was enumerated as "with radio" if it contained a usable radio set or one only temporarily out of repair)

Area - Colorado The State	Total	With Radio	No Radio	Not Reporting Radio
Total Dwelling Units (including urban)	316,000	258,573	47,251	10,176
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	77,956	59,231	16,623	2,102
Rural-farm dwelling units	63,285	45,187	16,307	1,791
Colorado Springs	11,842	10,661	835	346
Denver	96,777	86,621	5,855	4,301
Pueblo	13,941	12,279	1,359	303
Area - Nebraska The State				
Total Dwelling Units (including urban)	360,744	298,790	53,872	8,082
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	89,390	72,446	14,986	1,958
Rural-farm dwelling units	125,095	93,916	28,491	2,688
Lincoln	24,633	22,887	1,281	465
Omaha	62,135	56,757	3,564	1,814
Area - Oklahoma The State				
Total Dwelling Units (including urban)	610,481	405,754	184,165	20,562
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	139,605	87,273	47,889	4,443
Rural-farm dwelling units	216,097	114,069	95,739	6,289
Enid	8,353	7,084	1,095	174
Muskogee	9,309	6,995	1,959	355
Oklahoma City	59,494	49,854	7,341	2,299
Tulsa	41,344	35,927	4,034	1,383

	Total	With Radio	No Radio	Not Reporting Radio
Area - Mississippi				
The State				
Total Dwelling Units (including urban)	534,956	205,613	309,756	19,587
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	95,920	47,177	45,515	3,228
Rural-farm dwelling units	318,676	87,147	219,554	11,975
Jackson	16,423	11,527	4,187	709
Meridian	9,648	5,486	3,903	259
Area - Montana				
The State				
Total Dwelling Units (including urban)	159,963	134,503	21,521	3,939
Total Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	49,737	40,924	7,556	1,257
Rural-farm dwelling units	46,078	36,465	8,498	1,115
Butte	11,881	10,396	1,108	377
Great Falls	9,125	8,311	638	176

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:::: TRADE NOTES ::::

"Control operators at WRVA in Richmond, Va., have made a pact among themselves whereby any man who muffs a cue or otherwise mishandles a program will voluntarily buy a War Stamp for every other member of the control room staff on duty at the time", the Broadcasters Victory Council reports. "'I hope', write WRVA General Manager C. T. Lucy, 'no one will wisecrack that such a plan would not be worthwhile in their establishment because of the scarcity of mis-cues, because we all have them and perhaps this more-or-less unique plan will not only make the boys more efficient, but also contribute to the sale of War Stamps and Bonds.'"

General Electric has shipped an FM broadcast transmitter to New York City's newest FM station, W75NY, to be operated by Metropolitan Television, Inc. It is owned jointly by Bloomingdale's and Abraham & Straus department stores. Construction of the station, atop the Hotel Pierre, was begun in mid-March.

Bruce Barton, former Congressman from New York and President of the advertising firm of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, Inc., speaks over Columbia network on the subject of wartime advertising Monday, June 22 (CBS, 3:30 to 4:00 P.M., EWT). Barton delivers the keynote speech at the convention of the Advertising Federation of America in the Commodore Hotel, New York City.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
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June 23, 1942

RADIO ENGINEERS TO STUDY FURTHER WAR REQUIREMENTS

Spurred on to renewed efforts by the war, the Institute of Radio Engineers will meet in Cleveland next Monday, June 29, for a three day session. Headliners to speak Tuesday will be J. A. Ouimet of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; Paul V. Galvin, President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association and Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters. A. F. Van Dyck, President of the Institute of Radio Engineers will preside.

The program follows, in part:

Monday, June 29

"Recording Standards", by I. P. Rodman, Columbia Recording Corp., New York.

"A New Approach to the Problem of Phonograph Reproduction", by G. L. Beers and C. M. Sinnett, RCA Mfg. Co., Camden.

"Measuring Transcription - Turntable-Speed Variations", by H. E. Roys, RCA Mfg. Co., Indianapolis.

"A New Type of Practical Distortion Meters", by J. E. Hayes, Canadian Broadcasting Corp., Montreal.

"Frequency-Modulation Distortion in Loudspeakers", by G. L. Beers and H. Belar, RCA Mfg. Co., Camden.

"The Scanning Microscope" by V. K. Zworykin, J. Hillier and R. Snyder, RCA Mfg. Co., Camden.

"Spectroscopic Analysis in the Manufacture of Radio Tubes", by S. L. Parsons, Hygrade Sylvania Corp., Emporium, Pa.

Tuesday, June 30

"Maintenance of Broadcasting Operations During Wartime", by J. A. Ouimet, Canadian Broadcasting Corp., Montreal.

"High-Power Television Transmitter", by H. B. Fancher, General Electric Co., Schenectady.

"Frequency Modulation Transmitter-Receiver for Studio Transmitter Relay", W. F. Goetter, General Electric Co., Schenectady.

"Effect of Solar Activity on Radio Communication", by H. W. Wells, Carnegie Institution of Washington.

"Television Video Relay System" by J. E. Keister, General Electric Company, Schenectady.

"Mercury Lighting for Television Studios", by A. Breeding, General Electric Co., Schenectady.

"The Focusing-View-Finder Problem in Television Cameras", by G. L. Beers, RCA Mfg. Co., Camden.

"Automatic Frequency and Phase Control of Synchronization in Television Receivers" by K. R. Wendt and G. L. Fredenall, RCA Mfg. Co., Camden.

Wednesday, July 1

"Radio Strain Insulators for High Voltage and Low Capacitance", by A. O. Austin, Barberton, O.

"Brief Discussion of the Design of a 900-Foot Uniform-Cross-Section Guyed Radio Tower", by A. C. Waller, Truscon Steel Co., Youngstown, O.

"Circular Antenna", by M. W. Scheldorf, General Electric Co., Schenectady.

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FLY APPROVAL SEEN CERTAIN DESPITE SENATE COOLNESS

Although called last Monday morning to consider the renomination of James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, the meeting of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, of which Senator Burton K. Wheeler is the head, was postponed "for several days". Just what caused the postponement, if anything other than the usual pressure of business due to the war, is not known.

The new seven year, $10,000 a year term of the Chairman, who has had the job since 1935, begins July 1st. So there is no time to be lost if he is to serve continuously. Despite the delay, there seems to be no doubt but that Mr. Fly will be confirmed.

"There will be a lot of spitting and sputtering in the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee and maybe on the Senate floor, but I think Fly will be reaffirmed without any particular difficulty", a well-informed member of Congress declared. "I believe the general opinion is that Mr. Fly has not made a favorable impression in his appearances before the House Interstate Commerce Committee at the Sanders Bill hearings. He has been inconclusive, indecisive and not always respectful.

"Possibly advance knowledge that the President intended to reappoint him for another seven years made Mr. Fly a little cockier than usual. Whatever it is, I think as the result of his attitude on the witness stand, certain House members have become resentful. I believe there is somewhat the same feeling in the Senate. A lot of the fellows over there would like to take a poke at him but cannot do so because they have not any real reason."

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A book just announced "Radio Network Contributions to Education" by Carroll Atkinson, published by the Meador Publishing Company, of Boston, analyzes the various types of broadcasts, including the forum-panel type with the University of Chicago, and others as examples, Children's type, Information-Quiz type, and the Music type (Damrosch) of program.

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RADIOS GALORE IN IOWA WHERE THE TALL RADIO MEN GROW

Iowa, noted as the birthplace of prominent Washington radio men, also rates high in the number of homes with radio sets, the Census report reveals.

Among those who hail from Iowa, who have landed with both feet in the Nation's Capital, are Earl Gammons, newly appointed Director of the Washington office of the Columbia Broadcasting System, succeeding Harry C. Butcher, Vice President, recently called to active service in the Navy. Mr. Butcher, too, is from Iowa.

Likewise Frank M. Russell, Washington Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company was born in Iowa and also Carleton Smith, newly appointed Manager of WRC in Washington, and famous as NBC's presidential announcer. Frank E. Mullen, Vice President and General Manager of NBC was also prominently identified with Iowa having graduated from Iowa State College and served later as Farm page editor of the Sioux City Journal.

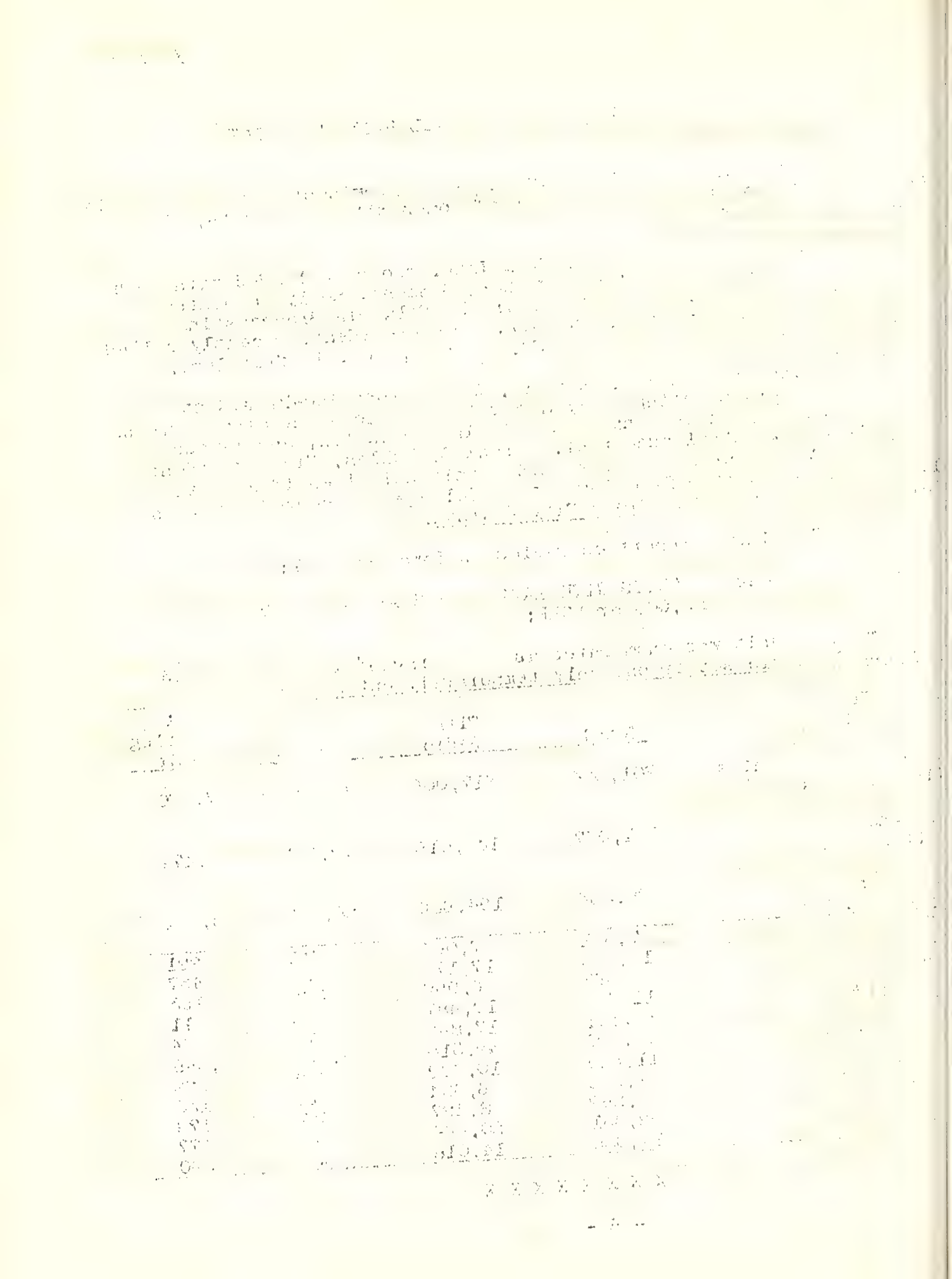
The Census report on radios in Iowa homes is:

OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS WITH RADIO FOR STATE AND CITIES OF 25,000 or MORE: 1940

(A dwelling unit was enumerated as "with radio" if it contained a usable radio set or one only temporarily out of repair)

Area - Iowa The State	Total	With Radio	No Radio	Not Reporting Radio
Total Dwelling Units (including urban)	701,824	617,006	66,958	17,860
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	161,077	138,016	19,587	3,474
Rural-farm dwelling units	228,354	194,636	28,277	5,441
Burlington	7,861	7,069	611	221
Cedar Rapids	18,488	17,175	856	457
Clinton	7,467	6,952	362	153
Council Bluffs	11,693	10,487	895	311
Davenport	19,141	17,842	975	324
Des Moines	46,629	42,318	2,263	2,048
Dubuque	11,513	10,602	689	222
Mason City	7,238	6,684	416	138
Ottumwa	9,262	8,427	657	178
Sioux City	22,851	20,664	1,510	677
Waterloo	14,930	14,018	552	360

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GREAT PROGRESS REPORTED IN RECORDING ON A WIRE

The Armour Research Foundation in Chicago told of a development in recording radio broadcasts on a magnetized wire, a thing scientists have been working on for years. Recording on wire is not a new thing but dispatches from Chicago states that this device is far ahead of anything yet achieved and records sound on steel wire as thin as a human hair. The opinion is expressed that it may revolutionize the technique of transcription.

Dr. Harold Vagtborg, Director of the Foundation, affiliated with the Illinois Institute of Technology, credited the device chiefly to Marvin Camras, 26-year-old staff assistant physicist.

The recorder is about the size of a large portable radio and an eight-hour continuous recording can be wound on a spool 5 inches in diameter and 2 inches wide. It records sound magnetically and there is no mechanical change in the wire, which can be demagnetized and used again.

Once the recording is made, the sounds can be played back immediately without processing. Dr. Vagtborg said the wire would retain this recorded sound potential for years or could be wiped clean instantly by the demagnetizing process.

The recorder, he said, can be set to start and stop automatically and needs no attention while running. He said these advantages give it limitless practical applications, such as:

In airplanes microphones placed in the control cabins could pick up all conversations and commands. Housed in an asbestos case, the recorder would survive a crash and tell the story of what preceded it.

It could record millions of words of enemy propaganda at government monitoring radio stations and reduce greatly the amount of critical materials used in making standard type recorders. The storage problem, too, would be minimized.

In the home radio, the device could record a daytime program - such as a baseball game - so that those away could hear it later.

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Station WMRF, Lewistown, Pa., has been added to the Red Network of the National Broadcasting Company as a bonus station for advertisers purchasing the combined facilities of WFBG, Altoona, and WJAC, Johnstown.

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SEES AMATEURS FAVORED OVER COMMERCIAL CIRCUITS

An inconsistency was seen by an official in the Federal Communications Commission's closing down all commercial domestic radio circuits but at almost the same time allowing amateurs to resume operations in the cities.

"Of course these amateurs will operate in behalf of the OCD and to that we have no objection", this official said. "There are about 80 commercial domestic wireless circuits being operated and these were closed down because the FCC said it was impossible to furnish censors for all of them.

"In almost the same breath, however, the FCC issued an order to grant permits to hundreds of radio amateurs to resume operations apparently without censorship."

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NELSON TAKES UP CUDGEL FOR REED

Donald M. Nelson lost no time defending Philip D. Reed, Chief of the WPB Bureau of Industry and in private life Chairman of the General Electric Company, whose work was criticized by the Truman Senate Committee. Mr. Nelson said:

"I am sorry that the Truman Committee, which has done and is doing such valuable work, should have been critical of the work of Philip Reed.

"During the past five months American industry has been converted from peace to war. Mistakes have, of course, been made. But the record of the War Production Board speaks for itself. The production we are getting is due to the teamwork of many able men. Mr. Reed is entitled to full credit for his participation in this work. I have full confidence in him and sincerely hope that he will continue his valuable assistance in the war effort as long as he can do so."

Following this Mr. Reed said:

"When the Truman report was issued I told Mr. Nelson that my resignation was on his desk whenever he wished it. In his statement Mr. Nelson said all that I could have wished to say and far more than I myself could have said.

"He is more familiar with what I have done and what I have tried to do than anyone outside the War Production Board could possibly be, and his expression of confidence is, so far as I am concerned, controlling.

"So long as Mr. Nelson believes I can be helpful I shall be proud to serve him and the War Production Board in any capacity to which he may assign me."

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FORBES REPLACES EARL GAMMONS AS MANAGER OF WCCO

William E. Forbes has been appointed General Manager of WCCO in Minneapolis and St. Paul to succeed Earl Gammons, who is moving to Washington, D. C., as Director of Columbia's office in the Capital city to succeed Harry C. Butcher, former CBS Vice-President called into the Navy.

Mr. Forbes has been assistant to Donald W. Thornburgh, CBS Vice-President in Los Angeles, for the last four years. He brings to WCCO a wide experience in the broadcasting field. His duties with CBS have included not only all phases of local operation, but he has handled many network programs in Los Angeles on which such well known performers as Amos and Andy, Edward G. Robinson, Cecil B. DeMille, Bob Burns, and others have appeared.

He is a native of Anoka, Nebraska, and is a graduate of the University of California at Los Angeles.

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RADIO DOING BETTER JOB THAN MAN, EXPERT STATES

The development and use of radio waves that resemble light waves in some respects, and which can be formed into beams and made to do things that cannot be done with light, will be a part of the contributions to be made by the science of electronics toward better living when the war is over.

This was explained by William C. White, head of General Electric's electronic laboratory. As broadcasting was electronics' contribution to better living after the last war, an equal contribution will be made by this science after the present conflict, the expert said.

The present war has enormously increased the scope and extent to which electronic devices are being used, Mr. White explained, because these devices not only save manpower but also can do many jobs better than man. The science of electronics was pictured by the engineer as extending the range and accuracy of the human senses.

As one of numerous applications of the new radio waves, Mr. White stated how they can penetrate clouds, smoke, fog, and storm and thus become a great aid in the navigation of ocean liners and aircraft.

"Navigation of ocean liners is in many ways based on vision, which in turn is based on the use of light and sight", he pointed out. "The steering of a proper course is largely a matter of noting position of shoreline, lighthouses and buoys. Avoidence of

collision is also largely based on seeing. But night reduces the effectiveness of these aids to navigation and fog almost renders them useless.

"Radio beams of the newer high-frequency waves will provide a method of locating aids to navigation as well as locating obstacles when these cannot be seen. Navigation of aircraft will be aided also."

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W.U.-POSTAL MERGER BILL DOES NOT AFFECT FOREIGN RADIO

Apparently the bill passed by the Senate Thursday, which would permit a merger of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies affects only the domestic communications companies and does not contain any authorization for the merging of U. S. radio and cable companies in the international field. The bill as originally drafted did, but evidently this clause was dropped later.

Senator McFarland (D.), of Arizona, said the measure authorizing the voluntary consolidation and merger of all domestic telegraph operations was "soundly in the public interest".

The Senator asserted that the Postal Telegraph Co. was "going in the hole" at a rate of $300,000 monthly, while Western Union suffered "great losses in recent years". He said that merger should assure an efficient telegraph communication system badly needed for the war effort.

The bill now goes to the House.

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RADIO WISECRACK CONTRIBUTES TO CONGRESSMAN'S DEFEAT

According to Mark Sullivan, noted columnist, Representative Luther Patrick (D.), of Ninth Alabama District, made one wisecrack too many over the air. Mr. Sullivan writes:

"One cause of Mr. Patrick's defeat was his own fault. In a radio address he had tried to be, for a moment, a smart aleck. He had emitted a wisecrack. His opponent made a phonograph recording of the wisecrack and played it up and down the district. The unfortunate jocisity was only two sentences: 'You know how it is with Congressmen. We vote a bill out today, and then buy a paper to see what it was.'"

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HOW WOULD "GOVERNOR McCOSKER" SOUND?

A passing suggestion in his column by a well-known columnist is said to have caught the eye of President Roosevelt and resulted in the President appointing Elmer Davis, Director of the War Information Board. Now comes another columnist, Danton Walker, who brings up the name of Alfred J. McCosker, President of WOR and Chairman of the Mutual Broadcasting System, as a possible candidate for the Governor of New York. Mr. Walker writes:

"Is Alfred J. McCosker, President of WOR and Chairman of Mutual Broadcasting, the Democratic dark horse for New York's Governor? McCosker, it seems, is persona grata with FDR and Jim Farley and a personal and political friend of four out of seven of Kennedy's new Tammany Hall steering committee which includes Alfred E. Smith and Bob Wagner."

As we have said repeatedly, sooner or later somebody high in the industry is "going to town" politically on radio. For years newspaper executives have been rewarded with senatorships, ambassadorships and other important positions but up to now, none of the really big political plums has ever gone to anyone connected with radio nor has anyone in the broadcasting industry ever cashed in on it to the slightest degree. It seems, therefore, to be an unusual chance for our old friend "Hollywood" McCosker if he really went after it. That is exactly the type of man we have long had in mind.

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PRESS AGENT TIGHTENING UP AS NEW WAR CHIEF BEGINS

Although radio would not be affected to any great extent the salaries and output of all Government press agents and information staffs would receive close Congressional scrutiny under provisions of a bill introduced Thursday by Senator Tydings (D.), of Maryland.

The measure stipulates that a definite congressional appropriation or authorization would have to be obtained for all "publicity and related activities".

This portion of the bill would become effective July 1, 1943, but it is also provided in the measure that beginning July 1 of this year, all agencies of the executive branch would file with the Congressional Joint Committee on Printing a copy of all publicity material and releases. Books, pamphlets, magazines, booklets, circulars, periodicals, releases, scripts, speeches, recommendations, reports and other "similar or analogous documents or material" distributed to the public would be covered in this provision.

As a means of getting at the "cost and other ramifications" of the Government publicity picture, the bill would make it mandatory for appropriations hereafter made for the Government agencies to state specifically: amounts for purchasing duplicating, printing, and "auxiliary equipment; salaries paid all persons engaged in the operation of such equipment; salaries of all persons engaged, in whole or in part in the preparation of any publicity material; the amount, including salaries, and all other expenses, connected with the dissemination or distribution of such material to the public.

It is significant that Senator Tydings should introduce this bill just as Elmer Davis, new War Information chief is getting his feet into the stirrups. Of Mr. Davis, there are some interesting comments in the Editor & Publisher:

"It seems that a piece in the March 14 New Yorker magazine's Notes and Comment reviewing Davis' critique, was the first to nominate him. Apparently it came to White House notice, Davis came under the official scrutiny as a candidate and eventually was considered the ideal man for the job to be done.

"The New Yorker piece was written anonymously by E. B. White, former staffer who is now living in Maine. Writing of '12 steps we'd like to see taken to win the war', White said the first was unification of government information bureaus and the appointment of Elmer Davis to head them up.

"The other night', said White, 'Davis presented the best case for unification and the strongest indictment of the present mess. In our opinion he is not only right but he is the man to sit on the desk.

"'The other 11 recommendations for winning the war, will be presented as soon as the government acts on the first one.'"

"Davis' income, it is understood, has been in the neighborhood of $100,000 a year. What his salary as OWI boss will be hasn't been told. His guess is it will be in the $8,000 to $10,000 bracket.

"To accept the post Davis ended his contract with CBS at a reported salary of $56,000 a year. The contract had several years to run. He received additional income from BBC but turned all of it over to British war charities and, more recently to American war relief organizations, including the Red Cross.

"Although he has been 'in the chips' in recent years. Davis has been unchanged by his success. He is one of the few reporters carrying a cane, but he's no stuffed shirt. At CBS he liked to chat with pages, elevator men, and the news staff.* * *

"CBS hired Davis on Aug. 23, 1939, just before the invasion of Poland, to pinch-hit for H. V. Kaltenborn, who had gone to England to cover the war crisis. Although his down-to-earth Hoosier twang had not impressed radio listeners in previous appearances, Davis' calm delivery clicked in times of tense news. One radio associate's explanation is that radio audiences had changed and a calm voice, though nasal, was preferred to a golden one in war coverage. His nightly listening audience was estimated at 12,500,000 persons."

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TRADE NOTES

The name of the Defense Communications Board (DCB) has been changed by President Roosevelt to Board ofWar Communications (BWC).

The establishment of labor management committees in ten General Electric plants brings to 900 the number of plants participating in the War Production Drive, it was announced at War Production Drive Headquarters. One of the latest concerns to report the establishment of a Labor Management Committee was the Mackay Radio & Telegraph Company in San Francisco.

Louis A. Zangaro has been appointed National Supervisor of the Communications Division of the National Broadcasting Company Traffic Department.

Reprints of the testimony of William S. Paley before the House Committee on Interstate Commerce last month are now being distributed with a card attached which reads:

"To those who are interested in maintaining freedom of the air, this booklet is sent with the compliments of the Columbia Broadcasting System."

War to the contrary notwithstanding, radio loudspeakers made of local materials have recently been produced in India under the guidance of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research. Also the Commerce Department states that the manufacture of radio condensers is being studied, and magnets for the radio and meter industries will soon be taken up for research.

An order by Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian, requires all persons claiming any interest in patents or patent applications now or formerly owned by nationals of designated foreign countries to report their interest, including any license agreement or claims of ownership by August 15, 1942. The purposes of the order, Mr. Crowley stated, are to locate and describe enemy-owned patents and interests in patents, to protect the rights of American citizens in foreign owned patents and in patents which were once foreign owned.

Robert M. Morris, a pioneer in radio broadcasting, has been called to Washington as a Chief Radio Engineer in the U. S. Army Signal Corps. Mr. Morris started at WEAF as radio engineer when it was owned by A. T. & T. When the National Broadcasting Company was formed, Mr. Morris became Chief Development Engineer. He later became Business Manager of the NBC Radio-Recording Division.

An "OEM Handbook", describing the Office for Emergency Management has been issued. The 72-page booklet describes in detail the organization of the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration and the other constituent agencies of the OEM. Personnel is listed in most cases down to the branch level in each agency. Included are organization charts of the WPB and the Bureau of Industry Branches of the WPB Division of Industry Operations.

Copies of the booklet are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., and at OEM field offices.

Effective as of October 1, Station WTMJ, Milwaukee, will increase the network rate from $340 to $360 per evening hour. New business accepted before October 1 will be protected at the $340 rate for one year to September 30, 1943.

On the radio the other night Carmen Miranda, telling what to do when an air raid alarm sounds, said: "First you put out the light. Then you put out the air-raid warden."

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MAJORITY DEPEND UPON RADIO FOR WAR NEWS OFF CLAIMS

According to a confidential study made by the Bureau of Intelligence, U. S. Office of Facts and Figures, on the "American Attitude Toward War News" the radio is now said to be ahead of the newspapers as the public's source of war news. This study reportedly states:

"In the present war, however, radio has challenged both the prestige and the power of the press. In the reporting of news, it has rivaled, in a number of respects surpassed, the newspaper.

"More than half the American people now regard radio as their prime news source. In the months of January, February, March and May, the Bureau of Intelligence asked a national cross-section of the public 'Where do you get most of your news about the war - from talking to people, from newspapers, or from the radio?' Radio was chosen over newspapers consistently by nearly two to one.

"It is able to report news more rapidly; its news can be received almost without cost once the receiving instrument has been purchased; it can be heard with a minimum of mental effort and while the listener may be otherwise engaged; and, finally, it affords a sense of intimate participation in certain events through sound effects and through the voices of personalities which it transmits."

The OFF Survey was said to have asked the question: "Do you have more confidence in the war news on the radio, or the war news in the newspapers?"

Radio, it is reported, was chosen by 46% and newspapers by 18%. Unaccounted for was 36% of the public, which gave answers not subject to classification in either category. The bureau observed "perhaps many of them were without preference between the two media.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
JUN 27 1942
FRANK E. MULLEN

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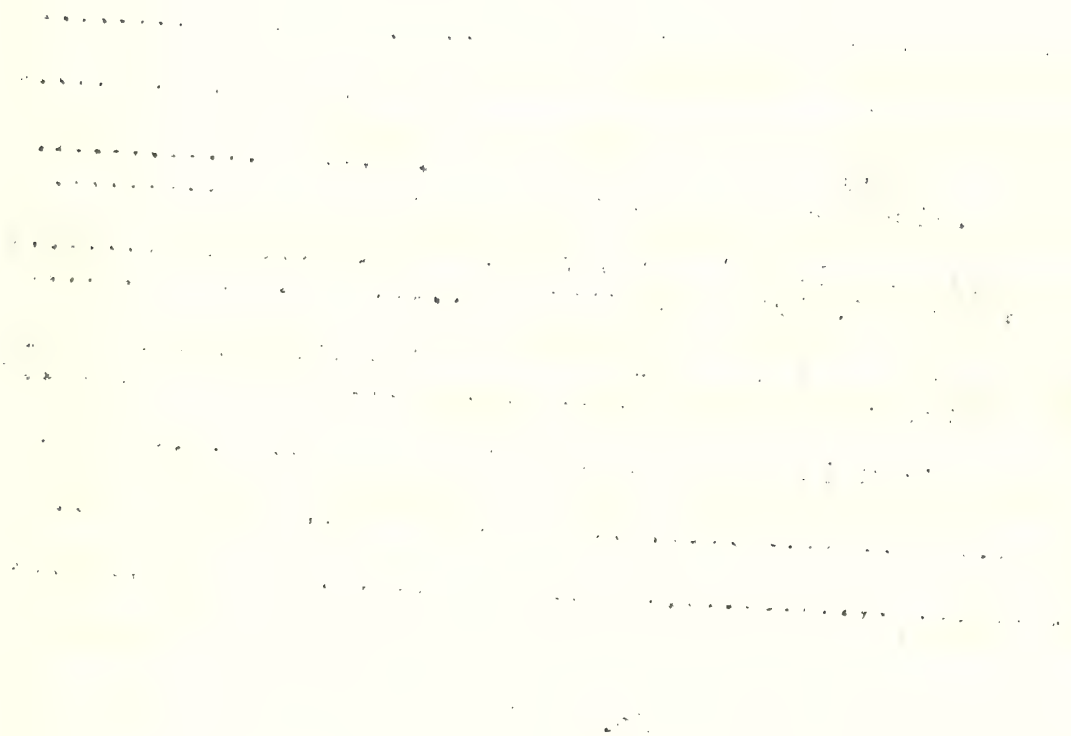
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No. 1441



CENSORS CLARIFY BROADCASTERS VOLUNTARY CODE

The Office of Censorship of which Byron Price is Director and J. Harold Ryan, is Assistant Director in Charge of Radio, published today (Friday) its first revision of the Code of Wartime Practices for American Broadcasters, based on its experience of five months since the Code originally was issued on January 15.

The format of the Code has been altered somewhat, with an aim to clarifying the contents for broadcasters, who will use it as a handbook in voluntary censorship. The various clauses are presented in outline form. This made possible a reduction in the number of words in the Code, although the revision represents an expansion of the Office of Censorship's suggestions to broadcasters.

The suggestions are presented under two general headings: News Broadcasts and Programs.

The news section parallels the revised Code issued to the American Press in all particulars except the clauses covering weather information, enemy air attacks, and communications. In the weather clause, as in the original Code, radio stations are asked to broadcast no weather information unless specifically permitted to do so by an appropriate authority.

The clause covering possible enemy air attacks is based on precautions suggested by Director Byron Price some weeks ago. Should such action occur, broadcasters outside an area under attack are asked to make no mention of the action unless expressly authorized for radio by the War Department in Washington. This clause is a new one which has been added under the revision.

The revised Code contains the original communications clause, which asks broadcasters to make no mention of the establishment of new international points of communication.

Several significant changes and additions have been made in the Program section of the revised Code. The section covering request programs has been clarified by bracketing the types of such productions under two general subtitles: Music and talk. The precautions to be exercised by foreign language broadcasters have been expanded. Dramatic programs have been established under a separate heading. Originally they were covered in a summary paragraph.

The quiz program section, which suggests the elimination of remote ad lib quiz programs (such as the man-in-the-street interview), remains unchanged.

Under a new section covering commercial continuity, broadcasters are asked to "be alert to prevent the transmission of subversive information through the use of commercial continuity in program or announcement broadcasts". The dramatic section expresses, in a similar precautionary tone, the request that broadcasters avoid portraying the horrors of war through dramatic productions, and withhold any sound effects which might be confused with air raid alarms.

The new paragraph covering foreign language programs says: "Broadcasters have recognized that the loyalty of their personnel is of supreme importance in voluntary censorship; they recognize the dangers inherent in those foreign language broadcasts which are not under the control at all times of responsible station executives. Station managements, therefore, are requested to require all persons who broadcast in a foreign language to submit to the management in advance of broadcast complete scripts or transcriptions of such material, with an English translation. It is further requested that such material be checked 'on the air' against the approved script, and that no deviation therefrom be permitted. These scripts or transcriptions with their translations should be kept on file at the station."

The original Code did not provide for such pre-censorship activity on the part of stations carrying foreign language programs.

The program clauses relative to forums and interviews and commentaries and descriptions have not been changed in the revised Code.

The revisions in the radio Code were submitted to a representative group of broadcasters before they were approved finally by Mr. Price.

Among the broadcasters and representatives of broadcasters' organizations who consulted with the Office of Censorship in revising the Code were: William B. Dolph, General Manager of WOL, Washington, D.C.; Carleton Smith, General Manager of WRC, Washington; K. H. Berkeley, General Manager of WMAL, Washington; Kenneth Yourd, representing the Columbia Broadcasting System, Washington; Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters; C.E. Arney, Jr., Assistant to Mr. Miller; John Shepard III, President of Yankee Network, Inc. and Chairman of the Broadcasters Victory Council; O. L. Taylor, Secretary of the BVC; Victor Sholis, representing the Clear Channel stations; Philip Loucks, representing the Frequency Modulation stations; and Paul Spearman, representing Network Affiliates, Inc.

Paragraphs which contain the principal revisions follow:

"It is requested that news in any of the following classifications be kept off the air, unless released or authorized for release by appropriate authority."

"ENEMY AIR ATTACKS - Estimates of number of planes involved; number of bombs dropped; damage to Fortifications, Docks, Railroads, Ships, Airfields, Public Utilities, Industrial plants engaged in war work; All other military objectives.

"Warnings or reports of impending air raids; remote ad lib broadcasts dealing with raids, during or after action.

"Mention of raid in the continental United States during its course by stations OUTSIDE the zone of action, unless expressly announced for broadcast by the War Department in Washington.

"News which plays up horror or sensationalism; deals with or refers to unconfirmed reports or versions; refers to exact routes taken by enemy planes, or describes counter-measures of defense, such as troop mobilization or movements, or the number and location of anti-aircraft guns or searchlights in actions.

"Exceptions: After an air raid, general descriptions of action after all-clear has been given. Nothing in this request is intended to prevent or curtail constructive reporting or programming of such matters as feats of heroism, incidents of personal courage, or response to duty by the military or by civilian defense workers."

"REQUEST PROGRAMS

"Music - No telephoned or telegraphed requests for musical selections should be accepted.

"No requests for musical selections made by word-of-mouth at the origin of broadcast, whether studio or remote, should be honored.

"Talk - No telephoned or telegraphed requests for service announcements should be honored, except as hereinafter qualified. Such service announcements would include information relating to Lost pets; "Swap" ads; Mass meetings; Club meetings; Club programs, etc.

"No telephoned, telegraphed or word-of-mouth dedications of program features or segments thereof should be broadcast.

"Exceptions: Emergency announcements, (such as those seeking blood donors, doctors, lost persons, lost property, etc.) may be handled in conventional manner if the broadcaster confirms their origin. They should emanate from the police, the Red Cross, or similar recognized governmental or civilian agency. Service announcements may be honored when source is checked and material is submitted in writing, subject to re-writing by station continuity staff. Requests for the broadcast of greetings or other programs to commemorate personal anniversaries may be honored if the actual broadcast is not made on the anniversary date or at the time or on the date designated in the request. These and ALL requests may be honored when submitted via mail, or otherwise in writing if they are held for an unspecified length of time and if the broadcaster staggers the order in which such requests are honored, rewriting any text which may be broadcast."

"DRAMATIC PROGRAMS - Radio is requested to avoid dramatic programs which attempt to portray the horrors of war, and sound effects which might be mistaken for air raid alarms, or any other defense alarms."

"COMMERCIAL CONTINUITY - Broadcasters should be alert to prevent the transmission of subversive information through the use of commercial continuity in program or announcement broadcasts. In this connection, the continuity editor should regard his responsibility as equal to that of the news editor."

"Broadcasters should ask themselves, 'Is this information of value to the enemy?' If the answer is 'yes', they should not use it. If doubtful, they should measure the material against the Code.

"If information concerning any phase of the war effort should be made available anywhere, which seems to come from doubtful authority, or to be in conflict with the general aims of these requests; or if special restrictions requested locally or otherwise by various authorities seem unreasonable or out of harmony with this summary, it is recommended that the question be submitted at once to the Office of Censorship."

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ADVERTISING SEEN ESSENTIAL FOR FREE PRESS AND RADIO

Former District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, addressing the Advertising Federation of America said, "You are enlisted today in the cause of maintaining the instruments of freedom for which we fight. You must maintain advertising as an instrument of freedom, because after the war is won, you will have another great job to do.

"There can be no freedom without a free press, and there can be no free press unless it is able to print its papers without subsidy from any man, any single industry or any government."

He called advertising "the only means yet devised for producing the necessary revenue to support a free press, and I may add, free radio".

Mr. Dwewy said the German radio under Propaganda Minister Goebbels was a dispenser of "hogwash".

"Once you stifle free speech and free criticism", he said, "you stifle the face of the people."

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FCC DISMISSES MORE APPLICATIONS FOR DURATION

In an opinion of April 27, 1942, the Commission stated its policy, among other things, not to grant applications involving the use of materials to construct or change transmitting facilities for standard, FM and television broadcast stations. The Commission on June 23, in view of this policy, dismissed without prejudice the following applications:

Standard - Frankfort Broadcasting Co., Frankfort, Ky; WTMJ, Milwaukee, Wis.; WMC, Memphis, Tenn.; KXA, American Radio Telephone Co., Seattle, Wash.; KVI, Tacoma, Wash.; WFBR, Baltimore, Md.; KOWH, Omaha, Nebr.; KVAK, Atchison, Kans.; KOIN, Portland, Ore.; KGIR, Butte, Mont.; KVNU, Logan, Utah; Northern Ohio Broadcasting Co., Elyria, Ohio; WCOV, Valdosta, Ga.; WBAX, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; WTMC, Ocala, Fla.; KTSW, Emporia, Kans.; KGW, Portland, Ore.; WHIS, Bluefield, W. Va.; WJHL, Johnson City, Tenn.; KBPS, Portland, Ore.; WJDX, Jackson, Miss.; WREN, Lawrence, Kans.
Television - Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., Washington, D. C.
Relay - L. B. Wilson, Inc., Portable mobile, area ofCincinnati, Ohio; WJIM, Portable mobile, Lansing, Mich.
FM - Houston Printing Corp., Houston, Texas.

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RCA RADIOPHOTO SERVICE OPENED BETWEEN NEW YORK AND CAIRO

The first direct radiophoto service between this country and Egypt was opened last Wednesday by R.C.A. Communications, Inc. The first picture transmitted was that of King Farouk, of Egypt, and Alexander Kirk, U. S. Minister from the Royal Palace in Cairo. The pictures will be handled in both directions between New York and Cairo, a distance of 5,639 miles.

Heretofore, news pictures from Cairo had to be forwarded by radio to London, and then acress the Atlantic. The new direct service will greatly reduce the time of transmission and will make it possible for pictures of current happenings in the near East to reach the United States without delay.

The Egyptian end of the circuit is operated by the Marconi Radiotelegraph Company of Egypt, and is equipped with radiophoto apparatus of RCA design and make. The rate is forty cents a square centimeter, with a minimum charge of $60.

The new picture-circuit will supplement the RCA direct radiotelegraph circuit which has been in operation between New York and Cairo since 1940.

Other radiophoto circuits are operated by RCAC between New York and London, Moscow and Buenos Aires; also between San Francisco and Honolulu and Melbourne, Australia.

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FLY'S CONFIRMATION GOES OVER TO MONDAY, JUNE 29

At the request of Senator McNary, of Oregon, the consideration of the renomination of Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission for a term of 7 years from July 1st has been postponed to Monday, June 29th. Senator McNary explained that this had been done at the request of two absent members who desired to be present when the nomination was discussed.

Mr. Fly's nomination had previously been approved by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

The vote was unanimous. Senator Tobey, of New Hampshire, however, questioned Mr. Fly in a closed session for several hours before the vote was cast.

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BUTCHER AIDE TO NEW U.S. EUROPEAN COMMANDER

Lieut. Comdr. Harry C. Butcher, U. S. Naval Reserve, former Washington Vice President for the Columbia Broadcasting System in Washington, has been assigned as personal aide to Maj. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, newly appointed Commanding General of the European theater, in London, it was announced yesterday (Thursday).

A member of the Naval Reserve since 1938, Commander Butcher resigned from the broadcasting system when he reported to the office of Director of Naval Communications for duty June 1.

Mr. Butcher, a native of Springville, Iowa, and a graduate of Iowa State College, joined CBS in 1930, opening the Washington office as Director. Since 1934 he has been Washington Vice President of the broadcast chain.

Commander Butcher, well-known throughout the radio industry, is an authority on communications and press relations. While it is unusual for a naval officer to be named as a personal aide to an Army General, it is understood Commander Butcher's selection was at the personal request of General Eisenhower.

He resides in Washington with his wife and daughter Beverly, and is a member of the Burning Tree and National Press Clubs.

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BELIEF EXPRESSED THAT SANDERS BILL IS DEAD RABBIT

In one high quarter, the opinion was expressed that the Sanders Bill to reorganize the Federal Communications Commission, the hearings of which before the House Interstate Committee have now slowed down to one a wekk, will never be reported out of the Committee. "I don't think there is a chance for the Sanders Bill", this observer declared.

Chairman Fly has still not concluded his testimony and is scheduled to return again next Tuesday - Tuesday being the one day the hearings are now being held.

Mr. Fly handled the National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Association of Broadcasters roughly. He declared these networks completely dominated the NAB. The Chairman said the factions fighting the anti-monopoly regulations are putting on a "false front" of concern about free speech and public service. Mr. Fly insisted over and over again, the chains exercise a distasteful and dangerous degree of control over public opinion, boss the trade associations, and harass the Commission by inspiring Congressional hearings or running into court.

Mr. Fly registered these principal points:

1. Except for specific changes enabling the regulators to do their war work better, no legislation should be enacted at such crucial times.

2. Outstanding objections to the Sanders bill are the "bifurcation" of the regulatory agency, opportunity for great delay through hearings and interventions, loss of control over station sales, legalizing of management contracts, and inadequacy of the examiner-hearing system.

3. Fear of censorship is a "bugaboo" created by the chains to cover up efforts to dodge regulation for protection of the public.

4. There is no slighting of common carriers or over-concentration of effort on broadcasting regulation.

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RCA AND MACKAY OFFER STATIONS TO U.S.

Domestic point-to-point radio stations of Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co. and R.C.A. Communications, Inc., have been offered to the Government for the duration of the war, according to an Associated Press dispatch from New York. Coastal transmitters used in international traffic would be retained by each company, however.

The offers grew out of a War Communications Board order calling for discontinuance of domestic services, effective June 30, to keep Axis monitors from gaining information.

Mackay Radio and R.C.A. Communications - including predecessors - have provided radio-telegraph service for more than 30 years.

Mackay will discontinue operating stations in Portland, Oreg., Los Angeles, Calif., Seattle, Washington, Chicago, Ill., New Orleans, La., and Washington, D. C., while R.C.A. will halt operations in Philadelphia, Pa., Baltimore, Md., Boston, Mass., Camden, N. J., New Orleans, La., Chicago, Ill., Detroit, Mich., Los Angeles, Calif., and Seattle, Wash.

Land telegraph lines, it was estimated, would have more than two million dollars in annual business thrown their way because of the discontinuances.

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MANY STATES HEARD FROM IN RADIO IN THE HOMES CENSUS

Numerous States have been heard from during the past few days in the U. S. Census count of radio sets in the homes. They are:

OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS WITH RADIO FOR STATE AND CITIES OF 25,000 OR MORE: 1940

(A dwelling unit was enumerated as "with radio" if it contained a usable radio set or one only temporarily out of repair)

Area - Arkansas The State	Total	With Radio	No Radio	Not Reporting Radio
Total Dwelling Units (including urban)	495,825	244,586	236,369	14,870
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	111,636	58,001	50,081	3,554
Rural-farm dwelling units	260,661	99,987	153,315	7,359
Fort Smith	10,171	8,119	1,910	142
Little Rock	24,672	19,201	4,503	968
Area - New Hampshire				
Total Dwelling Units (including urban)	132,936	116,809	12,949	3,178
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	41,550	35,236	5,334	980
Rural-farm dwelling units	16,031	12,937	2,667	427
Concord	6,730	6,336	299	95
Manchester	21,038	18,923	1,575	540
Nashua	8,606	7,963	427	216

Area - Oregon The State	Total	With Radio	No Radio	Not Reporting Radio
Total Dwelling Units (including urban)	337,492	290,641	37,165	9,686
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	92,667	77,496	12,467	2,704
Rural-farm dwelling units	72,265	57,336	13,097	1,833
Portland	102,063	93,068	6,033	2,962
Salem	8,901	8,143	568	190
Area - Georgia				
Total Dwelling Units (including urban)	752,241	381,668	345,331	25,242
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	170,595	95,144	70,028	5,423
Rural-farm dwelling units	292,828	96,198	186,381	10,249
Atlanta	82,000	60,614	18,822	2,564
Augusta	17,510	10,541	6,092	877
Columbus	14,143	9,137	4,507	499
Macon	16,676	9,341	6,821	514
Rome	6,994	4,886	1,690	418
Savannah	26,406	17,282	8,439	685
Area - Maryland				
Total Dwelling units (including urban)	465,683	396,338	53,622	15,723
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	124,112	101,547	18,808	3,757
Rural-farm dwelling units	55,066	36,619	16,657	1,790
Baltimore	227,582	206,038	13,288	8,256
Cumberland	10,339	9,333	734	272
Hagerstown	8,784	7,928	580	276
Area - North Carolina				
Total Dwelling Units (including urban)	789,659	471,863	292,281	25,515
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	217,703	142,468	68,289	6,946
Rural-farm dwelling units	332,039	148,939	172,222	10,878
Asheville	13,290	10,512	2,341	437
Charlotte	24,966	19,077	4,985	904
Durham	15,277	11,944	2,910	423
Greensboro	14,598	12,170	1,796	632
High Point	9,626	7,278	2,057	291
Raleigh	10,557	8,853	1,428	276
Rocky Mount	6,230	4,622	1,437	171
Wilmington	8,577	5,529	2,545	503
Winston-Salem	20,177	15,060	4,740	377

Area - Rhode Island The State	Total	With Radio	No Radio	Not Reporting Radio
Total Dwelling Units (including urban)	187,706	176,739	7,922	3,045
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	13,860	12,604	1,006	250
Rural-farm dwelling units	2,610	2,244	301	65
Central Falls	6,512	6,082	349	81
Cranston	11,252	10,740	249	263
East Providence	8,449	8,009	263	177
Newport	7,663	7,253	265	145
Pawtucket	20,800	19,652	799	349
Providence	67,501	64,193	2,482	826
Warwick	7,817	7,412	237	168
Woonsocket	13,040	12,068	756	216
Area - South Dakota				
Total Dwelling Units (including urban)	165,428	136,049	24,845	4,534
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	49,548	39,408	8,795	1,345
Rural-farm dwelling units	72,322	57,450	12,880	1,992
Sioux Falls	11,245	10,352	634	259
Area - Tennessee				
Total Dwelling Units (including urban)	714,894	434,733	260,629	19,532
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	152,197	96,620	51,800	3,777
Rural-farm dwelling units	286,641	129,965	148,963	7,713
Chattanooga	33,471	25,935	6,657	879
Knoxville	28,601	23,299	4,790	512
Memphis	81,081	58,268	19,572	3,241
Nashville	45,804	36,003	8,699	1,102

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FCC ACTION

The Evening News Press, Inc., Port Angeles, Wash., denied petition for grant of application for construction permit for new station, and designated said application for further hearing; KINY, Edwin A. Kraft, Juneau, Alaska, designated for hearing modification of construction permit to change frequency to 1050 kc., make changes in transmitting equipment and commencement and completion dates; KTBI, Tacoma Broadcasters, Inc., Tacoma, Wash., designated for hearing application for construction permit to change frequency to 1050 kc., and increase height of antenna; to be consolidated with hearing on KINY above; WGRC, New Albany, Ind., construction permit amended to change power to 1 KW day and night, change type of transmitter and employing directional antenna day and night.

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TRADE NOTES

Charles F. Kettering, General Manager of the Research Laboratories of General Motors, has been appointed consultant to the Radio and Radar Branch of the War Production Board.

Five civic groups sponsored a farewell dinner to honor Earl Gammons, WCCO General Manager, before his departure from Minneapolis to Washington to become director of the Columbia Broadcasting Office there to succeed Harry C. Butcher now a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy and aide to General Eisenhower. The civic organizations which honored Mr. Gammons were the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, Minneapolis Defense Council, Junior Association of Commerce, Aquatennial Association and Minneapolis Civic Council.

Another high CBS executive was called to colors when Lawrence W. Lowman, Vice-President in Charge of Operations of the company in New York was commissioned a Major in the United States Army, and assigned to the Office of Strategic Service at Washington, D. C.

Hal Rorke, Assistant Publicity Director of CBS, has been made a Captain in the Army Air Force and expects to report for duty on July 2nd in Washington. He formerly was head of the Publicity Department at KNX, Los Angeles, a CBS outlet.

Station KSEE, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., had its outstanding construction permit cancelled by the Federal Communications Commission, for commercial television broadcast station KSEE, and deleted the call letters.

Edward Tomlinson, noted authority on Central and South America, has been reappointed Adviser on Inter-American Affairs to the National Broadcasting Company.

Los Angeles war workers faced the cathode-ray tube last Saturday when Thomas S. Lee's television station turned the spotlight on the Office of Civilian Defense. What their respective groups are doing to insure the safety of civilians in case of bombings, fires and other war catastrophies was told by George Hjelte, Director of the Los Angeles Citizen Defense Corps; James L. Danks, Battalion Chief of the Los Angeles Fire Department; Rosemary Herring, Captain of the Junior Activities of the Communications Corps and Miss Judy Merralls of the Red Cross.

Station KYA, Palo Alto Radio Station, Inc., (Assignee) Hearst Radio, Inc. (Assignor), San Francisco, Cal., has been granted consent to assignment of license of Station KYA from Hearst Radio, Inc., to Palo Alto Radio Station, Inc., for a total consideration of $50,000.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1442

June 30, 1942

WCB TIGHTENS UP ON COMMUNICATIONS CONSTRUCTION

The Board of War Communications has recommended to the War Production Board and the Federal Communications Commission that, with regard to the construction of certain radio facilities, there be immediately placed into effect the following policy.

1. No future authorizations involving the use of any materials shall be issued by the Federal Communications Commission nor shall further materials be allocated by the War Production Board, to construct or to change the transmitting facilities of any station in the Agriculture Service.

2. No future authorizations involving the use of any materials shall be issued by the Federal Communications Commission nor shall further materials be allocated by the War Production Board, to construct or to change the transmitting facilities of any station operating in the Coastal, Marine Relay, or Fixed Public Services; provided, however, that upon a proper showing that any such station serves an essential military need or a vital public need, which cannot otherwise be met, the Commission and the War Production Board will take action commensurate with the importance of the particular facility in question.

The foregoing applies to the following classes of stations which are defined in the Rules and Regulations of the Federal Communications Commission:

1. Fixed Public, Fixed Public Press, and Agriculture Services.
 (a) Point-to-point Telegraph Stations
 (b) Point-to-point Telephone Stations.

2. Coastal Service.
 (a) Coastal Telegraph Stations
 (b) Coastal Telephone Stations
 (c) Coastal Harbor Stations.

3. Marine Relay Service.
 (a) Marine Relay Stations

The War Communications Board ordered that the point-to-point radiotelegraph circuits described below be, and they are hereby exempted from the closure provisions of Order No. 8 recently announced:

1. R.C.A. Communications, Inc.
 (a) Between New York, N.Y. and San Francisco, Calif.
 (b) Ultra-high frequency control circuit between New York, N.Y. and New Brunswick, N.J.

2. Mackay Radio and Telegraph Companies
 (a) Between New York, N.Y. and San Francisco, Calif.
 (b) Ultra-high frequency control circuit between New York, N.Y. and Brentwood, Long Island
 (c) Ultra-high frequency control circuit between Brentwood Long Island and Southhampton, Long Island
 (d) Ultra-high frequency control circuit between Southhampton, Long Island and Amagansett, Long Island
 (e) Ultra-high frequency control circuit between San Francisco, Calif. and Rolling Hills, Calif.

3. Tropical Radio Telegraph Company
 (a) Between Hingham, Mass., and Miami, Florida
 (b) Between Miami, Florida and New Orleans, Louisiana
 (c) Between Hingham, Mass., and New Orleans, Louisiana.

Provided, however, That the circuits designated above shall be operated only for the domestic portion of the haul of messages of foreign origin or destination, or for the transmission of service messages under such regulations as the Director of Censorship may prescribe;

Provided further, that all outbound foreign messages, and all service messages between domestic points, handled over the foregoing circuits shall be submitted to censorship at the first point of radio transmission within the United States, and all transit and inbound foreign messages handled over such circuits shall be submitted to censorship at the first point of radio reception within the United States.

It was also ordered that the point-to-point radiotelegraph circuits below operated by Press Wireless, Inc., be and they are hereby exempted from the closure provisions of Order No. 8:

1. Between New York, N.Y. and Los Angeles, Calif.
2. Ultra-high frequency control circuit between
 (a) New York, N.Y. and Baldwin Harbor, Long Island;
 (b) New York, N.Y. and Hicksville, N.Y., and
 (c) Los Angeles, Calif., and Rolling Hills, Calif.
3. Domestic Multiple address press circuits

The same provisions apply to Press Wireless, Inc., as to the above-mentioned R.C.A. Communications, Mackay Radio and Telegraph Companies and Tropical Radio Telegraph Company with the exception of the phrase "shall be operated only for the domestic portion of the haul of Government, press or service messages of foreign origin or destination, or for the transmission of domestic multiple address press or service messages" and in the second provision the only change is "and all service and multiple address press messages between domestic points", etc.

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AGREE ON PRINCIPLE OF BROADCAST EQUIPMENT POOL

According to James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission the War Production Board and the Commission are continuing to work on the problem of broadcast station equipment pooling and have agreed in principle how the undertaking will be carried out.

"We are agreed on the principle of the thing", Mr. Fly said, "and from here on we will be discussing the ways and means.

"Could you give us an idea of how much equipment is involved", the Chairman was asked.

"No", he replied. "That is one of the things we are shooting at. We are talking about broadcast - Domestic broadcast. And one of the ideas of the pool is to get an accurate inventory of all of the parts that are available and try to make the jointly available, and it is hoped that by establishing these pools in all parts of the country that we could then get by on lesser consumption of materials and at the same time afford some real hope that the industry as a whole will continue some operation.

"In the broadcasting industry we have a heavy turnover - tubes and other parts. I think it we didn't have available spare parts and materials that at the end of one calendar year only about 27% of the stations would be in operation. That's a pretty ominous prospect and that is why it is to the interest of all of us that are interested in seeing radio do the big job it is doing."

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MELLETT MENTIONED TO HEAD OWI RADIO SECTION

One guess as to the line-up of the new Office of War Information under Elmer Davis is that Lowell Mellett will be in charge of the Radio and Motion Picture Section. It also proposes that Bob Sherwood be placed in charge of foreign news. Bob Horton would be Director of the Press Division, and Archibald MacLeish would head the Intelligence Division. Mr. MacLeish's job would be to take polls of public opinion to find out what the people were thinking and talking about.

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Britain's estimate of the Government subsidy for the British Broadcasting Corporation for the year ending March 31, 1943, is $40,000,000, an increase of $12,400,000 over that for the previous year.

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SEES HOPE FOR SANDERS BILL

Taking exception to an opinion expressed in this letter last week by one in a high quarter that the Sanders Bill "was a dead rabbit", an official whose opinion is also most highly regarded declared emphatically:

"I don't think the Sanders Bill is a dead rabbit. I am informed from an inside source on the Hill that the House Interstate Commerce Committee is serious about it and may make some strong recommendations in its report to the House. Also I hear if the bill gets over to the Senate, certain Senators may also be receptive.

"Of course you can never tell about politicians but I happen to know that quite a few members of Congress feel that the FCC has exceeded its powers and want a show-down. It is believed the House Committee is well aware of this and as a result will come through with a strong report on the Sanders Bill with the hope of its vigorous discussion and possible adoption by the House."

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U.S. NEWSPAPER WAR PROGRAM REBROADCAST IN AUSTRALIA

The weekly short wave radio program, "Salute to the Men In Foreign Service", being arranged by various newspapers all over the country in cooperation with C. D. Wagoner of the General Electric News Bureau, and broadcast every Saturday night, will be rebroadcast by long wave throughout Australia under arrangements just completed by General Electric with the Australia Broadcasting Company. This is in addition to six short wave broadcasts of each program now carried on through General Electric's two stations here, WGEO and WGEA, and its Pacific coast Station, KGEI, in San Francisco.

Each program is recorded as broadcast and the records are then rebroadcast the Saturday following from Schenectady and San Francisco, on a time schedule arranged by the War Department when the soldiers in foreign camps will be at liberty to listen. For the long wave Australian rebroadcast, the program is transmitted by WGEO here at 7 o'clock Sunday morning, which is 9 o'clock the same evening in the Antipodes, 10,000 miles away.

The rebroadcasting of this newspaper salute seven different times is believed to be the most pretentious of any of the soldier programs now on the air.

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NELSON SAYS RADIO NEEDS SOMEBODY LIKE KETTERING

In announcing the appointment of Charles F. Kettering, President of the General Motors Research Corporation and Vice President of the General Motors Corporation, as consultant to the Radio and Radar Branch of the War Production Board, Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman made public a portion of a letter to Mr. Kettering, as follows:

"Our Radio and Radar program has assumed such tremendous proportions that I feel it is now vitally important to have someone of your outstanding capacity and accomplishments in the scientific world, to whom we can turn from time to time in the difficult task of meeting the requirements to that program. Your acceptance of the position of Consultant to us in these matters makes me increasingly confident that the job will be well done and I wish to take this opportunity of telling you how pleased I am about the arrangement."

The Radio and Radar Branch is concerned with providing facilities for the production of radio communications, aircraft detector, signalling and fire control equipment. Ray Ellis is Chief of the Branch, which reports to Harold Talbott, Deputy Director of the Production Division.

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SEVAREID NEW CBS NEWS BUREAU HEAD IN WASHINGTON

Eric Sevareid has been appointed Chief of the Columbia Broadcasting System's Washington News Bureau, succeeding Albert Warner, who tomorrow will be commissioned a Major in the public relations staff of the Army.

Mr. Sevareid is 32 years old and has been a staff newscaster for CBS in Washington the last 18 months. A reporter since he was 18, one of his outstanding feats was his broadcasts from Bordeaux while the French Government had emergency headquarters there after France fell. He was the only link with the outside world for more than 24 hours.

Sevareid studied at the University of Minnesota, at the Sorbonne, Paris, and in London. He was night editor for the United Press in the French capital, became city editor of the Paris Herald, then joined the CBS staff in Paris.

Mr. Sevareid went to Bordeaux with members of the French Cabinet, leaving Paris just before the first German troops arrived. Later he went to Vichy, then was transferred to the CBS office in London and finally was sent to Washington.

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FLY CONFIRMED WITHOUT DEBATE

Although everyone expected that Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission would be confirmed, many thought that when he came up for renomination there might be criticism of Mr. Fly and the FCC by certain Senators. Color was lent to this when Senator McNary, of Oregon, Republican leader last week requested that the nomination be put over until Monday so that certain Senators could be present. However, it was a false alarm and the FCC head was confirmed without a voice being raised against him.

Mr. Fly had been renominated for a term of 7 years at $10,000 a year beginning July 1st. When the legislative clerk read the nomination Monday, Mr. McNary arose in his seat and the following exchange took place:

Senator McNary: "I previously asked that that nomination of Chairman Fly go over. I shall not renew my request."

Senator Hill: "Did I understand the Senator to ask that the nomination not be acted on today; that it go over for the day?"

Senator McNary. "No. Last Friday I made the request that the nomination go over until Monday - that is, until today. I do not desire at this time to renew my request that it go over any further."

Senator Hill: "Then, the question is on the confirmation of the nomination."

The President Officer. "Without objection, the nomination is confirmed."

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NEW SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPE REVEALED

Perfection by scientists in RCA Laboratories of a scanning electron microscope, which enables the study of surfaces of opaque objects, including metal, in far greater detail than heretofore possible, was revealed Monday by Dr. V. K. Zworykin, Associate Director of the Laboratories, in a paper read at the Institute of Radio Engineers Convention in Cleveland, Ohio. The paper was jointly prepared by Dr. Zworykin, Dr. James Hillier and Richard L. Snyder of RCA Laboratories, who contributed to development of the instrument. Investigation of grain structure in metals on an order of minute detail never before realized becomes possible with the new instrument.

The scanning electron microscope, Dr. Zworykin said, is the result of utilizing principles and devices taken from three outstanding developments in radio and electronics - television, the electron microscope and radio facsimile.

So accurate and delicate is the control of the electrons in passing through the instrument to help "see" the surface of the metal, or object being observed and photographed, that the tiny electrons pass through the scanning tube about one yard apart. The mastery achieved is indicated further by the fact that, theoretically, it would require 30 billion, billion, billion of electrons to weigh an ounce.

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C O R R E C T I O N

An article published in Broadcasting magazine, a portion of which was later reprinted in this service on June 23rd to the effect that as shown by a survey made by the Office of Facts and Figures a nationwide preference exists in favor of broadcasting as against the press as a medium to carry war news brought the following denial from the OFF:

"In today's (June 22) issue of the radio trade magazine 'Broadcasting' appears an article in which are reproduced portions of the report of a survey made by the Intelligence Bureau of the Office of Facts and Figures, now part of the Office of War Information. This report, which deals with 'American Attitudes Toward War News', is a secret document of the United States Government and is plainly so designated. It is clear that the document could have been obtained only in an improper, and possibly illegal, manner.

"Publication of excerpts from the document was without authorization from the Office of Facts and Figures or the Office of War Information, which alone could give authorization. The fact that the document was quoted only in part, and the further fact that extracts were selected with the apparent purpose of serving the magazine's self-interest result in giving an incomplete and misleading picture of the contents of the report."

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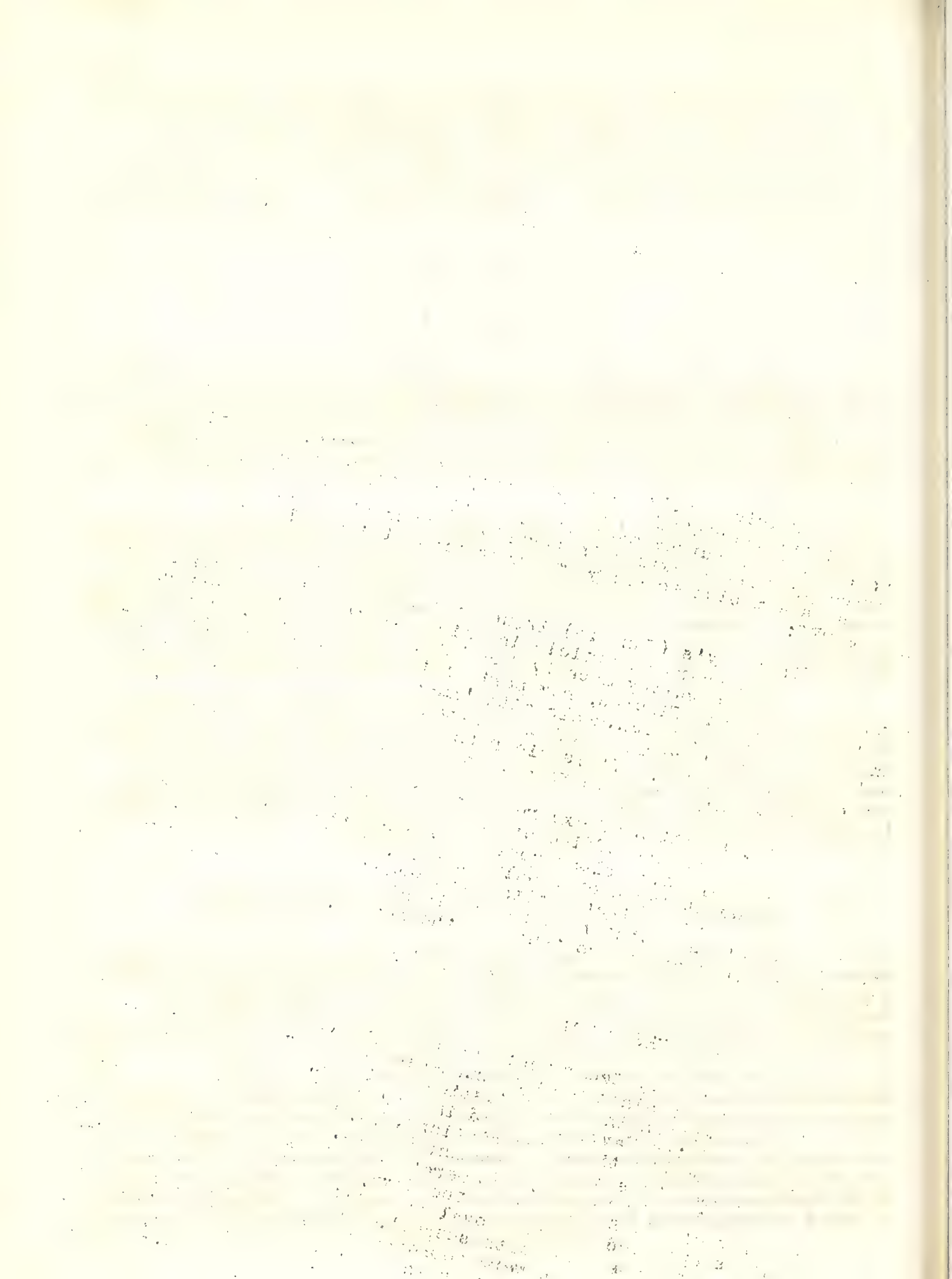
NAVY MOVES CAUTIOUSLY WITH ALLEGED RED OPERATORS

The Navy Department has taken precautions to avoid premature action against persons suspected of subversive activities as a means of preventing any injustice, Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, declared in answer to criticisms by the American Communications Association (C.I.O.) of the handling of cases of radio operators in the Merchant Marine.

To date ninety-two operators have been suspended upon the authority of the Secretary of the Navy. Of this number forty-one operators appealed their removal and sixteen have been reinstated.

In connection with suspects in short establishments, 205 removals or suspensions were approved by the Secretary from among the more than 250,000 employees in these establishments, or a figure less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of the total. Forty-one persons removed or suspended were reinstated by the Secretary, it was stated

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CENSUS SHOWS SURPRISINGLY LARGE NUMBER OF HOME SETS

With the Census reports now rolling in from every direction, enough returns have been received to indicate that the number of radios in the homes of the country is surprisingly large. Additional States which have been heard from are:

OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS WITH RADIO, FOR STATE AND FOR CITIES OF 25,000 OR MORE: 1940

(a dwelling unit was enumerated as "with radio" if it contained a usable radio set or one only temporarily out of repair)

Area - Louisiana The State	Total	With Radio	No Radio	Not Reporting Radio
Total Dwelling Units (including urban)	542,528	307,883	270,082	14,563
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	136,615	69,626	63,061	3,928
Rural-farm dwelling units	192,986	51,344	136,403	5,239
Alexandria	7,276	4,645	2,436	195
Baton Rouge	9,130	7,005	1,973	152
Monroe	7,897	5,333	2,351	213
New Orleans	133,040	100,856	29,861	2,323
Shreveport	26,909	20,029	6,218	662
Area - Wyoming				
Total dwelling units (including urban)	69,374	57,126	10,561	1,687
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	22,842	18,603	3,767	472
Rural-farm dwelling units	19,200	14,034	4,516	650
Area - West Virginia				
Total dwelling units (including urban)	444,815	326,347	108,039	10,429
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	192,771	142,190	46,490	4,091
Rural-farm dwelling units	111,488	61,448	47,487	2,553
Charleston	17,950	15,570	1,768	612
Clarksburg	8,245	7,336	665	244
Huntington	20,939	17,739	2,590	610
Parkersburg	8,641	7,708	727	206
Wheeling	16,555	14,921	1,118	516
Area - Connecticut				
Total dwelling units (including urban)	448,682	417,259	18,906	12,517
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	120,205	111,445	5,454	3,306
Rural-farm dwelling units	24,113	20,746	2,700	667

(continued)

Connecticut (continued) Cities	Total	With Radio	No Radio	Not Reporting Radio
Bridgeport	39,336	36,826	1,358	1,152
Bristol	7,629	7,148	151	330
Hartford	44,253	41,374	1,235	1,644
Meriden	10,790	10,119	396	275
Middletown	5,791	5,422	218	151
New Britain	17,256	16,025	578	653
New Haven	42,480	39,912	1,587	981
New London	8,157	7,591	431	135
Norwalk	10,904	10,130	447	327
Stamford	12,246	11,468	365	413
Torrington	7,035	6,643	281	111
Waterbury	25,387	23,863	936	588
West Hartford town	8,915	8,556	94	265
West Haven town	8,085	7,659	195	231
Area - Kansas				
Total Dwelling Units (including urban)	511,109	411,984	84,117	15,008
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	128,059	102,849	21,940	3,270
Rural-farm dwelling units	158,736	112,677	41,291	4,768
Hutchinson	8,733	7,663	786	284
Kansas City	34,068	30,176	2,813	1,079
Topeka	20,462	18,437	1,338	687
Wichita	34,775	30,605	2,881	1,289
Area - MINNESOTA				
Total Dwelling Units (including urban)	728,359	647,499	62,479	18,381
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	125,689	115,860	16,651	3,178
Rural-farm dwelling units	209,334	173,887	30,061	5,386
Duluth	27,819	26,211	1,186	422
Minneapolis	142,834	134,314	4,785	3,735
Rochester	6,303	5,906	193	204
St. Paul	80,557	75,866	2,606	2,085
Area - Florida				
Total Dwelling Units (including urban)	519,887	326,447	177,564	15,876
Rural-nonfarm dwelling units	152,395	81,444	66,372	4,579
Rural-farm dwelling units	73,082	27,959	43,008	2,115
Jacksonville	45,377	34,266	9,829	1,282
Miami	48,483	40,710	6,215	1,558
Orlando	10,742	8,408	1,937	397
Pensacola	9,851	6,598	2,864	389
St. Petersburg	19,920	16,255	2,959	706
Tampa	29,914	22,810	6,491	613
West Palm Beach	9,612	7,432	1,972	208

CAPITAL HAMS NAME OCD COORDINATOR CANDIDATES

Amateur radio operators of the Washington area, meeting in the Department of Agriculture auditorium, nominated three of their number last night as candidates for the post of radio aide to the Metropolitan Civilian Defense Organization.

The District Commissioners are to select one of the three nominees, Roy C. Corderman, Fred W. Albertson and Oscar W. B. Reed, Jr., to organize radio "hams" for emergency communications work.

Some 70 of the 500 "hams" in the area, heard Donald McClenon describe the new receiving setup, under which local amateurs will prepare to act as an emergency communications system in event of a breakdown of power or transmission lines. He said that very little new equipment would have to be manufactured or purchased, and that from now on, amateur equipment as well as the services of the "hams" themselves, were at the Government's disposal.

Mr. Corderman said the FCC had tightened its rules governing war emergency radio service throughout the country, to such an extent that much of the preliminary organizing already begun in other cities would have to be undone. The District group, he said, "is following the FCC line to the letter, and hopes to set a pattern for the rest of the country".

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RCA ANNOUNCES RADIO TUBE PACKING PRINCIPLE

What is said to be a revolutionary new principle of packing radio tubes which, if utilized by the tube industry, will result in major contributions to the war effort in shipping space, material, handling and warehousing savings, has been developed by the manufacturers of RCA radio tubes.

By adopting the new method, RCA alone is said to be saving some 120 tons of packing material a year, and is able to ship approximately twice as many tubes in a box-car or truck, thus halving the need for critical shipping space. The new method, developed by Charles I. Elliott, 27 year old employee, supplants packing, handling, storing and shipping practices which have been common for many years.

To extend the value of the new packing principle more quickly, RCA has granted patent rights to the new type cartons to other tube manufacturers. In addition, other tube manufacturers have been shown factory routines that have been developed to make the most efficient use of the new process.

The American Standards Association is studying the possibilities of setting up an American War Standard covering the packaging of electronic tubes as a result of RCA's effort.

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TRADE NOTES

The Federal Communications Commission last week adopted an order (No. 99-A), which applies the same type of regulations to manufacturers and dealers of radio transmitters as has been applied to the same classes of persons in the diathermy trade. Registration requirements are relaxed and hereafter a manufacturer or dealer will submit a monthly report of stocks on hand and transfers to other manufacturers or dealers, instead of applying for registration of each piece of apparatus. If a transmitter is delivered to some person other than a manufacturer or dealer, notice must be given to the Commission by the transferor within 5 days.

The tentative estimated revenue effect of the tax changes adopted by the House Ways and Means Committee was set forth by the Treasury last week indicating the increases and decreases over the yield of the present law. According to this, telephone, telegraph, radio and cable facilities, etc., were expected to yield $26,800,000, the telephone bills $36,800,000, and coin operated amusement and gaming devices $4,400,000. All these amounts are increased over the present law.

Frances Sprague, Chief Librarian of NBC since 1930, was married to Robert P. Joy, publishers' consultant and New York editor of Current Events, on June 27. Mrs. Joy is a native of Vermontville, Michigan, and a graduate of Olivet College. When she joined NBC in 1930, she set out to compile a general library by merging the book and magazine collections of the various departments. Starting out with an empty room and a Bible, she has seen the NBC library grow to a collection of 13,000 catalogued items.

Radios, with an increase of 44 per cent, led sales gains by departments of department stores in the New York City district during May, according to the report issued yesterday by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York City.

Station W2XEO, Capitol Broadcasting Co., Inc., Schenectady, N.Y., has asked the FCC for a construction permit for reinstatement of ST construction permit for new station on 331,000 kc., 50 watts.

According to Leonard Lyons, columnist, a movement was started last week among writers, editors and publishers to have Elmer Davis, the new Director of War Information, return to the radio. The proposed plan is to have Davis broadcast a report to the Nation once a week. This will have to await the President's approval. Mr. Roosevelt feels that he already accomplished one good trick in getting Davis to accept his present job. "Elmer", said the President, "was a hard fish to get to bite."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

Jan. - June. 1942.

Jan - June 1942

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